The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 144. WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OPEN FAIR SUNDAYS.

National Commission Supports the Local Directory.

DECISIVE VOTE, 31 to 27.

Minority Report of the Judiciary Committee Adopted.

ST. CLAIR'S ABLE SPEECH.

He Winds Up the Battle for the "Opening" Side.

GATES WILL BE OPEN SUNDAY.

Sunday opening of the World's Fair won a decided victory yesterday before the National Commission, and unless legal process restraining the directors from acting otherwise is resorted to the gates of the Fair will be thrown open next Sunday to visitors. After hours of discussion the commission decided by a vote of 31 to 27 to adopt the minority report of its Judiciary committee. This minority report was submitted by Commissioners J. W. St. Clair and J. R. Burton and favored the rule adopted by the local directory which provided for the opening of the gates every day in the week on and after May 20. The majority report was against such adoption and was supported by Commissioners Massey, Garvin, and Bradley. It was after seven hours' discussion that the minority report was adopted, and after Commissioner St. Clair had made the strongest speech of the many which he has delivered before the commission Commissioner Massey offered the leading argument for the majority report.

To make clear just how the Sunday opening question stands this statement is made:

Last week the Chicago directory adopted a rule providing for the opening of the gates on Sunday. This it submitted to the National Commission. According to the original act of Congress creating both bodies it was provided that all the rules and regulations should originate with the Chicago directory, "subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said Commissioners." A majority of the commission consists of fifty-five members. There were fifty-eight members in attendance yesterday. Thirty-one voted for a slight modification of some features of the Sunday opening rule, while twenty-seven voted against the entire proposition. Inasmuch as the necessary majority of fifty-five did not vote either for or against the modification of the rule of the directory, it stands operative until fifty-five members can be induced either to vote for it or against it. Consequently until such majority is obtained the Sunday opening rule will be in force and effect, unless the courts shall be successfully invoked to close the gates.

Sabbatarians Act Too Hastily.

The Sunday closing members did not appreciate yesterday how they were furthering the cause of Sunday opening by pushing the matter to a vote. They had not foreseen that a failure to secure action by the majority either one way or the other left the local board free to go ahead with such rules as it might inaugurate. This fact was brought to the attention of the commission by Commissioner St. Clair after the last vote had been taken. He quoted Sec. 9 of the rules which have been jointly adopted by the directory and the commission. This Sec. 9 is as follows:

"The Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition reserves the right to amend or add to these rules whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interests of the Exposition."

This was taken as the clinching argument as to the right of the directory to make rules which should remain in effect until modified or disapproved by a vote of fifty-five members of the commission.

It was a long session and most of the members had something to say. The majority and minority reports were before the commission when shortly after 10 o'clock it was called to order by Acting President Commissioner M. H. De Young. No sooner had he secured order than the motion of Commissioner Elbocck to substitute the minority for the majority report provoked immediate discussion. It was agreed that Commissioner St. Clair should wind up the arguments, but Commissioner Elbocck opened the proceedings with a talk in favor of the rule of the local directory. He praised its members for voting to return the money which it had thus far received from Congress and declared that no city would have done what Chicago has in the way of raising funds. He said this was an international Fair and the disparaging statements of the Sabbatarians should not count against Chicago, inasmuch as its 500 churches show that it is a Christian city, in which vice and debauchery are no more prevalent than in other cities of equal size.

Not Bound by Congress.

Commissioner Burton followed Mr. Elbocck. He made a speech which was frequently applauded, and at its conclusion some of the old members of the commission congratulated him upon the strength of his argument. The strong point made by Commissioner Burton was that the conditions in the souvenir coin appropriation had not been complied with by Congress, and consequently the directory and the commission should not be bound by its mandate to close the gates Sunday. He said the directory had not received the $2,500,000 worth of souvenir coins. It was upon the condition of the acceptance of these that Congress had imposed the Sunday closing clause. Since enacting that law Mr. Burton declared that Congress had made it impossible for the directory to fulfill the conditions of acceptance, inasmuch as $570,880 worth of the coins had been diverted to another purpose. Then Mr. Burton said:

I don't care to consider to any extent the legal phase as to whether this was a legislative contract or not. I consider the coins to have been largely in the nature of a gift, and a small and mean gift considering the expense which has been involved in building the Fair. Congress showed a narrowness in dealing with this question that is not compatible with the sense of the American people. I do not think the Chicago Directory should return one dollar of this money. I wouldn't if I were one of their number. You know and I know that it is a trifling gift. It is a trifling support to this great enterprise to give no more than that. You know and I know that at this very time, with the evidences before us, the Exposition company is bound to lose money in carrying on this Fair, and you know and I know that in order that it might be the grandest Exposition the world has ever known they have gone on and put up buildings in harmony with other buildings, expending hundreds of thousands of dollars that were not for use but for ornament.

Should Be More Generous.

I met a representative of one of the foreign governments the other day standing out looking at that grand picture that we see here, and he said to me: "I have visited every single Exhibition that has been held for the last twenty-five years. I never saw anything like this; I never saw anything that is so expansive and so grand. I came over prepared to be interested, prepared to be amazed, but I stand here in the presence of these colossal structures bewildered. I cannot paint it to my people." It made me feel proud as an American citizen and it made me think that the American Congress should not hesitate to stand by an Exposition of this kind; it made me feel like saying to every Commissioner attached to the directory: "You are big enough to ask them not to tender back one dollar of this money, you will lose enough anyway." [Applause.]

Mr. Burton next reviewed his efforts to discover the feeling of the people of Kansas, the State which he represents. Ministers and prominent citizens with whom he had spoken all said, "Open the gates." Even the State World's Fair Board, composed chiefly of Populists, favored opening the gates Sunday. Then he continued:

I went down and went through some of the large stores in this town. I went into houses like Mandel Bros., I went through Marshall Field's store, I went through certain manufactories, and inquired of the common people. I knew they could not understand why I was making the inquiries. I did not display my badge; I was trying to find out what was the wish of the girl, or the boy, or the man, or the woman that toiled for a living, and I did not find a single one but what told me he wanted the gates open Sunday. [Applause.]

Mr. Bullene of Missouri—Not one?

The hundreds and thousands of men who toil and whose time and money are sacred to them, so far as they have been able to speak, have said: "We want the advantages of that Exposition."

You can't legislate along this line against the wishes of nine-tenths of the American people and accomplish good in that way.

Pleads for Closed Gates.

Commissioner Massey of Delaware, the Chairman of the Judiciary committee, followed Mr. Burton with the leading argument for the adoption of the majority report against Sunday opening. Mr. Massey is known as being of strong convictions on the question of the observance of the Sabbath. Since his connection with the commission he has steadfastly refused to attend any conference in connection with World's Fair work which might be held Sunday and he refrains from taking a railway journey on the first day of the week. He was expected, therefore, to take a strong stand. He announced in the beginning of his argument that he found himself laboring under conditions of difficulty and embarrassment. But he said there were two features involved in the situation as the question presented itself to the commission. "One is the feature of human law and the other is the feature of Divine law, upon which all human law is founded."

He told the Commissioners that it was a solemn situation which confronted them and a grave responsibility. He eschewed oratory and declamation and expressed his esteem for the Commissioners who opposed him. He did not arrogate to himself a large stock of virtue, good morals, or conscientious conviction. While he could not see how a difference could exist as to the right of the question, yet he could not fail to accord to those opposing him the full enjoyment of the liberty of conscience which he claimed for himself. "But," said he, "when I speak of liberty I mean the liberty of law and not the liberty of license."

Next Mr. Massey argued that "the commission is the creature of the Federal Congress, as each individual in it is the creature of Almighty God." He declared that as the creature of Congress the commission could not go beyond the limitation which its creator had imposed upon it. Then he said: "Where you can glean in the action of Congress a clear manifestation of the Congressional intent, I undertake to assert that this intent is binding upon the official conscience of this body in the exercise of its official function." Then he continued:

His Interpretation of the Law.

As has been stated by my friend from Kansas under original conditions, under the conditions that existed in the act creating this commission, and in the seventh section of this act, there was invested in this body a discretion, to be exercised in a supervisory way with reference to everything that related to rules and regulations, which, I wish to be understood I concede, to be the duty and prerogative of the World's Columbian Exposition, to make, propound, and originate; but while the power was vested in this corporation to originate the rule the power was, as disclosed in the language of the report submitted on behalf of the majority of the judiciary, equally well and clearly devolved upon the commission to exercise the supervisory power by way of modification, which a majority of all its Commissioners should be able to give their consensus to. That was the original condition.

I read now from Section 4 of the souvenir coin act: "That it is hereby declared that all appropriations made for or pertaining to the World's Columbian Exposition are made upon the condition that the said Exposition shall not be open on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday." Now suppose it had stopped just there and not gone a step further is there any doubt in the minds of a single Commissioner that that would have been the conclusion absolutely of the intent of the Congress that the gates of this Exposition should be closed on Sunday? Is there a doubt? Can there be? That of itself would have been conclusive on the question. That of itself would have stopped the inquiry. That of itself would have closed the door to doubt, because it would have been the manifest intent of your creator, my fellow-Commissioners—exercising as you do simply the limited delegated powers that that creator has conferred—the unmistakable evidence of the intent of your creator, that you could not provide any other method than that which was in harmony with their intent and that would have been obligatory upon your official conscience. But, as if to convince every Doubting Thomas on the face of the earth, contemporaneously, as your committee have found in its examination of the Federal legislation, the Congress of the United States at the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, in the sundry civil bill enacted the same day as the souvenir coin act, reincorporated into that act the very phraseology of the language of the souvenir and by repetition, by repeated declaration, left it so clear that he who runs and wants to may read that there was not a question in the mind of the American Congress but that their agent, the Federal Commission here assembled, would recognize and obey that behest.

It is clear in the manifestation of its intent; but it went further, and it provided that upon the acceptance of what? Bear this in mind and watch, please, carefully the chronological order of events. Prior to the receipt, observe me, fellow-Commissioners, prior to the receipt of a single souvenir coin, before there had been the delivery of a single souvenir half dollar to the Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, the Vice President, with all propriety, and rightfully, and as I am here to say, as I believe it, honestly and in good faith, accepted what? By the very terms of the act of Congress accepted he the appropriation made by it with the conditions annexed, and invited us, this body, to take notice officially by an official communication that they had done so. That is all found in this report, my fellow-Commissioners, and, having done so, as the next logical orderly step to be taken, they propounded to us, as it was their clear right to propound to us, an original rule with regard to the question of the closing of the gates of this Fair the Sabbath day, Sunday, and in the rule is clearly defined the inspiration under which it was presented.

But I was endeavoring to impress this upon the minds of my fellow-Commissioners, that it was not the money, not the receipt of the cash which was expressly provided for alone in this act of Congress; that the act which was to be done, and which I insist was in good faith done by the World's Columbian Exposition Directory, was the declaration of its readiness to accept and its absolute acceptance of the provisions of that act, and after the acceptance of those provisions a rule was propounded, which rule is, according to the finding of this report, the existing law on this situation

About the Withheld Appropriation.

But now my brother Burton refers to the fact that they haven't got all the money. Well, now, I want to be understood about that. If the Congress of the United States are not our creator, and if as our creator we did not owe it an official respect, we would not without transgression of the proprieties of the situation permit ourselves to doubt the good faith of Congress in the matter. That is to say, if you, Gov. McDonald, and you, Judge Clendenning, as individuals had come to a common understanding, such as is disclosed by that act of Congress, and each had acted upon "expression taken of the other, and Judge Clendenning had decided afterwards to withdraw a part of the price, I should denounce him as dishonest. I cannot say that about Congress. I am bound to respect it. I have no apology to make—none on earth—for the conditions. I did not make them; you did not make them. You do know, however, that there are $1,939,120 in round numbers of souvenir coins that have been absolutely delivered, received, and utilized, as they had a right to receive and utilize them, by the directory of the World's Columbian Exposition. It therefore has, as is found by that report, a large proportion of the fruits of that appropriation, and when you, my fellow-Commissioners, come to read the first paragraph in each of these sections of the sundry civil bill of 1892 and the souvenir coin act of 1892, to the effect that this appropriation was made upon the express condition that the Fair was not to be opened Sunday, you get the emphasis and force I am seeking to convey to your minds of the intent of Congress in that behalf.

Mr. Tousley's Arguments.

Commissioner Tousley, after wanting to know why the National Commission was appointed, said:

The first point I make here is this: In the discussion of this question the first point is that the Congress of the United States has decided this question against the Sunday opening. Ah, but you say subsequent legislation has interfered. I take the preamble, I take the whereas, I take the condition precedent that was established at the start when this appropriation of $2,500,000 was given as the legally expressed opinion of the United States as a condition that there should be no Sunday opening. But you say afterwards by subsequent legislation they impaired that condition. That condition, sir, was embodied in the law; it is the law of the land, and we cannot here, as fellow-Commissioners, representing the Government of the United States, go back upon that condition. That was put in the first appropriation of two million and a half of souvenir coins to the World's Fair. You say that there were conditions afterwards that impaired it. Very well, that condition precedent, that first condition is there in the law showing the opinion of the United States upon that point. Suppose that Congress, in the opinion of some lawyer, or any number of lawyers, says that by subsequent legislation that matter had been impaired; does it take away the representative opinion of the United States in the very first law, that the Fair should be kept closed on Sunday?

My second point is that, as a representative of the State of Minnesota, I cannot vote for the opening of this Fair Sunday. That State represents nearly 2,000,000 people. I cannot give my vote here in the midst of this hasty discussion to committing the people of my State to a conclusion that is violative of all the precedents of American history. That is my second point.

The third point I make in this discussion is that it is un-American, that it is un-American to do it. I understand, and you understand, gentlemen, the influence of Sunday. You understand how it is imbedded in the State Legislature; in the National Legislature. You understand the influence of Sunday laws all over the United States, and I say that it is un-American to do it; that it violates the traditions of our history to do it; that we have not the right on the heels of such a hasty discussion to go against the very history of our country. I have not the time to elaborate my points.

But my next point is that we owe it, it seems to me, in my judgment, to the church in this country, and we owe it to the good people of this country to stand by the traditions of the Sabbath. I am prepared to say, and not to hesitate to say, that the majority of the people in this country are opposed to an open Fair on the Sunday. I venture that out of the 60,000,000 of people outside of Chicago I don't believe that you can find over 25,000,000, we will say, that would be in favor of it. We have certainly got an orthodox list, excluding the Catholics, of 12,000,000 against the liberalists belonging to the liberal church of 775,000, then we will take into account all the people of Chicago and the people within a radius of 100 miles and we are almost certain that we have got 4,000,000 that are in favor of having this Fair open Sunday, and the rest is largely a matter of speculation.

Gen. St. Clair's Brilliant Address.

After half a dozen other Commissioners had made speeches Commissioner St. Clair made the concluding argument, which, his friends declared, carried the day. He said in part:

In the interest of the laboring man, in the interest of the highest morality, for the good name of America in order that we may stand fast by our American nationality, I protest against the minority report herewith submitted.

Congress, when it created this commission and authorized this Exposition, charged this corporation with the power of originating and establishing rules for the government of this Exposition, and it gave to you, the commission representing the whole people of the country the final veto power, by saying not by minority of the quorum but by a majority of all the Commissioners, whether the rule affected a matter of policy that deals with the morals of the people and the business feature of the Exposiand, it gave to us, fifty-five Commissioners, the right to modify a rule which this corporation might establish. There is no doubt about the fact but that for the provisions contained in the souvenir coin act this commission could never have adopted a rule which provided for the closing of these gates as it did at its session in last October. Why did we do it? I know something about this legislation; I had something to do with the preparation of this act, and I believe I know as much about the intention of Congress as any Commissioner on this floor in dealing with this whole subject. What did they do? They said to this Illinois corporation, "You have raised your $10,000,000—if you can convince the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States that you have raised it and expended it as you agreed, if you will further agree to raise all the money that is necessary to complete this Fair, we will give you two millions and one-half souvenir coins to assist you in accomplishing that work," and one of the provisions was that in that condition, for that cause alone, "we give you this money if you will close the Fair Sunday."

Commission Is Responsible.

What did the corporation do? Gentlemen who are familiar with the history of the work of this Fair know that unless Congress had come to the aid of the Exposition by making this appropriation this enterprise never could have been concluded and this Fair never opened. And why? Who is responsible for it? I say to you, Commissioners, that you are more responsible than any other function on the face of the earth. Now, why do I say so? Under the original act, to which I have called your attention, the Exposition company was to provide you a site for this Fair, and you are to accept it or not. They provided the site. What was the next thing? It had to be determined what money it would cost. What was the scope of it? Instead of having departments as they had in Paris; instead of having departmental buildings, as they had in Paris, this commission, from the date of determining the plan and scope of this Exposition, and obliged by that duty, decided that we should have fifteen, and the necessities have arisen to make it sixteen. Was the directory responsible for that? Whose duty was it to perform that service? You, gentlemen of this commission.

Now, what did the Chicago people agree to do? What did the World's Columbian Exposition agree with the Congress of the United States to do? They had agreed to build a Fair at a cost of $10,000,000, and you turned around and made them build a Fair that cost $19,000,000. [Applause.]

I have adverted to the history of this legislation, Mr. President, in order to let the commission see primarily what the intention of Congress was in dealing with this subject. I say I have shown, I believe, that it was the intent of Congress to make this appropriation first to enable this Fair to be constructed and these gates to be opened at all, and if it had not been done, I repeat again, sir, because with all the faith that this country could afford, notwithstanding the fact that the Congress of the United States had inaugurated this Exposition, notwithstanding it was being held under the supervision of the United States Government, not a single bond of the corporation could be sold either in this country or in Europe at that stage of the game.

Argued the Bond Question.

Col. St. Clair then argued the bond question. He said that Congress had given the directory $2,500,000. This it had considered as a part of its assets and by reason of which it was enabled to sell the $5,000,000 worth of debenture bonds. Further, before the Secretary of the Treasury would pay out any portion of the souvenir coins he required a statement from the Chicago Directory that it had actually expended $10,000,000 and that it would furnish satisfactory evidence that it would supply the remaining money necessary to complete the Exposition. A part of the guaranty thus offered by the directory was the souvenir coins themselves.

"Now," continued Col. St. Clair, "what sort of condition does that present? Here is the Secretary of the Treasury who has approved this action of the directory and disbursed the souvenir coins down to the appropriation made out of that fund to the Committee on Awards. What does that contract imply? It implies that a man who bought a bond deposited it with the Director-General for security to the government of the United States for the completion of this Fair; that this corporation had as one of its assets the money which had been appropriated, that is, the 5,000,000 souvenir coins given on behalf of the government. Not only is that the implication, but that was the law. The list of assets was published to the world, including these $2,500,000, in order to induce a man who bought a bond to see whether or not he could get his money back on his purchase. Now, does any one undertake to say that the government of the United States has the right either in morals or in law to withdraw from the bondholders or their security this feature of the assets of the corporation? You can but answer 'no,' because good conscience and every principle of law answers for you."

Col. St. Clair argued therefore that Congress had plainly broken its contract and left the commission and the local directory free to act as they might see fit without any legal restraint upon them by reason of the clause in the appropriation bill providing for Sunday closing.

The Vote.

At the conclusion of Col. St. Clair's argument the minority report, approving of the rule of the Directors to open the gates Sunday on and after May 21 was adopted by a vote of 31 to 27 as follows:

Yeas—Commissioners De Young, California; Goodell, Colorado; Stearns, Idaho; Ewing, Illinois; Elbocck, Iowa; Burton, Kansas; Myers, Kentucky; Lane, Michigan; Barbour, Michigan; Saunders, Mississippi; Bullene, Missouri; Haines, Nebraska; Smith, New Jersey; Ryan, North Dakota; Groner, Virginia; Butt, West Virginia; St. Clair, West Virginia; Coburn, Wisconsin; Coats, Arizona; White, New Mexico; Beeson, Oklahoma; Kissel, Utah. Alternates—Werth, Alabama; Funk, Illinois; Le Duc, Louisiana; Kurtz, Minnesota; Fish, New Jersey; Breslin, New York; Bullard, South Dakota; Cummin, Washington—31.

Nays—Commissioners McDonald, California; Allen, New York; Hundley, Alabama; Clendenning, Arkansas; Massey, Delaware; Garvin, Indiana; W. F. King, Iowa; Holliday, Kansas; Bixby, Maine; Tousley, Minnesota; Brumm, Mississippi; Hershfield, Montana; Mitchell, Montana; Scott, Nebraska; Russell, Nevada; Rucker, North Dakota; Ritchie, Ohio; Woodside, Pennsylvania; Gutierres, New Mexico; Gammon, Oklahoma; Lannan, Utah. Alternates—Ingalls, Maine; Bernard, Florida; Sanders, Georgia; McMahon, Louisiana; Edwards, Maine; Hurt, Tennessee—27.

President De Young's Announcement.

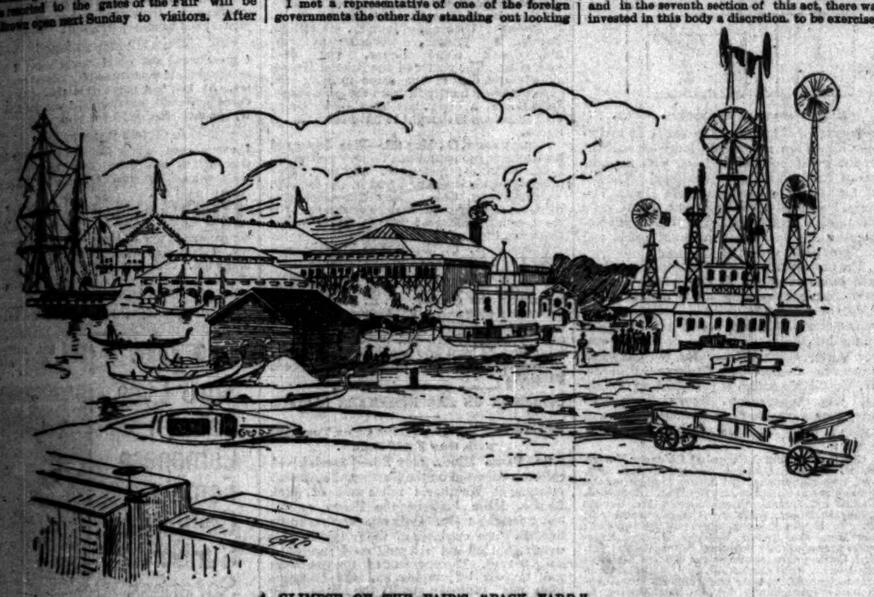
Then after the modification of the report had been approved, it in its entirety received 29 votes for its adoption as against 28 opposing it. Then came this announcement from Acting President De Young:

"Inasmuch as it requires a majority of fifty-five members of the Commission to modify a rule submitted by the local Directory the chair decides that the Sunday opening rule of the local Board, not having received sufficient votes to modify it, remains operative and unchanged."

Commissioner Lannan at once said: "I object to this statement from the Chairman. Does he mean to say that the directors can make a rule which will go in effect without the approval of the National Commission? If so, I appeal from his statement."

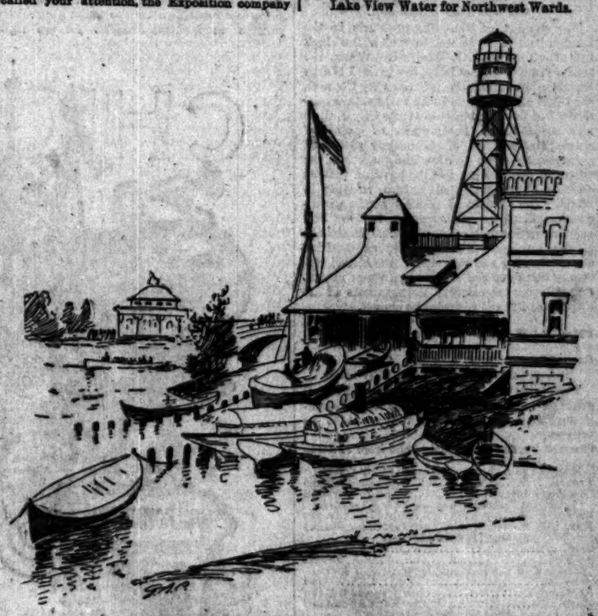
"I desire to state again," said the Chair-

[Continued on third page.]

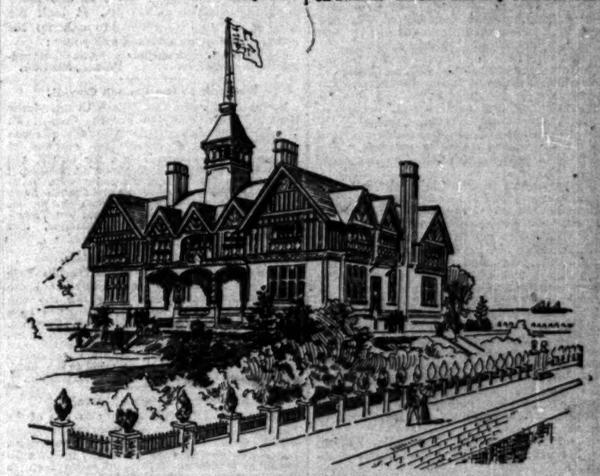


A GLIMPSE OF THE FAIR'S "BACK YARD."

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT JACKSON PARK.



LIFE-SAVING STATION AT THE FAIR.



VICTORIA HOUSE, GREAT BRITIAN'S BUILDING AT THE FAIR.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893.

Weather for this vicinity: *Fair, warmer, south winds.*

Pages.

1 Commissioners Vote for Sunday Opening. Sixteen Nations Demand "Jury" Awards.

2 German Building Opened with a Reception. To Celebrate the Queen's Birthday.

3 Second Day of the Congress of Editors. Dinner to Infanta at the White House. Thieves Caught Working at the Fair.

4 National Electric Company Embarrassed. Another Blow at the Whisky Trust. Killed by a Tornado in Ohio.

5 Decisive Battle in Nicaragua. Speed of the Newspaper Flyer. Probable Suicide of B. F. Carver.

6 Eleven People Bitten by Mad Dogs. Luncheon Given for Maine State Officers.

7 Racio Wins the Hawthorne Stakes. Fillies Race for Stakes at Brooklyn. Pitcher Mauck Beat the Spiders.

9 A Socialist's Idea of the Millennium.

10 Democratic Solons in a Stew. Lake View Water for Northwest Wards.

Liquor Selling in Hyde Park Hotels.

11 Beer Train Wrecked in Evanston. Domestic Department at Armour Institute. Santa Fe Plans Affected by Competitors.

13 Prof. Briggs' Friends Lose. Latest News from the Courts.

16 Condition of Crops Improved. Sharp Decline in Stocks and Grain.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Yesterday—National Commission Adopts the Minority Report of the Judiciary Committee Concurring with the Directors in Opening the Fair Sundays—Sixteen Foreign Nations Will Withdraw Their Exhibits from Competition Unless a Jury System of Awards Is Established—Germany's Building Opened with a Reception by Commissioner Wermuth—Mrs. John R. Hanna of Denver Talks to Women of the "Ethics of Social Life"—Eight Perfecting Presses Print Chicago's Afternoon Papers in Machinery Hall—Daring Thieves Bore Through the Floor of Manufactures Building Near the Swiss Watch Exhibit—Board of Control Informally Retains Theodore Thomas as Musical Director

Today—City of Paris Exhibit Opens at 2 p. m.—Kneisel Quartet Plays in Recital Hall at 11 a. m.—Apollo Club Renders "Elijah" in Music Hall at 3 p. m.—Maine Dedicates Its Building—National Press League Gives a Reception to the Press Congress at the Auditorium Hotel from 10 to 12 p. m.—

LAST EDITION.

WANT JURY AWARDS.

Not Given Them Sixteen Nations Will Not Compete.

COMMISSIONERS PROTEST.

No Single Judge Shall Pass on Their Exhibits.

DAVIS CALLS IT DEPLORABLE

John Boyd Thacher Notified of Their Action.

HOW THE EXHIBITERS WILL FEEL

Unless the jury system of awards is adopted by the World's Columbian Exposition the exhibits of sixteen foreign countries will be withdrawn from examination for awards. This decision was reached at a conference of the foreign Commissioners yesterday afternoon. They drew up a compact to that effect and sent it to John Boyd Thacher of the Committee of Awards. Russia was not represented at the conference, but the Commissioner from that country signed the document later in the day. The Commissioners from Canada and New South Wales withdrew before decisive action was taken. The countries signing the compact are:

Austria, Belgium, Brasil, British Guiana, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Italy, Japan, Norway, Orange Free State, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

"Great Britain," said Royal British Commissioner Harris last night, "has signed the protest, subject to the approval of the commission in England. Whether our action here will be upheld I am unable to say, but we did what we considered proper in the case. Mr. Thacher made an address before the Commissioners this afternoon. His object was to remove the objections which had become so apparent. What he said, however, had the opposite effect. He merely proved to the Commissioners that their previous judgment had been most correct and proper."

Thacher Explains the Plan.

The meeting of yesterday afternoon was very largely attended, there being over fifty Commissioners present. The consideration of the subject of awards was taken up by the report of Mr. Thacher, who was present by invitation and made an explanatory address on this subject. He went over the whole matter of the origin, meaning, and intention of these rules, and gave ample opportunity for asking questions, the Commissioners availing themselves of it freely. After speaking an hour he withdrew and left the Commissioners to their deliberations. The discussion lasted an hour longer, and then the Commissioners separated, all of them declining to give any account of the proceedings.

It was learned, however, that the Swedish Minister read the document for presentation to Chairman Thacher and invited the signatures of the other Commissioners and it was signed by the Commissioners of sixteen countries and left with the Swedish Commissioner for presentation. It was also virtually settled that the remaining Commissioners, who were in the minority, would draw up and present to Chairman Thacher a very different paper. As to the countries that took these two opposite sides it was well understood that the European countries were implacable, while the South American countries were very much inclined to a compromise.

Mr. Thacher, after the meeting, and before he had received this document, said that he only knew what occurred at the meeting before he withdrew. He said that his remarks were met with the utmost kindness and consideration. How they were received and what were the opinions formed by the Commissioners he could only guess from their questions, and he learned nothing new on that subject.

They're Absolutely Unalterable.

He spoke warmly on the subject of the rules on awards. He said that they were not found in the woods, nor dreamed out, but had been soberly studied out during the space of two years. Consequently he wished it understood that they were absolutely unalterable, and that it was folly for any one to propose an amendment. The commission, he said, was almost unanimous in sustaining them. He also intimated that there was a species of impropriety in foreign Commissioners making any complaint. These rules, he said, were in force at the Centennial Exhibition and were the way of this country, and yet when the United States went to the Paris Exposition our Commissioners dropped as a matter of course their own ideas and adopted the French rules without a murmur. "The truth is," he said, "these gentlemen should remember the object of this Fair is not to enable merchants to buy and sell to advantage but to chronicle the progress of humanity up to the present time in a logical and effective manner. This object we believe and know will be best effected by the rules which we have adopted."

Director-General Davis was asked if the document of the Swedish Minister had reached him and said that it had not. He thought, however, that he knew very well in advance the purport of it. He was sure it was not a mere protest, as he had received several protests already. This document was nothing less than a withdrawal of the exhibits of these countries from examination for award; and he was free to say that it was a deplorable thing for the Exposition. It would result, he

VICTORIA HOUSE, GREAT BRITIAN'S BUILDING AT THE FAIR.

Victoria House to Be Opened—Reception in Canadian Pavilion in Honor of the Queen's Birthday—English Commissioners Banquet at the Virginia Hotel.

said, in the complete overthrow of the jury system of Mr. Thacher.

Exhibiters Will Be Disappointed.

One of the most prominent of the foreign Commissioners stated last night that he considered the decision of the sixteen countries an unfortunate blow to the Exposition.

"Many of the exhibiters," said he, "will be greatly disappointed, as they have come here with their goods at great expense prepared to compete with the world for prizes. Mr. Thacher tells us we don't understand his system, but we beg to differ with him on that point. We think that we know quite as well as Mr. Thacher does what we want. If the juries were international in character I don't think any country would care to withdraw its exhibit from competition, notwithstanding we all disapprove of the system of single awards. As every one of the 39,000 exhibiters can secure a medal under that system there is nothing to be gained in competing. I don't know where the matter will end. It is too late now for the managers to arrange for international juries."

The Spanish Commissioner signed the protest and order of withdrawal, with a proviso attached to the effect that it should not stand unless sanctioned by his government.

MR. THOMAS REMAINS IN CHARGE.

Board of Control Practically Settles the World's Fair Music Question.

The Theodore Thomas question may be considered practically settled, and as a result Mr. Thomas will remain in charge of his department with his powers of control slightly curtailed to satisfy the members of the National Commission who were clamoring for his dismissal.

This result was arrived at at a stormy meeting of the Board of Reference and Control held last evening in the Rand and McNally Building. There were present Messrs. Lannan, Massey, St. Clair, Gage, Walker, Ripley, Higinbotham, De Young, Grover, Burton, Odell, and Smith. Mr. De Young presided. The meeting was purely an informal one, and so no action was taken that was official, but an understanding was arrived at after Mr. Massey and others had exhausted a deal of eloquence in trying to make Mr. Lannan see the legal points of the case.

Commissioner St. Clair finally offered a resolution which in effect provided that today it be reported to the committee that Theodore Thomas is under the direction and control of Director-General Davis, just as Mr. Davis is under the authority of the commission, and the Council of Administration was by it instructed to look after and fully protect the rights of exhibiters. This was the substance of the resolution as given out after the meeting.

President Higinbotham put the resolution in his pocket and would say nothing about it. From other sources, however, it was learned that the resolution as it was finally left and substantially as stated would be presented to the full committee today and receive its sanction.

PRINTING NEWSPAPERS AT THE FAIR.

Eight Big Perfecting Presses Get to Work in Machinery Hall.

Eight big perfecting presses began grinding out afternoon newspapers each at the rate of 24,000 copies an hour in the north aisle of Machinery Hall at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The sight attracted most of the visitors in the great building. They eagerly followed with their eyes the broad ribbon of snowy white from the huge roll through the seemingly complicated machinery until it emerged a folded newspaper. Nearest the main entrance on the north side of the north aisle stand the two Hoe quadruple presses having a capacity of 24,000 copies of a 10, 12, 14, or 16-page, inserted, an hour, or 48,000 4, 6, or 8-page papers. Next west of the Hoe exhibit stand a Goss "double decker," an inserting machine, a Goss "combination," and a Goss "clipper." Then come two Potter presses, and last of all stands a big Scott press, which has been tried on the *Daily Columbian*. It started off on the first trial and worked well.

The matrices are sent down to Jackson Park from the city offices of the papers to the stereotyping annex southwest of Machinery Hall. Here all the latest appliances in stereotyping are to be seen in use. The stereotypers will have to make eighty-eight plates every afternoon. The start was to have been made yesterday, but it was found that the dynamo in the stereotyping-room was not large enough to furnish the necessary power.

WORKS BY AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

They Had the Place of Honor on Yesterday's Musical Programs.

Compositions by Americans, native or resident, claimed attention in the music of the Exposition yesterday, Dvorak and Beethoven being the only foreigners whose names found place on the two programs offered in Music Hall. These "outsiders" were represented by two quartets—Dvorak by his opus 80, and Beethoven by his opus 185—but as these were associated with a new work by C. M. Loeffler of Boston the program which the three works constituted lacked not an element that tended to stir the patriotism of the lover of American music. The Kneisel Quartet presented this program in Recital Hall at 11 o'clock, and again won golden opinions by the rare finish and splendid artistic worth of its playing. Chicago has not heard in many a day such admirable quartet performances as Messrs. Kneisel, Svecenski, Roth, and Schroeder offered Monday and yesterday. The new work by Loeffler, which they, assisted by Max Zach and Leo Schulz, played yesterday for the first time here, is a Sextet for two violins, two violas, and two 'cellos, and is a composition which commands respect for the scholarliness shown in its construction, and compels admiration in many parts for its melodiousness. The final allegro is the most effective and attractive movement, and the first allegro has a theme that is especially pleasing. The Andante is ponderous, unduly so it seemed yesterday.

The afternoon program in Music Hall contained Chadwick's Symphony, No. 2; Foote's Serenade, op. 25; and MacDowell's Suite, op. 42. Mr. Thomas was too ill to conduct, so Mr. Mees directed the symphony and suite and Mr. Foote led his own work. The Chadwick composition, like that of Foote, is unduly long, but, aside from this seemingly characteristically American fault, seems to contain much that is meritorious and worthy of commendation. The faulty acoustics of the hall render an estimate more definite than "seems" impossible. In Foote's Serenade the Romanza and the Prelude appear to be the most satisfactory movements. MacDowell's Suite was known from previous hearings, and yesterday, as before, it charmed by its conciseness, its bright coloring, artistic contrasts, and the wealth of fantasy revealed.

This morning, in Recital Hall, Mr. Kneisel and his associates will offer the following program:

Sonata for piano and violin..........A. Whiting
Mr. Whiting and Mr. Kneisel.
Piano quintet..........G. W. Chadwick
Mr. Whiting and Kneisel Quartet.
Piano quartet, C major..........A. Foote
Mr. Foote, pianist.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock in Music Hall the Apollo club, under W. L. Tomlins' direction, will render Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," this being the first choral concert of the Exposition series. The soloists will be Mme. Lillian Nordica, Mrs. Christine Nielson-Dreier, Whitney Mockridge, and Plunket Greene.

DISCUSSES ETHICS OF SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. John R. Hanna of Denver Reads a Paper in the Woman's Building.

"Ethics of Social Life" was the topic of the paper read by Mrs. John R. Hanna of Denver yesterday at the Woman's Building. Mrs. Hanna was recently elected to the School Board of her city by a large majority. She said, in opening her address:

However we have come by it we have a code of morals which forms a standard to which we bring all our fellows for trial. In the cases of individuals it varies. No two have the same moral standpoint. In the evolution of social life what wisdom has come from the immediate past? Women are the arbiters of the social code.

The lecturer spoke against the "double standard" for men and women, not alone relating to morals but to labor. She favored some object in life for every girl. In closing her address she asked:

But who has the courage to begin to stem the tide? To ask that question ought to bring the blush of shame to our cheeks when the last week has brought us the privilege of seeing honored women who, many years ago, struck out a new path for themselves and their sisters, amid obloquy, persecution, taunts, and jeers, and thus made it so easy for the women of the present day to come to the front in the organizing of a large part of the grandest exhibition of the nations of the earth that has ever taken place, the Columbian Exposition.

The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, a veteran in the service of women's interests, spoke a few minutes and Mrs. Albert Barker of England closed the program by giving three of her songs and dramatic recitals.

TYPICAL OF THE GOLDEN STATE.

Paintings in the California Building of Scenes on the Western Slope.

The walls of the California Building above the gallery which extends entirely around the interior of the structure are decorated with large paintings of scenes from different portions of that picturesque State. Two of these are especially worthy of attention. One represents a mining town seen from the surrounding hills. In the foreground are high hills, on the slopes of which flocks of sheep are grazing. Through a deep, broad valley runs a river, by the side of which is a race furnishing water for a mill. Far beyond is the town, and on the horizon is a mountain range.

The other picture presents a scene in the Leland Stanford vineyard in the vintage season. In a broad plain covered with vines and broken by clumps of trees crowds of laborers are seen picking grapes and loading them into wagons which carry them to the buildings in the distance where they are made into wine. An irrigating ditch crosses the foreground and a lofty mountain peak rises in the distance.

These pictures are strongly painted in a realistic manner and though of enormous size have more the appearance of exhibition pictures than decorations. They were painted by a corps of artists under the direction of Howard H. Gross, from sketches made by Thaddeus Welch. Other paintings in this building represent the Hotel del Monte with its semi-tropical garden, a view of a wine cellar, and landscapes from different portions of the State.

LESSON IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Exhibit of the City of Paris Will Be Opened This Afternoon.

The exhibit of the City of Paris in the French pavilion is to be opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon and G. Morin-Goustiaux, the representative of that burg, has invited Mayor Harrison, the members of the City Council, the Chief of Police, and the various Commissioners of the departments at the City Hall to view the exhibit. Forty views of points of special interest in Paris occupy places of prominence in the portico and there is in the rooms at the south end of the pavilion various articles of a statistical nature relating to Paris. The Prefect of Police sends photographs and cards representing the Bertillon system for identifying criminals. Models of all the implements and machines used for street cleaning and exhibits of the school system of Paris, of the sewers and water mains, and all other municipal departments of the Capital of France will also be shown.

PROGRAM FOR MAINE DEDICATION.

Gov. Cleaves and Georgia Cayvan Will Speak and Mme. Nordica Will Sing.

The Maine Commissioners completed a program of exercises yesterday for the dedication of their State building today. It is as follows:

Concert by the Iowa State Band from 11:30 to 12 o'clock.
Music by the Thomas orchestra at 12 o'clock.
Prayer..........The Rev. F. A. Noble, Chicago
Opening address..........Hall C. Burleigh
President Board of World's Fair Managers.
Response..........Gov. H. B. Cleaves
Harp solo..Grand Studio (imitation of mandolin)
Miss Harriet A. Shaw.
Solo..........Mme. Nordica
Address..........John N. Jewett
In behalf of the Sons and Daughters of Maine.
Selection..........Band
Reading..........Miss Georgia Cayvan
Harp solo..........."The Æolian Sounds"
Miss Harriet A. Shaw.
Selections from the opera "Bar Harbor"..........Dr. O. P. Sweet
By members of the Bar Harbor Opera company.
Concert..........Band

NEW RAILWAY UNION FORMING.

Steps Taken for an Organization to Include a Million Members.

The American Railway Union is a new labor organization in process of formation whose directors are meeting every day in the Ashland Block. The meetings are to frame a constitution and arrange for charters so that the union may be ready after June 20 to receive the enrollment of the one million railway employés in the United States. The union promises for a yearly membership fee of $1 to accomplish more good for railway workers than the existing brotherhoods, which are alleged to be degenerating. The union also intends to publish a daily newspaper in Chicago, and the statement is made that $250,000 has been pledged for that purpose. Its officers are Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, and S. Keliher, and the directors W. S. Missener, W. H. Sebring, and L. W. Rogers.

KING CHARLES IS NOT COMING.

Portugal's Ruler Not Likely to Visit the Columbian Exposition.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 23.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing company, New York World.]—The Sunday *World* printed a list of answers received from ruling monarchs of Europe in reply to a question sent out by the *World* asking whether they intended to visit the Chicago Exposition. Here is one more answer to be added to the list. It took the King of Portugal three weeks to make up his mind. A telegram received today says:

The King has expressed no intention of attending the World's Fair. PIERCE, Minister.

Banquet to the French Consul.

M. Camille Krantz, the French Commissioner General, entertained the French Consul, M. Bruwaert, and the leading members of the French colony in Chicago at dinner last evening at Lassagne's. Covers were laid for eighty, the tables being profusely decorated with plants and cut flowers. The walls of the room were handsomely covered with American and French flags. Toasts were proposed by M. Bruwaert to M. Krantz; by M. Krantz to France and the French colony; by MM. Perrault, Lassagne, and Gerardin.

Postal Branch at the Fair.

Business at the postoffice in the World's Fair grounds has increased enormously since the opening of the Exposition. Every day the volume is added to, and additional help has been asked for from the authorities at Washington. The total for yesterday alone shows money orders issued, $2,500; money orders paid, $105; and postage stamps sold, $150. The total of orders paid is about four times as great as the daily average paid at the North Side Postal Station.

Exhibit of Leigh University.

The exhibit of Leigh University is one of the first to be installed in the Pennsylvania educational display. It comprises photographs, pictures of the university buildings, books written by its professors, results of experiments in the chemistry department, and other interesting features of the university's work.

Record of the Turnstiles.

Yesterday's attendance at the Fair was as follows:

Tickets, 50 cents	31,768
Tickets, 25 cents (children)	787
Corresponding day at Centennial	23,200

DUD CHAMPION DIES IN HIS BOOTS.

Two Bullets End the Career of a Notorious Resident of Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 23.—[Special.]—Mike Shonsey, foreman of the 77 ranch, rode into town this morning and surrendered to the Sheriff, stating that he had killed Dud Champion near his ranch last night in self-defense. Champion was a brother of Nate Champion, killed by the cattlemen who went gunning for thieves last spring, and Shonsey was a member of that invading host. Monday night Shonsey sat on his horse when Champion rode up and stopped within ten feet of him, with his gun in his right hand. After a few words he made a movement as though to shoot, but was not quick enough, as Shonsey sent a ball through his body. While Champion lay on the ground, holding his revolver in both hands, straining every nerve to get in position to shoot, Shonsey fired again, killing his man.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

IN HONOR OF GERMANY

MANY PEOPLE ATTEND COMMISSIONER WERMUTH'S RECEPTION.

The Hon. Maria del Pilar Colon y Aguilera and the Privy Councilor Exchange Compliments—The Building of the Teutonic Nation Is Beautiful, Both Within and Without—It May Be a Permanent Feature of Jackson Park—Distinguished Persons Who Were Present.

"It does me and the German Empire great honor," said Privy Councilor and Imperial Commissioner Adolf Wermuth, in purest English, as he bent his more than six feet of Teuton manhood over the white-gloved, dainty hand of the Hon. Maria del Pilar Colon y Aguilera in the splendid reception-room of the German Government Building yesterday afternoon. And the pretty Spaniard answered Herr Wermuth's compliment in the same language, a rosy color coming to her cheeks as she spoke. It was an honor for the Anglo-Saxon tongue that these representatives of two great European nations used it thus in an interchange of international courtesies. But all was not English at the formal opening of the German Building, for the Duke of Veragua drank from a big tankard a draught of foaming beer, and nearly a thousand Germans watched him as he raised the beaker to his lips.

High up on the tall tower of the castle hung the black eagles of the Emperor, and the national colors, red, black, and white, stood out straight and stiff in the sharp breeze that blew from the southwest. Before the main entrance, facing the white-capped lake, rows of Columbian Guards stood stiffly at "present," and through the doorway came the sound of the patriotic music of the Fatherland. Thousands of people massed themselves on the lake shore and looked up at the walls, gorgeously painted in heraldic designs. At the right

ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL PROGRAM AT THE GERMAN RECEPTION.

of the wide doors stood a servant in blue and white livery, who distributed engraved programs to the guests as they entered.

Was a Cosmopolitan Gathering.

From 4 to 6 o'clock the great court of the building was thronged. In the crowd were foreign Commissioners, officials of the Exposition, and hundreds of the more prominent German citizens of Chicago. Through one of the arched openings of the gallery the venerable Fred Douglass, with his dark face and patriarchal hair, looked down upon the gay scene. In a corner of the tiled floor, inlaid with black eagles, where gold and crimson draperies made a brilliant spot of color, stood Miss Halle, whose engagement to Franz Berg of the German Commission is one of the pretty romances of the Fair. She had a cluster of red roses at her breast, and her betrothed husband, blonde and smiling, stood at her side.

In the reception room at the right, with its deep oak carvings and hangings of Gobelin tapestries stood Herr Wermuth. With him in the receiving party, were Mrs. Kaselowski, Mrs. Petri, Mrs. Spiess, Miss Spiess, and Mrs. Mencke, wife of the architect who designed the building. Herr Wermuth's aristocratic face shone with proper pride at the accomplishment of what the Germans in the Fatherland had planned for the Exposition. Herr Wermuth's pride was more than justified, and the German people of Chicago who were present grew so enthusiastic before the afternoon was over a plan was already on foot which will probably result in making this splendid type of German architecture a permanent feature of Jackson Park. The many beauties of this finest of the foreign government buildings was exhaustively described in THE TRIBUNE last Sunday.

In one corner of the court a huge bush of Marguerites was in full blossom and all about the walls of the room ran a line of flowers. On either side of the short stairway which leads backward to the chapel stood bronze busts—one of Kaiser Wilhelm I. and the other of his grandson, the present Emperor. At the left, in gorgeous uniform of white and gold, were the men of the Cavalry Band of the Guarde du Corts. They were stalwart fellows, their blonde mustaches waxed in military fashion, and they blew first German and then American patriotic airs with equal vigor and melody.

Sweet-Tongued Bells Chime.

As the guests left the receiving party they passed some to the left back into the court, and some straight forward into the great room which is given up to the exhibit of the German publishers. Here are great shelves filled with books of every kind, displaying not only the richest and most elaborate bindings but the wide variety of research and learning which has made German literature famous. The chapel, with its elaborate frescoes and examples of every kind of ecclesiastical art, was visited and admired by all the guests, and when the great bells sent from Berlin by the Empress Augusta Victoria sounded their deep-voiced chimes even the pleasant hum of gossip which filled the building was stilled for the moment.

Among the guests who called during the afternoon were many of the foreign Commissioners and several officials of the Exposition, including President Higinbotham, Thomas B. Bryan, Auditor W. K. Ackerman, Col. Rice, and Secretary Brewer of Director-General Davis' office. The members of the National Commission, to whom invitations had been sent, were prevented from being present by the long debate on the Sunday opening question.

Present from Chicago, among others, were: Frank Wenter, Washington Hesing, Capt. Blettner, T. V. Dieuef, William Heddig, Congressman Goldzier, Dr. Mussman, Eugene Seeger, Charles H. Wacker, Max Stern, E. G. Halle, S. Rindkopf, Ald. John Vogt, Emil Hoechster, William Vocke, Franz Amberg, Fritz Augustin, Wilhelm Meyer, Herman Pomy, John P. Hand, and the German Consul, Herr Breenz.

Most of the more important German exhibiters also called to pay their respects. Among them were:

Carl Stollwerk of Cologne, Charles Volkmann and Ald. Zille of Leipsic. Prince Isenburg of Austria came in during the afternoon with a party of Chicago friends, and the Board of Lady Managers was represented by its Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Henrotin.

Sometime during the month of July last year ground was broken for the stately and substantial building. All the material was sent here from Germany and most of it serves as exhibit. Commissioner Wermuth's headquarters cover an area of 135 by 110 feet; adjoining the main building is an annex, a chapel of the height of three stories. The main tower is 150 feet high. Herr Johannes Radke, the architect, has combined all the prominent styles of German architecture in a most effective manner. The chapel is built in the Gothic style, while the main building is a type of German renaissance, the old Nuremberg and Augsburg architecture.

Built in a Substantial Manner.

The structure with its many heraldic and emblematic decorations in fresco, is substantial throughout, and built in a manner to defy the gales of Lake Michigan for years to come. The elaborate fresco painting is the work of Artist Seliger. The building fronts towards the lake, with a vestibule and reception hall to the east, and the adjoining chapel towards the west. The northern part of the building contains the German book exhibit with more than 100 firms participating. This exhibit hall is surrounded by galleries. The private office of Privy Councilor Wermuth is on the lower floor, with windows to the west.

The office is a masterpiece of decoration with its rich oak carvings, its gobelins, and luxurious fireplace, and an exhibit worthy to be admired. The building cost $150,000, but this sum does not include the entire value, for a great deal of the material serves as an exhibit and was donated for that purpose.

The beautiful stained windows, the chimes sent by the Empress Augusta Victoria, and many ecclesiastical articles are exhibited in the chapel. The building will now be open to the public.

The great iron gates in front of the German pavilion in Manufactures Building were thrown open at 12:30 o'clock yesterday and for the first time visitors were allowed to inspect the exhibit. During the afternoon the pavilion was crowded with spectators and the exhibit will be one of the greatest attractions in the building. Hereafter the pavilion will be open daily.

"JOE" WILLIAMS SHOOTS P. O'CONNELL.

The Crowd Wants to Lynch Him on the Way to the Station.

Patrick O'Connell, an Irish laboringman, was shot, probably fatally, by "Joe" Williams at Desplaines and Meridian streets last evening. The men had quarreled over a nickel which Williams claimed O'Connell owned him.

The men had drank some beer in a saloon on West Madison street. Williams paid for it. They then walked down to Desplaines and Meridian streets, and Williams demanded a nickel from O'Connell to make them even. When he was refused he drew a 32-caliber revolver and fired three shots at O'Connell, one bullet entering under the right shoulder and lodging in the lungs and another one passing harmlessly through his clothes.

W. H. Cartwright, a colored officer, was passing by with two prisoners when the shooting occurred and saw Williams fire the shots. Releasing his prisoners he started toward him, when Williams turned and fired a shot which grazed the officer's face. He put the man under arrest and started toward the Desplaines Street Police Station. But he was surrounded by a hundred angry men who cried out:

"Lynch the murderer! Let's hang him!"

Seeing his dangerous position Officer Cartwright backed up against the Liberty Bell lodging house, and, drawing his revolver, kept the mob at bay until the arrival of other officers.

O'Connell was taken to the County Hospital, where the examining physician stated that he could hardly recover. He is married and lives at No. 59 South Desplaines street.

Williams was locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station, where he is charged with assault with intent to commit murder. Several others were arrested and will be held as witnesses.

BREAK OF ANOTHER SOUTHERN LEVEE.

A Disastrous Crevasse in Mississippi—Growing Crops Ruined.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 23.—[Special.]—A disastrous crevasse, and one that will overflow the greater part of East Carroll, Madison, and Concordia Parishes, occurred at 11 o'clock this morning in Louisiana, fifty miles above this city. Within three hours the crevasse was 300 feet wide. Tonight it is 500 feet wide and 14 feet deep, and the water is pouring through it like Niagara, and the roar may be heard for miles. There will be no loss of life, but the destruction of growing crops will be enormous.

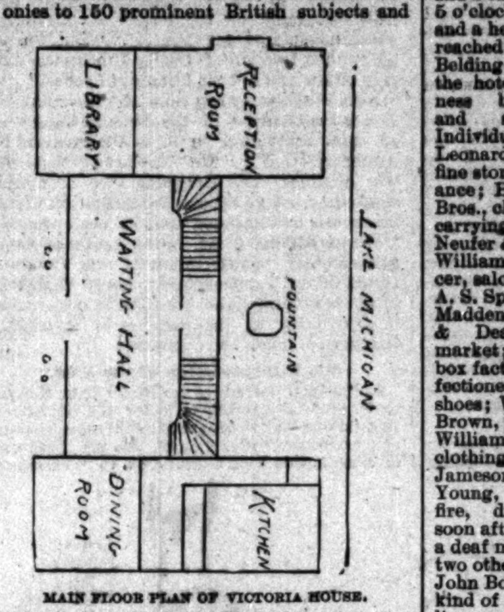
For sick, nervous, and neuralgic headache use the sure cure—Bromo-Seltzer.

HONOR TO THE QUEEN.

BIRTHDAY OF HER MAJESTY TO BE FITTINGLY CELEBRATED.

With Banquets and Receptions Her Subjects Will Observe the Occasion—Dinner at the Virginia Hotel and Gathering at the Canadian Pavilion, with Addresses by Prominent Personages—Royal Standard to Fly Over Victoria House—To Be Thrown Open to the Public.

There will be no little quiet enthusiasm among British subjects in Chicago today as the birthday of Queen Victoria. How many elegant dinner parties will celebrate the event cannot well be known, but no doubt the most formal and stylish celebration will be at the Virginia Hotel this evening, where a grand banquet will be given by the World's Fair Commissioners of Great Britain and her colonies to 150 prominent British subjects and residents of Chicago. The cards of invitation, which are necessarily large on account of the great number of hosts who issue it, are of the most elegant description. The list of toasts will naturally include Queen Victoria, President Cleveland, and the World's Columbian Exposition. The affair will unquestionably be one of the most select and brilliant social events of the season.



MAIN FLOOR PLAN OF VICTORIA HOUSE.

The Canadian World's Fair representatives will hold a reception at their pavilion in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. The program will embrace speeches, music, and refreshments, etc., and the arrangements are in the hands of a committee, of which Senator Perley, Commissioner for the Canadian Northwest Territories, is Chairman, with Mr. W. Morton, Canadian Superintendent of Liberal Arts, as Secretary. Special invitations have been issued to the following British and Colonial Commissioners, many of whom will speak:

Col. Sadler, British Consul at Chicago; Messrs. E. H. Lloyd, Assistant Secretary and General Superintendent, and James Dredge of the British Royal Commission; the Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C. M. G., Commissioner, Mr. George Augustus Donet, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. E. H. Sanguinette, Secretary for Jamaica; the Hon. Dr. Arthur Renwick, M. L. C., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales; Mr. J. J. Quelch, Commissioner for British Guiana; the Hon. J. J. Ginlinton, M. L. C., Special Commissioner, and Capt. Arthur Hansard, local Assistant Commissioner for Ceylon; Messrs. L. Weiner, M. L. A., Commissioner, and S. Berliner, Secretary, for Cape Colony.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance of resident and other Canadians as well as British subjects from all other climes now in Chicago.

The gorgeous royal British standard, with its bright red, blue, and yellow quarters, with its lions couchant and rampant, and with its harp of Erin, floats proudly today over the British Building at Jackson Park. This beautiful flag, which few in this country have ever seen, can ordinarily only be displayed over a building in which royalty is present, and the only other use to which it can be put is the celebration of the birth, accession, and coronation of the Queen of England.

The British Building is appropriately located on a little triangle of land formed by the lake shore and the north pier. The site is

ROYAL STANDARD OF GREAT BRITAIN.

isolated from all other buildings and hugs the water. The close proximity of the warship Illinois seems designed to symbolize maritime supremacy. The arrangement is not entirely accidental, either, as the British Commissioners had their choice of site, and instinctively selected this one.

The building itself is in the style of a half-timbered manor house of Tudor period, such as may still be seen in many parts of England. It is only two stories and a basement in height, and only the first or main floor is of general interest. This floor, however, is crowded with elegant fittings and furnishings and with historical associations. The apartments consist of a large waiting hall, just within the front door, a waiting or dining-room on the right of it, a library on the left of it, and a large reception-room in the rear of the library. Each of these rooms would justify an hour's study and meditation.

In the waiting hall are the double-winding staircase, the porter's lodge, the two great fireplaces, the grandfather's clock, the ceiling after Elizabeth's Welsh palace, the holy war armor, the Florentine cassone, and the gorgeous old oak wainscoting, reaching almost to the ceiling. In the library are a ceiling and shelves in old oak, copied from antique originals in Cluny and Kensington museums. But the reception-room, identical with the ball-room at Sandringham House, is the climax. Here are the magnificent old oak wainscoting again, the great baronial fireplace, the ceiling from Crewe Hall, old oak cabinets of fabulous carvings, and the great $1,000 Wilton rug.

The magnificent building, which has hardly been finished until now, will be thrown open to the general public for the first time tomorrow; and hereafter the first floor at least will be open to inspection and admiration. It is not as grand an affair as some of the Commissioners wished to see erected, but it cost $100,000 and is a magnificent object lesson in English art, English taste, and real English comfort and elegance. There is certainly nothing like it in many respects on the Exposition grounds.

ANYBODY CAN SIT IN A GAME.

Gambling Wide Open Within Two Blocks of Central Police Station.

Entering an open stairway leading from Calhoun place, two blocks from the Central Police Station, a gentlemanly looking individual last night walked up the stairs. Without a knock or signal on the door it was courteously opened from within by a guard who had been looking through a small wicket, and the visitor turned to the left, and at the top of the stairs entered a large room. It was made light as day by the glare of nearly a hundred incandescent lamps. Nine large tables were arranged about the room, and at each of these were from six to twelve players, and looking over them were numerous spectators. Ninety-one men, some almost beardless boys in their teens, were in the room, nearly all of whom were dealers or players. Three tables were devoted to faro, three to roulette, two to stud poker, and one to hazard. In the alley below a bluecoat walked silently on his beat.

"ANAKESIS." Positive cure for piles. ANAKESIS.

BELDING, MICH., SWEPT BY FIRE.

Loss of $175,000—Several Deaths from Drinking Liquor.

IONIA, Mich., May 23.—[Special.]—A fire attacked the new City of Belding early this morning and, with the aid of the high wind, literally wiped out a full third of the business houses of the town. This is the town conceived by the Belding Bros., the silk dealers of Chicago. The fire originated in the rear of the frame grocery store of Robinson & Hudson. The wind drove the flames and fire brands over the roofs of the long row of frame buildings east, and within one hour the whole block from Pearl street to Pleasant street along Main was swept clean; also the box factory in the center of the block on Pleasant street south of the hardware store of W. H. Page. In the meantime the heat was so great that the frame building occupied by Louis Greenfeld and William Warren, on the opposite or north side of Main street, ignited, and from this fire was communicated to the fine row of new stores only recently completed and by 5:30 o'clock only a mass of smoking ruins remained of the stores between Pleasant and Pearl streets on both sides of Main. At 5 o'clock the wind shifted from the South and a heavy rain began to fall. The fire had reached a point nearly opposite the Hotel Belding and it was the rain alone which saved the hotel and adjacent fine rows of business blocks. The loss on buildings and stocks is $175,000 or more. Individual losers are as follows: Henry J. Leonard, stock of dry goods and a block of fine stores with loss of $15,000 above insurance; Holmes & Connell, drugs, and Holmes Bros., clothing, occupying three stores and carrying large lines. Hudson, grocer; A. M. Neufer & Co., grocers; W. W. Weed, bakery; William Sandell, meat market; Willis Spencer, saloon; Alice Walker, saloon; postoffice; A. S. Spencer, boots and shoes and dry goods; Madden & Ainspale, barber shop; Trall & Dean, saloon; Jim King, meat market; W. L. Page, hardware; box factory and express office; Dutton's confectionery; Louis Greenwald, boots and shoes; William Warren, jewelry; Fisher & Brown, furniture; Miss N. L. Joiner, bazaar; William Reynolds, grocery; Earl & Rumler, clothing; K. of P. hall; dwelling of E. C. Jameson; Gleason, jewelry. William Young, a printer, worked at the fire, drank some liquor, and died soon after. The porter of the Bricker House, a deaf mute, died in the same manner and two others are fatally ill from the same cause. John Boyer, a clerk, has also died. Some kind of poison is thought to have been in the liquor.

MIDDLETOWN, O., May 23.—Fire destroyed the Latterer pump and box factory yesterday. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $52,000. One hundred hands were employed in the factory.

CARBONDALE, Colo., May 23.—Fire this morning destroyed the eastern portion of the town, causing a loss of $20,000, on which there was little or no insurance.

WINSTON, N. C., May 23.—Winston was visited by a $200,000 fire this afternoon. It originated in an old wooden tobacco house on the corner of Third and Church, which was burned to the ground. P. H. Hanes & Co.'s mammoth plug and twist factory was gutted, as were also the warehouse and a brick building of P. J. Reynolds, a tobacco manufacturer. At least 500 people are thrown out of employment. The insurance will reach $150,000.

COLLISION ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Express and Freight Trains Come Together with One Fatal Result.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 23.—[Special.]—A collision occurred on the Northern Pacific this morning at Watab, six miles west of Sauk Rapids, Minn., between the Fargo express and a freight train. Only one was seriously injured. The engineer of the freight had his wrist sprained and the mail clerk received a scalp wound. The engineer of the passenger was bruised by jumping, and the baggageman was bruised about the head. No others were injured. The crew of the freight train were told to hold their train at Watab, but tried to make the station four miles west. The accident occurred on a bridge on a twenty foot embankment. The financial damage was about $2,000.

Wells Lounsberry, mail agent, received injuries from which he died this afternoon. He was a nephew of Col. C. A. Lounsberry of Bismarck, N. D.

WABASH, Ind., May 23.—[Special.]—Big Four freight train 40 was wrecked by a landslide near Sodus this morning. The train was thrown from the track and went down an embankment. Head Brakeman, John Conant, was cut and bruised about the head. No one else was injured. The track was blocked for several hours.

BURGLARS MAKE THEIR ESCAPE.

Police Officers Charged with Refusing to Enter a Building After Thieves.

The real estate office of John and George Rapp, at One Hundred and Fifteenth and Dearborn streets, was entered at 2 o'clock Monday morning and the safe was blown open. The thieves took $100 in cash and non-negotiable notes for $3,000.

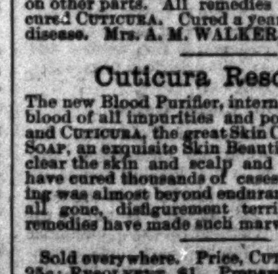
William Mansfield lives on the corner opposite the real estate office. "A few minutes after 2 o'clock," he said, "I was awakened by an explosion and the sound of falling glass. I rushed to my front window and saw two men enter the building occupied by Rapp Bros. They had evidently been waiting for the explosion. I hastened out to call the police. I met Officers Dailey and Vallencourt. They saw the result of the explosion and I urged them to go in and place the men under arrest, but the officers refused. Finally they decided to awaken George Rapp, who lives three doors from the office. They both went to his house and when they returned they found that they were too late—the burglars had gone." Yesterday Officer Kelly arrested a man at Riverdale whom the police think may have been implicated in the robbery.

To Represent Kansas at the Conference.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Lewelling today appointed the following delegates to represent Kansas in the National Conference of Corrections and Charities, to be held in Chicago June 12: M. A. Householder, Columbus; Mrs. Mary E. Lease, Wichita; S. T. Walker, Olathe; C. E. Faulkner, Atchison; W. S. Wait, Lincoln; H. B. Kelly, McPherson; C. K. Wiles, Winfield; The Rev. W. G. Todd, Kansas City, Kas.; Dr. H. Hoyt Pitcher, Winfield; A. E. Hitchcock, Columbus; W. Yoke, Independence, and W. J. Hurd, Holton.

TERRIBLE ITCHING

Used Everything Five Months. In Three Weeks Not a Scar or Pimple. Cured by Cuticura.



When my baby was three months old his cheeks and forehead began to break out with white pimples on red surface. In a few days itching commenced, which was terrible. After he would rub it, matter would ooze from the points. In a short time it spread over the top of his head, then scabs soon formed on head and face. We used everything we could hear of for nearly five months. It grew worse all the time. I saw your advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in the "Chicago Weekly." We purchased CUTICURA REMEDIES and commenced their use. In three weeks' time there was not a sore or pimple, not even a scar, on head or face. He is nineteen months old now, and has no signs of the disease. His scalp is healthy and he has a beautiful head of hair. (See portrait herewith.)
MRS. OSCAR JAMES, Woodston, Kan.

My infant, eighteen months old, was afflicted with skin eruptions on his hips. Bad sores came on other parts. All remedies failed until I procured CUTICURA. Cured a year and no return of disease. MRS. A. M. WALKER, Carsonville, Ga.

Cuticura Resolvent,

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the suffering was almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible. What other remedies have made such marvelous cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

A Mother's Grief.

Over the Loss of a Darling Boy Health Broken Down

Nervous Spells, Sleeplessness, Backache—Perfectly Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MRS. JESSIE WOOD.

"Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y., March 9, 1893.
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done much for me. After I lost my only boy by a sad drowning accident I was seized with severe nervous spells. I tried all kinds of medicines and was treated by doctors for over a year without any benefit. My feet and hands swelled, and I

Was Unable to Sleep

I grew weak and could hardly walk. I had severe pains in my back and my kidneys troubled me. At last noticing a case similar to mine cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, I was induced to try the medicine, and it has been

A Great Boon to Me.

I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla last October and have taken over nine bottles. I am now a well woman. All the aches and pains

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

are gone and I am no longer subject to nervous fits. I sleep well all night and never felt better in my life. It is all due to Hood's Sarsaparilla, of which I cannot say too much in favor." MRS. JESSIE WOOD.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain, or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

FOR
Sore Eyes
Catarrh
Lameness
Female Complaints
Sunburn
Soreness
Sprains
Chafing
Bruises
Scalds
Piles
Burns
Wounds
Insect Bites
Stings
Sore Feet
INFLAMMATIONS and HEMORRHAGES
ALL PAIN

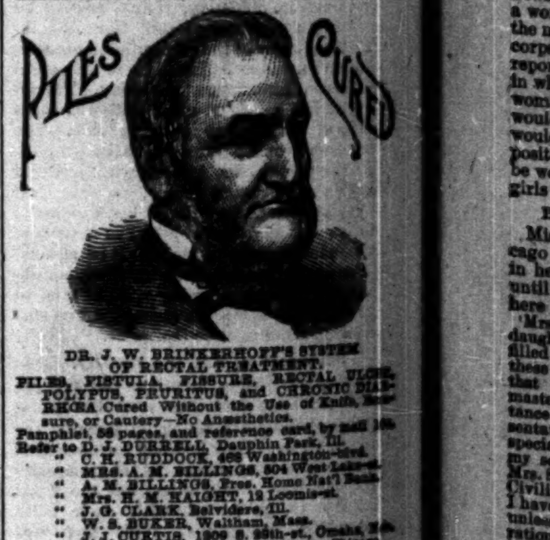
AVOID ALL IMITATIONS, THEY MAY BE DANGEROUS.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

DEMAND POND'S EXTRACT. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE FOR IT.

THIS IS THE ONLY RIGHT KIND. DO NOT TAKE ANY OTHER.



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PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RECTAL ULCER, POLYPUS, PRURITUS, and CHRONIC DIARRHŒA Cured Without the Use of Knife, Erasure, or Cautery—No Anæsthetics.
Pamphlet, 58 pages, and reference card, by mail 10c.
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" J. E. PFINGSTON (Merchant), Odell, Ill.
" A. J. McLAIN, 60 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
" WM. LEWIS, Violinist, 182 Wabash-av.
" C. H. SKALLERUP, cor. Clark and S. Water.
" E. A. GRANT, Mayor, Lockport, Ill.
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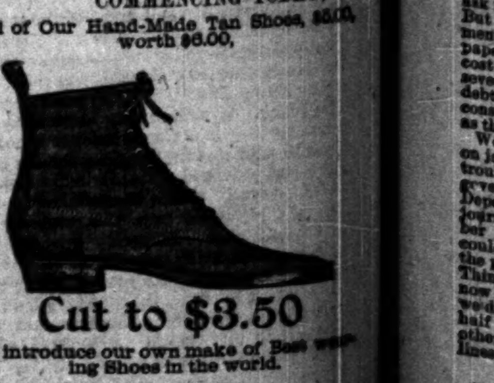
Hours.... { 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. } Except Sunday. { 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. }
Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff, Graduate College Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in charge. Telephone 712.

5 Days' Special,

COMMENCING TODAY,

All of Our Hand-Made Tan Shoes, $5.00, worth $6.00,



Cut to $3.50

To introduce our own make of Best Wearing Shoes in the world.

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Send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

URBANA WINE CO.'S
Gold Seal Champagne
—FOR SALE BY—
All Leading Wine Dealers and Grocers.

...her's Grief.
...s of a Darling Boy Broken Down
Sleeplessness, Backache— Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

...gue, Long Island, N. Y., March 9, 1893.
...Lowell, Mass.
...rilla has done much for me. ...boy by a sad drowning accident ...with severe nervous spells. ...medicines and was treated ...a year without any benefit. ...welled, and I
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...could hardly walk. I had ...back and my kidneys troubled ...ing a case similar to mine ...rsaparilla, I was induced to ...d it has been
...t Boon to Me.
...ke Hood's Sarsaparilla last ...taken over nine bottles. I ...an. All the aches and pains
Sarsaparilla Cures
...o longer subject to nervous ...l night and never felt better ...due to Hood's Sarsaparilla, ...say too much in favor." ...OD.
...are purely vegetable, and do ...ripe. Sold by all druggists.
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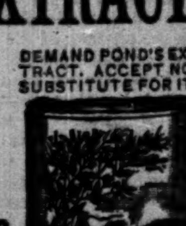

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...Special,
...MENCING TODAY,
...-Made Tan Shoes, $5.00, ...orth $6.00,

...to $3.50
...own make of Best wear... ...es in the world.
...STOUGHTON, ...ADAMS-ST.
...A WINE CO.'S
...l Champagne
...E SALE BY— ...ine Dealers and Grocers.

WOMEN OF THE PRESS.

MANY VIEWS ON THE FUTURE OF THE SEX IN JOURNALISM.

World's Congress of Editors Begins Active Work—A Speech by Susan B. Anthony Is a Prelude—Vision of a Metropolitan Paper to Be Conducted by Women—Men Have Free Field in the Evening Meeting—Address by Col. A. K. McClure.

Program for this morning: Hall of Washington, 10:30 a. m.—Presiding officer, Mrs. Martha Howe Davidson. "Editorial and Department Work," Mrs. J. C. Croly, New York City; "Difficulties of the Dramatic and Musical Critic," Mrs. Adele Chretian, California. [Note—This paper will be read by Mrs. Linden W. Bates.] "Woman as the Business Manager of a Newspaper," Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin, Massachusetts; "Woman as a Race Reporter," Miss Ida Tims Klecker; "Woman as an Authority on Trouting," Cornelia T. Crosby ("Fly Rod"), Maine. [Note—This paper will be read by Mrs. Norah Gridley.] "Woman as a Washington Correspondent," Mrs. Ruth Kimball Gardiner, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Emily L. Sherwood, Washington, D. C. "Reportorial vs. Editorial Work for Women," Miss Annie W. Sanborn, Minnesota. Topic of the day: "Editorial and Department Work." Discussion led by Mrs. Lou V. Chapin, Illinois.

Hall of Columbus, 2 p. m.—Program arranged by National Editorial Association: Columbian poem, Thomas Brower Peacock, Kansas; "The Public Press, Its Relation to Civilization," Henry A. Castle, Sentinel, St. Paul, Minn.; review, "The Future of the American Country Newspaper," Albert Shaw, Review of Reviews, New York; Discussion, A. V. Dunnell, Danville, N. Y.; "Provincial Journalism," N. W. Kennedy, Putnam, Conn.

Evening program: Hall of Columbus, 7:45 p. m. Address, "The Distinctive Ethics of Journalism," Gen. John Brisbane Walker, editor the Cosmopolitan. "The Office of Journalism," M. Blowitz, France. "The Public Press and the Law of Libel," Irving Brown, New York. "Dramatic and Musical Criticism," Mrs. J. T. Sutherland, Massachusetts. "The Woman's Page," Sally Joy White, Massachusetts.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S NEWSPAPER IDEA.

Look out for Susan B. Anthony's Chicago daily newspaper.

Susan B. Anthony conceived and expressed this new idea yesterday morning in the editorial congress at the Art Palace. It was done with a directness characteristic of the woman who for more than half a century has been the most conspicuous woman before the public. Miss Anthony is a quiet looking woman in her declining years, but she keeps up thinking. She was on the platform in Hall VII. yesterday morning listening to the various papers that various women were reading. Some of those papers indulged in theoretical journalism; some in personal recollections; and all, or nearly all, contained an intimation of an affinity between women and newspapers.

At the close of the program the President, Mary H. Krout, said Susan B. Anthony was present. The announcement was not necessary to many who had seen the quiet face on the platform. The President had but to intimate that Miss Anthony would talk and every woman and man present joined in the call for her.

Miss Anthony's central idea, the one which contained the electric spark, was her proposition to establish a daily newspaper in Chicago which would be owned, edited, and run by women. It would not be a woman suffrage paper—Miss Anthony is too old in her work to try to work over an old idea—but a newspaper. The business manager was to be a woman; the clerical force to be women; the managing editor, a woman; the editorial corps, women; the city editor, a woman; the reporters, women. It would be a newspaper in which every item should be written from a woman's point of view. The night editor would be a woman; the "telegraph butchers" would be women, and the proof-readers, compositors, press force, and mailing force would be women. Perhaps there would be newsgirls to sell this paper.

Her Idea on Women in Journalism.

Miss Anthony's World's Fair visit to Chicago has opened her eyes and put brilliance in her ideas. She never thought of this plan until yesterday. She wanted the paper printed here in Chicago. She said substantially:

Mrs. President and Sisters, I might almost say daughters—I cannot tell you how much joy has filled my heart as I have sat here listening to these papers and noting those characteristics that made each in its own way beautiful and masterful. I would in no wise lessen the importance of these expressions by your various representatives, but I want to say that the words that specially voiced what I may call the up-gush of my soul were to be found in the paper read by Mrs. Swalm on "The Newspaper as a Factor of Civilization." I have never been a pen artist and I have never succeeded with rhetorical flourishes unless it were by accident. I never made a peroration in oratory in my life, I think. At any rate, if I did, it was accidental and never with malice premeditated. But I have always admired supremely that which I could realize the least. The woman who can coin words and ideas to suit me best would not be unlike Mrs. Swalm, and when I heard her I said: "That is worthy of Elizabeth Cady Stanton."

While I have been sitting here I have been thinking that we have made strides in journalism in the last forty years. I recall the first time I ever wrote for a paper. The periodical was called the *Lily*. It was edited—and quite appropriately—by a Mrs. Bloomer. The next paper to which I contributed was the *Una*. These two journals were the only avenues women had through which to put themselves in type to any extent worthy of note before the war. The press was as kind as it knew how to be. It meant well and did all for us it knew how to do. We couldn't ask it to do more than it knew how. [Laughter.] But that was little enough and I tried an experiment in editing a newspaper myself. I started a paper and ran it for two years at a vast cost to every one concerned in it. I served seven years at lecturing to pay off the debt and interest on that paper and I considered myself fortunate to get off as easily as that.

We have had admirable papers this morning on journalism among the women of Canada. The trouble with Canada is the dependence of the government and the dependence of the women. Dependence among women on the other sex in journalism is the bane of women. I remember well the days in New York when we couldn't get any kind of a report in newspapers except in the way of a caricature. Things have changed and we are not caricatured now; but it isn't because we look any better than we did thirty or forty years ago. We don't look half so well. They called us cackling hens and other complimentary names. I can see the head-lines now as they used to stare us in the face.

What Women Could Have Done.

Now, if we could have controlled a paper in those days above a party and politics and everything else, we could have had fair representation. We have advanced, but there is a still further reach to be gained. The time has come when women should organize a stock company and run a newspaper on their own basis. When woman has a newspaper which fear and favor cannot touch, then it will be that she can freely write her own thoughts. I do not mean that any individual woman should strive to get a newspaper of her own, but that all should combine. I fancy that Chicago is the place to start such a newspaper in, since Chicago has shown such superiority as a World's Fair city. We must have a great daily paper here edited, printed, and controlled by women. Now it is quite generally known, I suppose, that I am somewhat of a woman suffragist myself. [Laughter.] But in this daily paper I would not ask for any special phase of woman's ideas. I would ask that the paper be edited from woman's standpoint and not in the interests of any "ism." Let it be from woman's point of view just as a Republican paper is edited and filled with news from a Republican standpoint and as a Presbyterian periodical is given its tone from a Presbyterian point of view.

An Exponent of Woman's Ideas.

We need a daily paper edited and composed according to woman's own thoughts, and not as woman thinks a man wants her to think and write. As it is now the men who control the finances control the paper. As long as we occupy our present position we are mentally and morally in the power of the men who engineer the finances. Horace Greeley once said that women ought not to expect the same pay for work that men received. He advised women to go down into New Jersey, buy a parcel of ground, and go to raising strawberries. Then when they came up to New York with their strawberries the men wouldn't dare to offer them half price for their produce. I say, my journalistic sisters, that it is high time we were raising our own strawberries on our own land.

Miss Anthony's newspaper idea was as catchy as fire in a dry prairie on a windy day. At the close of the session every woman said, "Of course we will; and we will make Miss Anthony managing editor."

MORNING EXERCISES OF CONGRESS.

Great Variety of Subjects Discussed by Well-Known Women Journalists.

The first day's exercises of the congress of the press women of the world began in Hall No. 7 at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke. Antoinette V. H. Wakeman of the *Evening Post* opened the congress and introduced Mary H. Krout of the *Inter-Ocean* as Chairman. Miss Krout gave an address of welcome, which was in substance as follows:

This distinguished assemblage is one of the most conclusive evidences of the modern progress and liberality of that department of public affairs which the press represents. It means that the newspapers, in which fifty years ago woman had little recognition and less opportunity, have conformed to the new dispensation and have made a place for those who show fitness for their calling irrespective of sex. Journalism of today is one of the few vocations in which women stand almost on an equal footing with men. At first and not without reason the feminine invaders of this new domain were reluctantly countenanced. Then they were positively tolerated. Now they are judged according to just deserts.

It is my privilege as Chairman of the Committee of the Public Press to welcome to Chicago and the Columbian Exposition the women of journalism representing nearly every State in the Union and many foreign countries.

Helen M. Winslow of Boston read an interesting paper on the educational value of newspaper work to occasional contributors.

Women Journalists in Great Britain.

Mrs. Martha Howe Davidson read an address on women journalists in England written by Olive Logan of London. A substantial abstract of the paper is as follows:

From a cursory view of the field one derives a strong impression that the women journalists of London are far less in number than is the case in America. Miss Eccles of the London *Daily Chronicle* says: "I doubt if there are more than 500 women journalists in the United Kingdom who do anything like regular work. I should say that about fifty women work regularly on the London press or act as London correspondents to the better class of provincial papers. The Institute of Journalists is very just to women and places them on exactly the same footing as men, but there are not many women members.

The great and ever widening field for women journalists in London is in the columns of the weekly press. Most of the important "ladies' papers" are owned and edited by men who employ women on the staff as contributors.

Olive Logan's paper said that Mrs. Lankaster (Penelope) dealt with pleasant gossip at fair remuneration. Miss Catherine Drew wrote on art topics. Mrs. Humphry (Madge) brightened up the columns of *Truth*, and was a member of the staff of the *Daily News*, the Leeds *Mercury*, the Dublin *Express*, and *Irish Society*. Mrs. Mary Whitley of the *Ladies' Pictorial Magazine* did the hardest work and drew the largest salary of any newspaper woman in London.

The address of Martha A. E. Whittaker of Boston was a history of the advancement made in agricultural newspapers, showing how they covered every field of thought.

Mrs. Lou V. Chapin read the paper of Mrs. E. Sherriden Fry of Boston: "The Influence of the Press Upon the Stage." There were two conspicuous ideas in this paper. One claimed that the stage had a tendency to make better a certain element which does not read or go to church or to art institutes, making heroes and better brothers and sons sometimes out of a hardened class. The other was that the average critic of today did not do for the drama what he should do.

Their Work on Canadian Newspapers.

Miss Eva Brodlique of the Chicago press read two papers. The first was on "Canadian Women in Art and Literature," written by Ethelwyn Wetherald. Miss Brodlique then read her own paper, "Canadian Women in Journalism." She showed that there were some bright lights over the border, in spite of Ethelwyn Wetherald's pessimistic notions. Her conclusion was that the field of the Canadian newspaper woman is in the United States—perhaps not the field, she said, "but the Mecca."

The topic of the morning was the address of Mrs. Pauline Givens Swalm of Iowa. It was this paper which started Susan B. Anthony from her reverie. The paper was lengthy and treated of the newspaper as a factor of civilization. It contained the following:

The new civilization contains an immortality. It [meaning the press] has created a freemasonry among men without a badge, a grip, or a password—a field where a man's a man for a' that.

The age of literature—the myriad-tongued press—came like an Aurora. . . . The press quickens the pulse; its message is the language of humanity.

Where the press is free men are no longer bondmen, women no longer slaves. The newspaper is the university of the poor man.

After this address Miss Anthony was called. And after Miss Anthony Jenness Miller spoke briefly.

PUBLISHERS DINE ON A LOFTY ROOF.

Business Office Men Have Their Innings and Enjoy Themselves.

In the Art Institute yesterday 100 business office men of the great newspapers had their innings. Their first session began at 10:30 o'clock, and the full program arranged provides for meetings today, tomorrow, and Friday.

Yesterday's meeting was called to order by President James W. Scott, and as soon as the preliminaries had been gone over, questions were discussed pertaining to coöperative insurance, standard measure for type, and other matters of a technical nature concerning the business of publishing a newspaper. At 1 o'clock the meeting came to an end and the business office men went to the Fair grounds in coaches. While in Jackson Park they visited Machinery Hall and looked at the printing presses and other newspaper machinery on exhibition. At 4:30 o'clock they had lunch on the roof of the Manufactures Building while looking over the White City.

A bright sun and a fair breeze, with sharp appetites as an accompaniment, made the occasion particularly pleasant. In the party were:

Murat Halstead of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, S. H. Kauffmann of the Washington *Star*, James A. McCarty of the Albany *Press*, John H. Farrell, Albany *Times-Union*; W. A. Bunker, Kansas City *Journal*; T. P. Lannan, Topeka *State Journal*; Thomas D. Taylor, Memphis *Appeal-Avalanche*; L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee *Journal*; J. P. Knight, St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald*; G. E. Dennis, Columbus (O.) *Dispatch*; T. P. Hall, Jamestown (N. Y.) *Journal*; George G. Booth, Detroit *Evening News*; M. E. Murdsett, Bangor *Commercial*; A. J. Aikens, *Evening Wisconsin*, Milwaukee; Benjamin C. Brown, New Haven *Register*; Stephen O'Meara, Boston *Journal*; Frederick Driscoll, *Pioneer-Press*, St. Paul; F. B. Whitney, Boston *Transcript*; Albert Huggins, Milwaukee *Sentinel*; Lucian Swift Jr., Minneapolis *Journal*; J. T. McCartney, Philadelphia *Record*; John Elverson, Philadelphia *Inquirer*; John Cameron of the *Advertiser*, London, Ont.; J. J. Emery, Grand Rapids *Herald*; Otto A. Meyer, Utica *Press*; John S. Baldwin, Worcester *Spy*; W. V. Healer and W. Healer, Brooklyn *Eagle*; Milton A. McRae, Cincinnati *Post*; S. E. Morss, Indianapolis *Sentinel*; J. A. Butler Jr., Buffalo *News*; M. H. De Young of the San Francisco *Chronicle*; Eugene T. Curtis and W. J. Curtis of the *Union-Advertiser*, Rochester; George C. Hitt, Indianapolis *Journal*; John Norris, business manager of the New York *World*; Adolph Ochs, Chattanooga *Times*; R. R. Holm, Cleveland *Plaindealer*; G. B. Dealey, Galveston *News*; J. S. Seymour, New York *Evening Post*; J. E. Barrett of *Truth*, Scranton, Pa.; J. L. Watson, Houston *Post*; W. L. Rowland, Toledo *Commercial*, and F. P. Elms, Montgomery *Advertiser*.

They were under the guidance of James W. Scott and Robert Ansley of the *Herald*, C. M. Greig of the *Inter-Ocean*, S. S. Rogers of the *News*, and A. F. Portman of the *Post*. Upon reaching the grounds in six of Paul's English coaches the party went first to Machinery Hall to see the printing presses in operation and passed nearly an hour there. It was after 6 o'clock when the start back to town was made.

No definite arrangements have been made for today except that the regular business meeting will be held at 10 o'clock. Tomorrow the publishers will take part in the public press congress at the Art Institute and at 9 o'clock in the evening they will be given a reception in the rooms of the Press club. Friday, the last day of the session, will be devoted to the morning business meeting, a coach ride in the afternoon, and a banquet at night at Kinsley's.

EVENING ADDRESSES BY THE EDITORS.

Comparison of the Newspaper and the Pulpit as Social Forces.

It was after 8 o'clock when President Bonney, Chairman Nixon, Murat Halstead, Col. A. K. McClure, and William Henry Smith walked upon the platform in the Hall of Columbus. The session was under the management of the General Congress. The hall was not one-third filled; it was airy, and the Illinois Central trains kept it noisy. Chairman Nixon, in introducing Col. McClure, apologized for the absence of many members of the congress, who, he said, had not returned from the Exposition. Col. McClure's speech was extemporaneous. As he spoke his earnestness gained for him the closest interest of the audience. He spoke in substance as follows:

There are two great vital forces impelling our civilization at the present time. These forces are the power of the press and the power of the pulpit. These are the two great fountains that pour out continually their beneficent streams. That these streams are not always pure goes without saying. We should remember that no human agencies are perfect, and today I do no injustice to either one of these two great fountains of beneficence when I say that the pulpit and press stand side by side, not only in grandeur, but also in infirmities. It is not the sensational paper that gives power to politics. The newspapers of real power are not the sensational ones any more than the sensational pulpits are those most powerful. The sensational preacher is a hindrance to the powers he is supposed to represent. In the same way a sensational newspaper is a hindrance to the molding influences represented. The sensational newspaper must have a sensation every day. If it hasn't a sensation ready at hand it must invent one or color whatever material suits the purpose.

Like Conditions Confront Press and Pulpit.

In the editorial chair as in the pulpit the highest power is hindered, crippled, and confined by those who misrepresent their high prerogatives. Political life and power are shaped in destiny by the newspaper press. In this free land, where the newspaper goes into every home, and is to such an extent the educator of men, women, and children its power is almost that of an absolute master. This is not because it is a newspaper. It cannot make wrong right. It cannot destroy a good man. There may be tides of passion among the people which finding its reflection in the press do great public wrong, but these spasms do not represent journalism any more than dishonest Judges represent the bar. Unfaithful ministers who bring wrong upon the cause they represent are as much the ministry as sensational and intemperate newspapers are the press.

The press holds its power because it is in touch with the people. Abraham Lincoln was master over all because like all men who achieve greatness for mankind he had learned that the proper study of mankind is man. He came close from mother earth, grew up among the people and shared their lot. So it is with the editor. The newspaper of today is the one great overshadowing force of our land because it is with the people who rule the land. That is the mission of journalism. When the great papers of this country speak for or against party, it is because the deliberate judgment of the people compel it.

William Henry Smith was introduced and said, substantially, on the proposition that the public press is the advocate of human rights and the champion of the interests of the common people:

The use of the press for the enlightenment of the people began almost simultaneously with the settlements made by the English in North America. The first newspaper was printed in London May 3, 1622, and called the *Weekly News*. Since then the press in establishing its liberty has had to contest every inch of ground with arbitrary power. Its writers and publishers have endured the dungeon, the pillory, mutiliation, branding, transportation, and even death itself with sublime devotion.

Mr. Smith gave a rapid account of the time in both hemispheres when the press lampooned those who differed with it, and of the evils which followed such a course. Many paragraphs were recited, some of them ludicrous.

Mission of the Newspaper.

In closing his address, Mr. Smith said:

This lesson is derived from our survey: That the press has won and held the respect and confidence of the people to the extent it has been brave, truthful, and honest; and, possessing these virtues, it has been instrumental in promoting liberty and the general welfare of society—thus fulfilling a high mission; what, from the public character of the press ought ever to be its career from choice: a consecration to truth, to humanity.

The appearance of Murat Halstead was an agreeable surprise. He was put on the program for Wednesday afternoon, but as his business called him from the city today he was asked to speak last night, which he consented to do. Mr. Halstead is impressive in appearance and a fervent talker. He looked every inch a Marshal as he spoke last night. Introduced by Chairman Nixon, Mr. Halstead took a Presbyterian attitude at the desk and talked on the "Limitations of Journalism." He said, among many things:

The Columbian Fair is something more than a passing show. It is not the same old circus. It may be said of those who have wrought this mighty materialization representative of the achievements of man, as of those who rounded Peter's dome, "They builded wiser than they knew. The unconscious stones to beauty grew."

Mr. Halstead referred to the work which the press has done for the Exposition, and in suggesting themes appropriate for discussion among the editorial fraternity said:

The liberty of the press is a development of free civilization, and the law of liberty is progress. The publication of a newspaper is not a public trust, save as it multiplies the words of the responsible editors. It has no special rights, duties, or responsibilities save so far as they arise from the enlarged field of expression. It is a great newspaper fault to be claiming specialties. A man is responsible for his gifts, and among them his facilities for public labor and his strength. There is no patent for a particular dedication in the possession of a press, with type, paper, ink, and the agencies of distribution. The nations are better acquainted, as all lands are wound in wires that respond impartially to all tongues, and the gospel of the day is preached by newspapers throughout the world, and every creature is fed with facts according to the organism and understanding. The newspapers are the leaves of the tree of knowledge. The press has incomparable advantages for the exertion of influence; it has in charge the immediate assimilation of current history. But as the man of action is greater than the orator, the man of thought has a higher walk than the man of publication, and it is not in multiplying printed sheets that the potentiality of affairs is found, but in the brain where is stored the living lightning that strikes, and illuminates, and inspires, and finds its mark, and executes its mission, through the press and other instrumentalities, not in themselves illimitable or immortal.

Owing to the lateness of the hour Miss Nicholson did not respond, and Elizabeth Bisbane Wetmore, who was on the program, was not present.

The excitement and fatigue of sightseeing produce headache. Bromo-Seltzer will insure prompt relief. For sale on Fair grounds at soda fountains.

NATION AS THE HOST.

OFFICIAL DINNER GIVEN TO THE ROYAL SPANISH GUESTS.

Brilliant Scene in the Executive Mansion When the Infanta and Her Suite in Full Court Uniform Were Formally Presented—Elaborate Floral Decorations and Menu—Asks to Hear the "Star Spangled Banner" at a Serenade—Entertainment of the Party in New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—[Special.]—President and Mrs. Cleveland, as the head of the greatest nation on earth, extended in their official capacity this evening the hospitality of the Executive Mansion to the Nation's royal guests. By the time the Infanta arrived, accompanied by the Duke Tauramos, the Marchioness Arco-Hermosa, and Don Pedro Jover y Tovar, the remainder of the company had already arrived. The gentlemen of the royal party being in full court uniform made a most imposing appearance as, following the Infanta, they passed to the inner corridor. Here the Infanta threw aside her white silk shawl and taking the arm of the Prince proceeded at once to the east room, where President and Mrs. Cleveland awaited them. Commander Davis made the presentations, after which Col. John M. Wilson made the introductions for the other guests.

Floral decorations of the rooms were in every respect the same as are always prepared for state dinners. In the east room the windows were filled in with massive palms, about the base of which were grouped small foliage plants. Circular arrangements of palms and ferns were in the middle of the floor under each of the end chandeliers. The central divan was topped with a large sago palm. Mantels were banked with roses and lilies of the valley, and on either side of the central doorway leading to the corridor stood palms with pink and white azalaes.

In the red, blue, and green parlors were palms and growing plants. In the inner corridor scarlet blossoms were introduced with artistic effect among the palms. Decorations of the table carried out the idea of the Spanish colors. The center piece resting on the miror lake similated in red and yellow roses the Spanish flag. At either end were large clusters of American beauty roses. Flanking this beyond were tall gold baskets from which fell a shower of yellow roses, almost meeting the low plaques of large red roses. At either end of the table gold epergnes were filled with fruits of various kinds.

Spanish Colors Predominate.

For each of the gentlemen the boutonniere was a single yellow orchid, with American beauty roses for the ladies. Ices were served in the form of Spanish flags, the staffs tied with scarlet and yellow ribbons. The small cakes and bonbons were in the Spanish colors, and the tapers burned under red and yellow shades. The mantels of the dining-room were banked with scarlet flowers and the window recesses and corners of the room were filled in with tall growing plants. The signal of departure from the East Room for the dining hall was given by the Marine Band, stationed in the outer corridor.

Contrary to expectations there was no ornament of any description on the Infanta's wavy blonde hair, which was drawn back into a Psyche knot. Her gown was a superb brocade of white striped in flowered lines of roses. The edge of the skirt was bordered with clusters of tiny rosebuds, which caught at intervals a narrow flouncing of lace, extending about the long train. The low neck bodice was finished with a fall of lace, intermingled with clusters of tiny rosebuds. The only jewels worn in addition to the necklace formed of strands of pearls was a girdle of immense pearls about the waist falling at the side to the edge of the skirt.

Mrs. Cleveland's gown was of light blue crêpe, the front of the corsage caught with a string of large solitaires. A diamond tiara was the only other jewelry worn. The President escorted the Infanta and sat with her at his right, Mrs. Fuller occupying the seat at his left hand. Opposite sat Mrs. Cleveland with Don Antonio at her right and the Chief Justice at her left.

Chamberlin furnished the dinner, which was distinctively American, the menu being as follows:

Menu.

Little neck clams. Johannisberger cabinet.
Bisque of crabs. Oloroso Arostoles (vintage 1852).
King of the sea, cucumber salad. Chateau Mouton Rothschild (vintage 1880).
Asparagus points.
Timbal of pheasant, truffle sauce.
Spring lamb, new peas. Champagne.
Fresh mushrooms on toast.
Orange romaine.
Golden plover, lettuce, and tomato salad. Burgundy, Clos de Vougeot.
Individual creams, charlotte russe, assorted cakes, strawberries.
Cammembert and Roquefort cheese.
Coffee.
Spanish olives, radishes, candied fruit, almonds.
Rosa Perfectos cigars.
Liqueurs.

Requests an American Air.

There was a patriotic, as well as a graceful, act of courtesy performed by the Infanta during the progress of the serenade in her honor by the Marine Band in the early evening. This signal recognition of the royal visitor was the means of drawing a well-dressed, orderly crowd to the vicinity of the summer house, and when the first strains of music greeted the distinguished guest of the Nation she appeared at the parlor window to the manifest appreciation of the spectators on the sidewalk. No one could make the mistake that the Infanta was not equally gratified at the token of esteem in which she is held, and she smiled bewitchingly and bowed repeatedly to salutations from the throng surrounding her.

Three selections had been rendered by the band when the Infanta signaled to Conductor Fanciulli that she desired his presence in her parlor, and the highly elated Italian bandmaster was not backward in accepting the invitation. Upon asking if her Highness had any further commands, he was quickly informed that the Infanta would like to hear "The Star Spangled Banner" played.

"I am a thorough American now," was the explanation vouchsafed by the Infanta, "for I cannot forget how close the people of this country are to me."

Never before had the grand old-time air been given with better effect than it was when Fanciulli announced to the musicians what his visit had brought forth.

This afternoon the travelers were taken in a tally-ho to Cabin John's Bridge, where a thorough examination of the big arch and its approaches was made by the Infanta. Her costume for the outing was of light green silk, a white silk blouse being worn under a bolero jacket. A cluster of cherries ornamented the front of the white sailor hat, over which a dotted white veil was fastened.

FOR INFANTA'S ENTERTAINMENT.

How New York Will Observe Her Visit There for a Week.

NEW YORK, May 23.—[Special.]—The Infanta and her suite expect to leave Washington for this city at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, arriving in Jersey City at 3 o'clock. The Infanta will remain here about a week altogether, which will give the New York committee five days in which to carry out their plans for her entertainment. Following is the program decided upon:

May 25—A steamboat will meet the Infanta and take her across the Hudson to the foot of Fifty-seventh street, where carriages will be in waiting to take her to the Hotel Savoy. During the drive across town the royal guest will be escorted by Troop A. On the same evening the Spanish colony of the City of New York has completed arrangements for a torchlight procession and a serenade to be given in honor of Infanta Eulalia.

May 26—Trip to Ward's, Blackwell's, and Randell's Islands. Evening—The big ball.

May 27—Trip on the Dolphin to West Point.

May 28 (Sunday)—No program.

May 29—Concert of Spanish societies at Carnegie Music Hall. Fête de champetre at Tuxedo, residence of Gen. Grubb, ex-Minister to Spain.

May 30 (Decoration day)—Parade to be reviewed at the Savoy by the Infanta. Reception at the Savoy.

May 31—Parade of police and fire departments. Visit to the Normal School, and trip to Morris Park races.

June 1—No program.

Continuance Asked in Dr. Graves' Trial.

DENVER, Colo., May 23.—Judge Burns, presiding Judge of the District Court, will at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, unless other cases interfere, entertain arguments on the State's application for a continuance until the September term of the second trial of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves for murder. The application was made this morning by Assistant District Attorney Jackson.

OPEN FAIR SUNDAY.

(Continued from first page.)

man, "that in accordance to the act of Congress which says that the directory may make rules and the commission modify them this rule has not been modified and must stand."

After more objections from other members President De Young eliminated his remarks as to the effect of the vote and the commission adjourned until today.

THINK THE ACTION FINAL.

World's Fair Officials Regard the Sunday Opening Question as Settled.

Attorney Edwin Walker said that he had been waited upon by a deputation purporting to represent the churches of all denominations in the city, to ask leave to file an intervening petition in the case before the State court. He intimated that he had been inclined to doubt the truth of their statement that they represented all the churches in the city. He was inclined, however, to think that he might approve of their joining issue in the matte , and that, as thus presented, it would make a complete case and squarely make the issue for or against Sunday closing.

Mr. Walker expressed a personal belief that the action of the National Commission in adopting the minority report of the Judiciary committee practically settled the question of an open Fair Sunday. "I need not say that personally I am more than pleased in the vote of the Commissioners as reported to me early tonight. It was the logical sequence and natural result to be expected, and I may say was not to many members of the local directory in any way a surprise. I do not mean that we were in any way apprised that such a step would be taken beyond the knowledge of a meeting being called and an earnest belief which I have held from the first that the Commissioners would place their seal of sanction upon the action of the local directory.

Practically Settled.

"What can those who voted against the adoption of the minority report do now? Well, I don't see that they or any one body of World's Fair officials can do anything. As I said before, the matter is settled practically for all time except the possible intervention of the courts. Injunctions might be prayed for, but the grounds on which such petitions might be cooked up I hardly regard as tenable. The case which comes up before Judge Stein this week will probably settle just what attitude the courts may assume toward petitioners in this regard.

"The action of the commission has been logical and just and in strict accord with all principles of law and equity. Without particularizing at length, I believe the Fair is now open on all days, and I am glad of it."

During the discussion which preceded the meeting of the Board of Reference and Control a member of the local directory said that it was probable that an endeavor would be made to have some associate Judge sit with Judge Stein in the hearing of the plea for an injunction.

"As I understand the action of the Commissioners this afternoon, it amounted to a vote of non-concurrence in a modification of the rule which we submitted," said President Higinbotham. "Our rule was submitted to them for their modification. They simply did not have any modification to offer and so stated in a vote on that motion. I would say that I am pleased that the rule of our board has been sustained. There is no power that I know of that can further modify the action taken. I regard it as final."

Thinks It Will Be Open.

Mr. Gage was reserved, but said that from all indications the Fair would be open, unless prevented by an injunction. That was the only opposition to be feared, and unless an injunction was sustained the Fair would in all probability be open Sundays. There will be a meeting of the National Commission tomorrow, at which the question will again come up.

Commissioner Massey said that he had not been officially apprised of the result of the board meeting and so could not determine what his action would be. He had been permitted to record his vote and left to meet his invalid daughter at the train and so did not know officially what had been done. He believed, however, in bowing to the will of the majority and had no idea of invoking the aid of the courts when the decision was against him. He always had and always would act in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, but did not think that would lead him into the courts.

IT WOULD VIOLATE AN AGREEMENT.

Effect of the Methodist Church in Withdrawing Its Exhibit.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has threatened to withdraw its exhibit if the Fair is opened Sunday. But according to Director-General Davis it cannot without directly violating a specific contract.

"Every exhibiter here is under agreement, stipulated in the contracts for space, not to move his exhibit until the Exposition closes," said Col. Davis. Further than this he would not discuss the subject.

Another official stated, however, that it would not be of great moment one way or the other to the Fair if the Methodist people should decide to withdraw their exhibit.

The exhibit occupies a space of twenty feet square in the northwest corner of the west gallery of Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. It comprises old manuscripts, ancient Bibles, and relics preserved from the possessions of some of the foremost early-day as well as latter-day ministers of that denomination; also a few pictures and old banners, some canes and trowels used by various persons of prominence in laying the corner stones of churches and other Methodist institutions. In addition to this general exhibit of the Methodist Church, the Methodist Book Concern, the Freedman's Aid Society, and the Methodist Church South have exhibits in the same vicinity. Like the other they are small as compared with many of the concerns making displays in that part of the building, but are quite interesting.

EXPLOSION OF THREE OIL TANK CARS.

Several Men Reported Killed at Gray Lake, Wis., as a Result.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 23.—A freight train has been wrecked near Gray Lake Station, twelve miles north of Burlington, Wis., on the Wisconsin Central road. A crew of men and five physicians left Waukesha early in the evening, and a report reached here at 11:45 o'clock that after the wrecking crew arrived three oil tank cars exploded, killing several men, among others a train dispatcher.

The Wisconsin Central train dispatcher refuses all information of the wreck, and there is no other way of reaching the scene of the accident tonight. It is learned, however, that only one man, a farmer, has died from his injuries, while several others are so badly bruised as not to be expected to live. There is no way of learning their names tonight. One of the injured is said to be Chief Train Dispatcher Strand, who went to the wreck and was there at the time of the explosion.

World's Fair Notes.

Mrs. Rorer yesterday taught the principles of making corn mush muffins and Adirondack cornbread. Today the lesson will demonstrate how to make French puff paste and have it always a success.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, assisted by the Board of Lady Managers, will give a reception Saturday afternoon from 3 until 5 o'clock in the Assembly Hall of the Woman's Building to the women attending the press congress.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield, who is in the city to attend the meeting of the Ordnance Board Thursday, spent yesterday at Jackson Park. He called on Director-General Davis and other Exposition officials, and visited the Government and other buildings.

Some of the members of the Board of Control were last night trying to devise some means to equitably reduce the rates charged on the steam launches at the Fair. It was agreed that the rates as now charged were too high. Attorney Edwin Walker was of the opinion that on some of the short trips 10 cents was enough to charge, and intimated that he would take some steps to have the rates reduced.

No Hopes of a Yacht Harbor.

Although the question of the yacht harbor on the Lake-Front has not yet been decided by the Council of Administration one yachtsman, while still expressing hopes of the harbor ultimately being built, said that there is not much show for it. Marshall D. Wilber, a member of the Yachting Association, who has been most active in trying to secure a harbor to protect visiting yachts as well as the Chicago fleet, said yesterday that he had no hopes that the harbor would ever be built.

WANT SWISS WATCHES

THIEVES CAUGHT WORKING FROM BENEATH THE EXHIBIT.

Mysterious Holes Are Bored Through the Floor of Manufactures Building and One of Bonfield's Men Intercepts the Men in the Act—He Fires at Them, but They Escape in the Darkness—The Cellars Under All the Main Buildings Now Being Examined.

A plot to plunder the Swiss exhibit in the Manufactures Building has been intercepted by Capt. John Bonfield and members of his secret service staff. The flight of several of the plotters, pursued by a detective who tried to stop them with his shooting iron, was the thrilling feature of the plot, occurring as it all did in the dark, under the floor of the great Manufactures Building. For the men who wanted to secure the rich articles of the Swiss exhibit worked in the darkness of that big cellar.

Four days ago a secret service man noticed a hole in the oil cloth surrounding the Geneva exhibit in the northwest corner of the Swiss section. Upon investigation he found that an auger had been driven up through the three-inch flooring. Lifting up the oilcloth he found several similar holes in a row, but they had been made with such precision that the oil-cloth had not been punctured, as was the case in the hole first discovered.

The first investigations made did not point positively to any plot at robbery, as many similar openings had been made in the floor during the work of building and installation. But one of the shrewdest of Capt. Bonfield's men was put on guard. He soon learned that the boring was not being done at night, although a new hole was added some time after the first discovery. A couple of pairs of secret service ears and eyes were then set to watch and listen close to the suspicious spot.

After two days of watching one of the men saw the oil cloth suddenly rise, pressed by some force from below. An instant later a sharp point of steel came up through the cloth. It was instantly withdrawn. The detective ran to the nearest manhole and disappeared into the great dark cellar.

The light that entered as the detective lifted the trap-door was sufficient to give warning. Just as the detective landed on the cellar floor a man jumped from a staging that had been erected under the Swiss section. It was darker than night down there, but the secret service man heard and saw two other men run away in different directions. Thirty-two acres of darkness and a probable acquaintance with the lay of the cellar enabled the men to escape, but not until the detective had fired several shots in the direction in which he heard the movements of the fleeing men. The vast cellar of the building is a tangle of electric light wires, pipes, and conduits, while litter and débris cover the floor, which made the chase double hazardous and exciting.

Apparently a Carefully Planned Scheme.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the platform on which the man had stood to bore the holes had no business where it was, but had been put up in pursuit of the plans of the operators. Several sharp tools were unearthed with which, after the floor had been sufficiently drilled an aperture might have been made large enough to allow the men to pass through it. One blow to shatter the showcases, either day or night, and the operators could have secured a rich haul and, dropping back into the darkness, evaded pursuit and gotten safely away before a sufficient guard could be summoned to surround the building.

In the Swiss exhibit the sum of $250,000 is represented in watches alone, to say nothing of gems, and some of the most valuable pieces in the collection were in the care of the Geneva division. Jules Jeanneret, representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Switzerland, said that he was inclined to agree with the secret service officers, who thought that the holes were not made by would-be robbers, but by some "Peeping Toms." But he admitted that greater precautions had been taken by everybody connected with the exhibit just the same. The young man representing A. Glatou, whose wares are right near the intended point of attack, refused to discuss the case at all, but everybody around the section gave much credit to Capt. Bonfield and his men for discovering the work so soon, no matter what purpose the operators had in view

Capt. Bonfield himself wanted to make light of the discovery and of the underground race of his detective in conversation with reporters, but it was visibly evident that the Chief was in great good spirits over the discovery. Indeed he admitted the possibilities of a robbery of immense proportions, although saying: "I honestly think the holes were made by 'Peeping Toms.'"

Be that as it may, an investigation of every cellar on the Exposition grounds is in progress. A lot of stuff was turned up under Machinery Hall, but Capt. Bonfield says it was material used in building and that no "fence" of exhibits has been located. Exposition officials, pleased with the work of his department, are lending Capt. Bonfield every facility for the investigation now under way, and a scheme may be devised to light up the spaces under the buildings.

"It is a great undertaking to protect so many millions of dollars' worth of valuables," said Capt. Bonfield last night, "but I am not afraid of the task. I have read reports in newspapers that exhibits worth $500,000 have been stolen, but I will say candidly that the entire value of exhibits reported to my department as having been stolen does not reach $5,000. As regards this last case, the job would never have been undertaken by persons not thoroughly up on the plans of the basement of the building. We want to find the fellows no matter what their object."

OPEN THREE NIGHTS EACH WEEK.

Visitors May Enter the Grounds Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.

The following order was issued yesterday:

The Council of Administration having considered the question of a general order designating the evenings when the Exposition shall be kept open for the admission of visitors, is of the opinion that it will conserve the public convenience and promote the best interests of the Exposition to provide for the opening thereof on three evenings in each week regularly, and it is therefore ordered that the said Exposition shall be kept open for the admission of visitors, until further orders, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of each week, and on each evening that the buildings shall be closed at 10:30 p. m. and the grounds at 11 p. m., and that in addition to these regular evenings the council will make order from time to time as occasion may require, designating special occasions when the said Exposition shall be kept open in the evening in addition to the regular evenings herein indicated, of which the public shall have due notice.

Killed on the World's Fair Wharf.

While engaged in loading a thrashing-machine on the Casino pier at the World's Fair grounds Moses Geber, a laborer living at No. 175 Liberty street, was instantly killed yesterday. One of the wheels of the thrashing-machine broke, throwing the apparatus on its side and crushing Geber beneath it.

United States Government

The United States Government employs expert chemists to analize all food preparations purchased for its use.

In the line of flavorings,

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc

have been given the preference and are now used at its different military posts.

This highest testimonial of worth will be appreciated by every housewife who will give them a trial.

THE NUTRITIVE ELEMENT IN ALE AND BEER.

There is a nutritive element in ale and beer. but it is small—there is the intoxicating effect, too. That is a strong objection. Yet ale and beer are used, and benefit health at times. There is another liquid, the active principle of malt, **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.** One dozen bottles of it has the same nutritive effect as a large cask of ale or beer. That's an advantage. Another—it has not the intoxicating effect of either. It helps digest and assimilate food, creates appetite, makes the weak strong and healthy. Be sure to obtain the genuine.

See that signature "JOHANN HOFF" is on neck label of every bottle.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 152 and 154 Franklin St., New York.

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IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Embarrassed by Pressing Claims, It Was Decided, as a Means of Preserving the Business in Its Entirety, to Pass Into Receivership—The Event a Great Surprise—Chemical Bank Not Expected to Resume—Elmira National Bank Closes Its Doors.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 23.—[Special.]—Proceedings were taken today by which the National Electric Manufacturing company's plant passed into the hands of Ralph E. Rust as receiver. The event caused great surprise. An action had been brought by James T. Barber and others against the National Electric Manufacturing company with H. H. Hayden attorney for the plaintiffs.

The complaint set forth that the company was embarrassed by pressing claims which it was unable to pay, and the large plant and the business of the company could best be preserved in their entirety for the benefit of all concerned by the appointment of a receiver.

The answer of the company, for which Edward H. Hibbard is attorney, was produced. The answer admitted all the allegations of the complaint. Mr. Hayden applied for the appointment of Ralph E. Rust as receiver. Mr. Rust's bond, in the sum of $50,000, with William A. Rust, John S. Owen, James T. Barber, and Fitch Gilbert as sureties, was filed, and Judge Bailey made an order appointing R. E. Rust as receiver.

Under the receiver the business is to be carried on without any interruption whatever, and a reorganization will probably be effected in a few days. The present officers are: Fitch Gilbert of Eau Claire, President; Morgan Brooks of St. Paul, Vice-President; R. E. Rust of Eau Claire, Secretary and Treasurer; and Messrs. Gilbert, Brooks, Truax, Thompson, Owen, Barber, and Rust directors.

The plant is worth $300,000. The assets are about $560,000, liabilities about $375,000. Eau Claire stockholders who control the company state that this move was necessary to save the business, but it is said there will be objections from Morgan Brooks. The National Electric company is known all over the world and does an immense business.

The stockholders outside of Eau Claire are M. G. Shaw of Bath, Me.; L. Schlegelmitch and F. A. Brooks of Boston; Morgan Brooks of St. Paul. The outside stockholders took no part in the recent stockholders' meeting at which the receivership was arranged for and it is known that Morgan Brooks refused to take part in it, and that there has been a coolness between him and the Eau Claire stockholders, who claim that Morgan Brooks has not put up enough to help carry the load. Morgan Brooks has $31,000 invested in the company. The Eau Claire men had a majority of the stock. The plaintiffs in the action instituted to secure appointment of a receiver are Eau Claire creditors and stockholders. The outside stockholders are expected to make a loud roar in case anything further is done which may tend to leave them out in the cold.

RECEIVER FOR THE CHEMICAL BANK

Treasury Department Does Not Expect the Institution to Resume.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—[Special.]—It is not expected at the Treasury Department that the Chemical National Bank of Chicago will resume financial operations, and arrangements are being made for the appointment of a receiver for the institution. His name will probably be announced the latter part of this week. Controller Eckels has determined to draw the lines upon the Chemical's affairs with a view to realizing as much as possible from the available assets.

ELMIRA NATIONAL BANK SUSPENDS.

No Statement Yet Made of the Extent of Its Liabilities.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 23.—[Special.]—The announcement this morning of the failure of the Elmira National Bank caused general consternation. The bank was supposed to be solvent. Little can yet be learned of the cause of the suspension. Col. D. C. Robinson, who was a large stockholder in the bank, has for the last few days been involved in financial difficulties. It was known that he was a heavy borrower from the bank and that the bank also carried an extensive line of discounts, exclusive of his paper.

During the last few days many depositors had withdrawn their accounts. Last Friday a mortgage was recorded in the Chemung County Clerk's office, given by Col. D. C. Robinson to the Guarantee and Indemnity company of New York, for $750,000. This latter association is controlled by the New York Mutual Life Insurance company, of which Col. Robinson is a director. It was then announced that the Mutual Life had, in consideration of this mortgage, assumed all his obligations to the bank. A feeling of confidence was restored and the bank was supposed to be stronger than ever. Yesterday afternoon President Jackson Richardson of the bank was summoned to New York to complete the deal, and the first intimation that the other officers of the bank or their patrons had of the impending trouble was a telegram received by Cashier J. J. Bush this morning from President Richardson directing him to close the bank, notify the Controller of the Currency, and apply for a receiver.

Nothing definite as to the cause of this action has been received from New York today, but it is generally supposed that the Mutual Life had failed to assume Col. Robinson's obligations.

The Elmira Savings Bank, which is connected with the Elmira National Bank, has been open for business all day, and its corridors have been crowded by anxious depositors. The bank availed itself of the legal time limits. All deposits of less than $100 were paid out as fast as the tellers could handle the money.

The officers and directors of the Elmira National Bank claim that every depositor will be paid in full and this fact is generally accepted among the business-men. Col. Robinson is Mayor of the city and the largest property-holder in the city. He is the President of a syndicate which controls the electric street railways, the waterworks, the gas works, the electric light works, and several other large plants, the syndicate having a capital stock of $3,000,000. He is also owner of the Rathbun House, the largest hotel, the opera-house, several of the finest building blocks in the city, and much other property. The greatest anxiety is now felt for his financial condition rather than for that of the bank, as a general assignment by him would cause a tremendous crash.

An official of the Banking Department arrived in the city tonight and took charge of the affairs of the bank. No statement as to its condition or prospects can be given until the return from New York of Col. Robinson and President Richardson tomorrow.

RECEIVERS FOR SOLVENT COMPANIES.

Sioux Investment Company Has Differences It Wants Settled.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 23.—[Special.]—W. E. Gantt was today appointed receiver for the Sioux Investment company, an organization with $300,000 capital stock paid up; operates extensively in mortgages and securities in the West. The receivership is the result of dissatisfaction caused by the recent absorption by this company of the Kansas Mortgage and Investment company of Wichita. This company is solvent and the receivership is to protect all interests until all differences are settled. A receiver will also be asked for the Sioux City Plow works, which are involved in a similar affair, but solvent.

JOLIET, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—E. R. Matteson's boot and shoe store passed into the possession of Sheriff Hennebry today. The claim that closed up the store was for $746.25 in favor of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. The bank has about $3,000 more claims against Mr. Matteson, and it is said that the Metropolitan Bank of Chicago had about $4,000 on accommodation paper. Mr. Matteson claims to have sold out to N. D. Dyer a week ago and has nothing to do with the business. It is probable that Mr. Dyer will replevin the stock today.

BARABOO, Wis., May 23.—[Special.]—The jewelry firm of Link & Dame made an assignment here today. Liabilities, $5,000; assets, about $7,000.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., May 23.—Yesterday the wholesale grocery business of Mayor & Ulman was placed in the hands of H. Kaufman, temporary receiver. The liabilities amount to $280,000.

PLANS FOR RICHMOND TERMINAL.

Heroic Measures in the Reorganization by Drexel, Morgan & Co.

NEW YORK, May 23.—[Special.]—The stock market was practically without any life in it during the greater part of the day. Neither bull nor bear seemed disposed to undertake any activity. There were few crumbs of comfort in sight for anybody. Late in the afternoon interest was awakened by the publication of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s plan for reorganizing the Richmond Terminal company. Its trustees' figures dazed the street.

A new company is to be formed to take over the Richmond Terminal property capitalized at figures twice as big as any other railroad corporation in this country. Richmond Terminal junior securities went down. It must not be forgotten, however, that Messrs. Drexel Morgan & Co. in undertaking this reorganization have been confronted with the most serious financial tangle ever known in the history of American railway financiering. No half way measures have been passed. The gravity of the situation has necessitated heroic treatment.

There is a pertinent text in Richmond Terminal affairs for Wall street consideration just now. No buying power appears anywhere in the market, while it is an open secret that bear traders have for some time past been holding aloof. The two leaders of bear campaigns are at the moment out of town and out of the market wholly. It may be an unhappy development to the stock market when they get back to business, and that can happen almost any day now.

It will not be out of place for traders in the market to remember two or three facts. One is that Wall street's buying power has been much curtailed by recent losses. Another is that every banking institution in this city is nervous and unable to meet the urgent applications of would-be borrowers in the mercantile community. One more fact is that Russell Sage, George Gould, and all that party are on the bear side. Yet another fact is that the Vanderbilts are not doing any of the buying which their professed intimates have been so generally and so volubly promising.

H. ALLAWAY.

[The detailed plan for the Richmond Terminal reorganization involves 6,000 miles of road altogether. The new securities are to be $140,000,000 first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds, $75,000,000 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, $160,000,000 common stock. There will be a reserve of about $15,000,000 out of the preferred stock. The present terminal common stock will be exchanged share for share for the new common stock. A syndicate of $15,000,000 has been formed to float the new issues. All the stock to be issued will be held in trust for five years. Holders of terminal bonds will receive stock in per cents varying with the per cents of the bonds. The new assessment on terminal common stock is $12.50 per share.]

Completes His Examination.

National Bank Examiner Caldwell has completed his examination of the Evanston National Bank and made his report to the Controller. The stockholders and officers are arranging to go into voluntary liquidation instead of having a receiver appointed. The bank may resume. The result of Examiner Caldwell's work will not be made public until the Controller acknowledges the report and the bank is properly cared for.

ALLEN'S RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED.

The County Board Doesn't Want the Bill for More Judges Passed.

The County Board met in adjourned session yesterday and took up Commissioner Allen's resolution protesting against the Illinois Legislature fixing ten new judges on Cook County. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 8 against 4, Commissioners Burns, Emerich, Panoch, and Struckman voting against it. It was also decided that the clerk of the board be instructed to inform Gov. Altgeld, the Speaker of the House, and the Chairman of the Senate of the board's action. The resolutions adopted are:

WHEREAS, The revenue and funds of Cook County are in a precarious condition, and

WHEREAS, It is learned that a bill has passed the State Senate at Springfield and is at its third reading in the House, providing for ten new Judges for Cook County, and

WHEREAS, Cook County has now more Judges than court-rooms, and no funds by which such rooms can be provided; be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this board that the said bill should not become a law.

After this had been disposed of the Board of Education submitted a resolution passed by the School Board at its meeting yesterday, as follows:

Your Committee on Gymnastics recommends that the Cook County Board of Education ask for an appropriation of $5,000 from the Board of County Commissioners for the purpose of at once erecting a pavilion for gymnastic exercises on the grounds of the Cook County Normal School.

Plans for the proposed structure were also submitted and the matter was referred to the Public Service committee, which at its meeting immediately following that of the board heard Mr. Dreyer of the Normal School explain the necessity for a gymnasium, and then referred the resolution to its Building committee.

After adopting the Finance committee's report containing the pay-roll of the county, aggregating about $81,000, the board adjourned.

The Public Service committee granted a petition from the Clerk of the Probate Court asking consent to pay $1,200 for another assistant clerk to the Judge during the six months after June 1, which petition was indorsed by Judge Kohlsaat. It also appointed a committee of five to entertain the visiting County Board of Hamilton County, O., which desires to inspect the roads and bridges of Cook County.

In response to a peremptory demand from the Elgin Insane Asylum to remove the thirty-three patients whom the county is responsible for, and who are in excess of the county's quota of patients, the committee instructed the Clerk to communicate further with the Elgin people and find out whether these thirty-three patients are cured, and if not, then in what condition they are.

The County Electrician sent a complaint that the electric lighting plant of the County Hospital was in bad shape and would not stand city inspection; that, in fact, the whole building would have to be removed. This was referred to the Building committee.

OFFICERS OF HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

Baptist Women at the Denver Meeting Make Selections.

DENVER, Colo., May 23.—The Baptist Home Mission Society today elected officers as follows:

President, Mrs. K. L. Krause, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. Thane Miller, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Barber, Chicago; Vice-Presidents, Arizona, Mrs. Winfield Scott; Arkansas and Louisana, Mrs. K. P. Moore; Colorado, Mrs. F. I. Smith; Illinois, Northwestern District, Mrs. W. B. Mason; Southern District, Mrs. Annie Hopkins; Indiana, Mrs. Reuben Jefferey; Indian Territory, Mrs. J. S. Murrow; Iowa, Miss S. E. Nesbit; Kansas, Mrs. L. D. Newell; Minnesota, Mrs. H. D. Gates; Montana, Mrs. P. P. Leslie; Nebraska, Mrs. Mary Hitchcock; New Jersey, Mrs. H. A. Smith; New York, Mrs. Rachel B. Taylor; Ohio, Mrs. S. M. Fulton; Oregon, Mrs. C. M. Hill; Pennsylvania, Eastern District, Mrs. S. C. Krigbaum; Western District, Mrs. L. Heaton; Southern California, Mrs. J. F. Jackson; South Dakota, Mrs. D. M. Shanafelt; Texas, Miss J. L. Peck; Utah, Mrs. J. J. Corum; Washington, Eastern District, Mrs. O. C. Ross; Western District, Mrs. W. Beaver; Wisconsin, Mrs. L. S. Smith; Wyoming, Mrs. J. O. Churchill.

There was an animated discussion over the proposition to appropriate $30,800 to build an annex to the training school at Chicago, and it was about to be defeated when the New York delegation came to its rescue, and the school will get the money.

Officers of the Cedar Rapids Road.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 23.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway was held in this city today. The following directors were chosen: R. R. Cable, A. Kimball, C. P. Squires, Lyman Cook, and F. H. Griggs. After the meeting of stockholders the directors met and elected the following officers: R. R. Cable, President of the Board of Directors; C. J. Ives, President; Robert Williams, Vice-President; A. H. Hollister, Treasurer, New York City; S. S. Dorwart, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; Executive committee, J. W. Blythe, J. C. Peasley, R. R. Cable, W. G. Purdy, and C. J. Ives.

Negaunee, Mich., Man a Bigamist.

LEADVILLE, Colo., May 23.—[Special.]—There was a big wedding here ten months ago, the principals being Felix L. Perrow of Negaunee, Mich., and Miss Katie Cell of this city. The police received word from Michigan last week that a Mrs. Felix Perrow of Negaunee was looking for her husband, who had last been heard of in Leadville. Perrow today confessed to Wife No. 2 that Mrs. Felix Perrow of Michigan was his first wife and that he had secured no divorce from her. He then left the city and no one now knows his whereabouts.

GRIEF FOR GREENHUT

ANOTHER DISTILLERY ABANDONS THE WHISKY TRUST.

The Monarch Pulls Out, Unexpectedly, and the Combine People Are Amazed—Opinions Expressed That This Withdrawal Will Surely Cause Disintegration of the Association—But Two Concerns in Peoria Now in the Trust—Denials Made Touching Stock-Jobbing.

PEORIA, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—Another big distillery, the Monarch, was withdrawn from the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company today. This is said to be a blow below the belt, so far as the trust is concerned, and was entirely unexpected. The Monarch is owned by W. H. and Frank G. Corning, the former being a resident of Cleveland, O. It is looked upon as the largest distillery in the world, and is unquestionably the largest house in the United States. It has a daily capacity of 8,000 bushels, or 40,000 gallons of high wines.

The notice of the withdrawal was served on President Greenhut this morning by W. H. Rich, who acted on the instructions of W. H. Corning. The notice differed from those served by the Woolner-Francis people in that it contained a demand for the rental, the cause given for the withdrawal being the same as in the other instances. The rent for the ground upon which the house stands has not been paid since last July. In other particulars the case of the Monarch seems to be the same as the others that have seceded. The company before it went into the trust was capitalized for $250,000, and it is claimed the value of the property has greatly increased.

Opposed to Trust Schemes.

W. H. Corning was a member of the Board of Directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company until just after the last annual meeting of the stockholders in April, when he tendered his resignation. Julius E. French of New York resigned at the same time and their places have not been filled. It is claimed they got out because they were not in harmony with the management and were opposed to the issuing of the $8,000,000 worth of bonds agreed upon about that time by the directors. The only two distilleries left in the trust in Peoria are the Barker, with a capacity of 2,000 bushels a day, and the Great Western, which has a capacity of 5,000 bushels. The total capacity withdrawn up to date is 24,500 bushels a day.

The action of the Cornings in withdrawing the Monarch has greatly elated the Woolners and the Schwabachers. Sam Woolner remarked today that he believed that the trust was on its last pins. There is no doubt that President Greenhut was greatly surprised when Mr. Rich walked into his office and served the notice. He is a man of much nerve and said little, but what he did say indicated that he did not expect the Monarch would pull out. The notice was also served on John H. Francis, the manager of the Monarch, and also upon E. J. Powers, the bookkeeper, and the Cornings regard themselves as in possession of the property.

Preparing for Today's Meeting.

President Greenhut and the trust people proceeded with the business of the company as usual and also made preparations for tomorrow's meeting of the directory. The chief point that will come up for discussion will be the question of finances and what shall be done about the seceders. Those who pretend to know the affairs of the trust say they do not see how the directory can tide the ship over the present embarrassment. It is claimed that Nelson Morris was refused money on the bonds just issued recently, notwithstanding he offered his own indorsement. Both sides are more or less annoyed over the reports that the trouble has a stock-jobbing feature and lose no time in denying such statements when they are mentioned. John S. Stevens, the attorney for the Cattle Feeding company, had this to say today:

All reports that Mr. Greenhut and the directory are in any way implicated in an assault upon the trust are without foundation. The cause of the men withdrawing was entirely unexpected and their action is not only unfair but it is a breach of faith. All the proceedings were taken without Mr. Greenhut's knowledge or consent, and he is doing everything he can to thwart their purposes. There is no more combine about the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding company than among the men who hold any other stock in a corporation. It is simply a joint stock company, like any other corporation organized under the laws of Illinois. I do not believe the Attorney-General will succeed in breaking up the company. Before this company can be dissolved on quo warranto proceedings the courts must develop some entirely new line of decisions. I know of the organization of the company and its methods of doing business, and can say they are not in violation of any known law. If the company is broken down it will not be according to any known law, but in violation of law, in my judgment, and in utter disregard of the rights of those who have innocently invested their money in the stock.

Peorians Not Pleased.

There is some feeling in Peoria against the course pursued by the Woolner-Francis people, as there are a good many here who are pretty well loaded with the stock. It is stated on good authority that President Greenhut issued an order today to stop the payment of tax on all shipments to Eastern distributors. This practically stops shipments East. The reason assigned for this is that the trust is embarrassed for funds. The tax is 90 cents a gallon, leaving the cost of the goods at the present price 13 cents a gallon. The custom of the trust has been to ship the goods and send a sight draft with the bill of lading. It is claimed that the Eastern distributors asked for time drafts, and, being refused, accepted the goods and refused to pay the sight drafts, holding the goods with a view of forcing the payment of rebates now due. Mr. Greenhut was asked this afternoon as to the truth of this report, but refused either to affirm or deny it. He said that such questions were entirely matters of business, and that it was not becoming or fair for an official of the company to discuss them. Mr. Greenhut laughed at the idea that the trust was trying to get control of the Takamine process, as did the seceders when the matter was mentioned. Jokichi Takamine said that the trouble would not interfere with his test, which, it is expected, will be made at the Manhattan Saturday.

Drafts Dishonored.

Corning & Co., the largest distributing agent of the trust in this city, has followed the lead of the Eastern people in dishonoring drafts. They today refused to pay for two lots of spirits, one delivered Saturday and the other yesterday, amounting to $10,000 each. President Greenhut is taking matters as cooly as possible. He was shown a dispatch this evening to the effect that the American Distributing company had repudiated the trust and dishonored its drafts. He said:

That is the first information I have had to that effect and I would not like to discuss the matter until I get the information direct from the American Distributing company. Our New York wire has been down all day and that is the reason of it if it be true. I knew there were drafts drawn on the American Distributing company that were not paid, but we do not know why, and the matter is now being looked into. We have not had time to get a report. The company has never failed to pay any rebates and when it cannot pay them it will be soon enough to talk about it. We will not cross the bridge until we get to it.

In reference to the small shareholders taking advice on the question of forcing the original stock subscribers to pay in full Mr. Greenhut seemed to think that there was nothing to fear from that source. He said that for his part he did not see what they could do as to the withdrawal of the Monarch. He said the Cornings would be treated as the other seceders, and said he did not care to discuss the matter further than that.

Important Changes

Will be made by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," in its train service next Sunday, when its new time card takes effect. The New York and Chicago Limited, a new and splendid train of compartment, sixteen section and fourteen section sleeping cars, buffet library and dining cars, upon which an extra fare is charged, will leave the new Central Station on the Lake-Front daily at 5:30 p. m., arriving New York 7:30 p. m. and Boston 11:45 p. m. next day. Westward it leaves New York daily at 10 a. m. and arrives Chicago 9:45 a. m. next day. The New York and Eastern Express will leave at 3:10 p. m. as heretofore.

The North Shore Special will leave Chicago 11 a. m. daily, arriving New York 2:40 p. m. and Boston 4:45 p. m. The Niagara Falls and Buffalo Special will leave daily at 9:30 p. m., the Detroit Night Express daily at 10:10 p. m., and the Atlantic Express daily at 7:30 p. m. The latter carries, except Fridays, a buffet sleeping car which stops at Niagara Falls, runs through Northern New York and the Green and White Mountains by daylight, and connects at Portland with sleeping car for Bar Harbor, making the most delightful and popular summer car route in America.

For time table folders, "Summer Tours," tickets, and sleeping car reservations apply to City Passenger and Ticket office, No. 67 Clark street, Chicago.

TELEGRAPHERS LEAVE THEIR KEYS.

Fifty Northwestern Operators Quit Work—Their Action Unauthorized by the Union.

Fifty telegraph operators employed on the Northwestern railroad quit work yesterday morning. Company officials claim there was no strike. Superintendent of Telegraph Thayer said:

"It is not a strike. Thirty or forty of our telegraphers left their keys last night and handed in their resignations. These operators were located on our line at stations in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. No reason was given for their action nor any demand made for higher wages. They simply quit and their places have been filled. There is no connection whatever between the strike and the accident at North Evanston this morning. The accident caused a delay of two or three hours, but the tracks have been cleared and trains are running all right. The towerman is a non-union man, and has been in our employ two or three months."

General Superintendent Ransom also claimed that the wreck had not been caused by the telegraphers quitting work.

General Manager Whitney said: "There is no strike. Between twenty-five and thirty operators quit work, but their places have been filled. The accident was in no way due to them."

Chief Ramsey of the Order of Railway Telegraphers said: "No strike was ordered. The dispatch sent over the wires ordering a strike was a bogus one. It was unauthorized. Our order had a conference with officials of the company and our differences were amicably adjusted."

A telegram sent by somebody from somewhere and signed "Ramsey" rather badly mixed up the train service on the lines of the Northwestern railroad from 1 until 12 o'clock yesterday. The telegram, which purported to come from the Chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, called out all the telegraphers on the lines of the Northwestern on a strike. It was sent out about 1 o'clock yesterday morning and a number of men left their keys. Chief Ramsey was aroused at his room at the Palmer in the early morning by telegrams asking if the dispatch was all right. He took measures to counteract the effect of the bogus mandate at once and by noon all the operators who had gone out were back at their posts or had been replaced by new men. Chief Ramsey said yesterday afternoon that he could not imagine who had sent the message, but that it had been undoubtedly sent out by some enemy for the purpose of injuring the order.

As soon as General Manager Whitman of the Northwestern lines became apprised of the order, thinking it genuine, he began at once to fill vacancies and prepare for a tussle with Chief Ramsey's order. At 9 o'clock, however, Chief Ramsey, with members of the order, called on the General Manager and informed him that the dispach was bogus. A conference was then held at which General Manager Whitman gave the telegraphers reasons for the discharge of the men whose reinstatement had been demanded, which appeared to satisfy the delegation.

Bartenders' National Convention.

The Bartenders' National Union met yesterday for the second day of its annual convention at No. 116 Fifth avenue. Hoyt Loaky of Denver presided. The proposition to appropriate $300 to send a delegate to the congress at Brussels was lost because that body was said to be too anarchistic. M. Herzberg of New York led those favoring sending the delegate and W. C. Pomeroy of Chicago headed the opposition. Boston was selected as the next meeting place of the convention. Misses Anna Brown, Sarah Degan, Fanny Mortelle, Mary Hanlon, and Maggie Loomey, a committee from the women delegates of the Trade and Labor Assembly, visited the convention and invited the delegates to the reception to be given at Madison Hall Friday night. This was accepted. The convention will remain in session for three days.

Entertain the Delegates.

The thirty visiting delegates homeward bound from the National Horseshoers' convention at St. Louis were taken yesterday by members of the Chicago lodge to Brighton Park to investigate the works of the Northwestern Horseshoe Nail company. The 500 employés were given a half holiday during the presence of the visitors. A banquet was given by Charles H. Durphy, manager of the works, and there were toasts and songs. The guests left for home last night.

WINNERS OF POSTOFFICE PRIZES.

Appointments Yesterday by the President and Others in the Fourth-Class.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Presidential Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Wallace W. Screws, at Montgomery, Ala., vice C. W. Buckley, removed; Harrison W. Clark, at Jacksonville, Fla., vice P. E. McMurray, removed; Peter Walker, at Robinson, Ill., vice G. W. Harper, resigned; William Cunningham, at Alexandria, Ind., vice J. M. Tomlinson, resigned; Francis M. Harbit, at Elwood, Ind., vice J. M. Overshiner, resigned; John J. Nolan, at Evansville, Ind., vice H. G. Bennett, removed; John L. Turner, at Monticello, Ind., vice G. B. Ward, resigned; James S. Parnell, at New Carlisle, Ind., vice G. W. Fountain, removed; John J. Jilson, at Plymouth, Ind., vice J. W. Siders, removed; Charles Lieb, at Rockport, Ind., vice J. R. Hoffmann, removed; John Montgomery, at Lake City, Minn., vice J. C. Batlett, commission expired; Andrew J. Sturgis, at Crystal Springs, Miss., reappointed; George W. Vaughan, at Glasgow, Mo., vice E. W. Bentley, resigned; John H. Kibbe, at Grant City, Mo., vice E. J. Zeluf, office become Presidential; William F. Snyder, at Joplin, Mo., vice P. Schnur, resigned; John W. Sheplar, at Milan, Mo., vice W. Cochran, removed; William R. Baskett, at Paris, Mo., vice J. P. Holdsworth, removed.

GIVEN TIME TO PROCURE AFFIDAVITS.

Detectives Carney and Bailey Say They Can Show That Wilson Is a Crook.

Detectives Carney and Bailey denied to Supt. McClaughry yesterday the charges that they had taken money from William Wilson to give him immunity from arrest. They offered to prodnce affidavits to show that Wilson is a crook and that he played this same game in Portland, Ore., to get rid of an officer who persisted in arresting him. This man, they said, is in the employ of the Pinkertons in this city. The Chief gave the officers time to get the affidavits.

On the strength of reports received from the Police Department Mayor Harrison ordered that the amusement licenses of Gilbert Fitzgerald, who runs a place at Sixty-third street and Grace avenue, and Ellsworth & Sturgis, who are running a place at No. 5726 Stony Island avenue, be revoked. Both places, it is reported, while purporting to be museums, are in reality gambling dens. The Chief was also instructed to have his men keep a sharp lookout for places of like character.

Carney and Bailey first reported against Sturgis and Fitzgerald.

MURDERER LYNCHED IN MICHIGAN.

Mob Hangs William Sullivan, the Confessed Slayer of Leetch.

CORUNNA, Mich., May 23.—William Sullivan, the farm hand who brutally murdered his employer, Layton Leetch, and murderously assaulted the latter's wife near Durand last January, was taken from jail by an immense mob at 9:20 o'clock this evening and lynched. Sullivan was captured in Detroit Sunday, and last evening he was brought here under guard and placed in jail. When arraigned today on the charge of murder Sullivan acknowledged that he was the man wanted. All day crowds of men from Durand, Holly, and other surrounding towns began to assemble here, until at 8 o'clock this evening more than 2,000 infuriated citizens were congregated around the jail with the intention of taking justice into their own hands. They secured the prisoner and strung him up, afterwards shooting his body full of holes.

POPULISTS AFTER THE FLOUR TRUST.

They Decide to Declare All Mills in Kansas Public.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 23.—The Populists think they have hit upon a scheme to break up the flour trust in Kansas. Attorney-General Little is the originator of it, and it is simply to declare all mills public mills. Of course it will require an act of the Legislature to do this, and it therefore cannot be accomplished until the next session, but it is proposed to get the question before the people for discussion, so that it may be fully understood and in the next campaign incorporated in their platform. There is already a law on the statute books regulating public mills, applied only to mills which grind or offer to grind for toll. It is an arbitrary act, and Mr. Little holds that the same power (the Legislature) which authorized it may go further and declare all mills public, giving farmers and other individuals the right to take their grain to them and have it ground into flour at rates to be fixed by law.

KILLED BY TORNADOES

LIVES LOST AND PROPERTY RUINED IN OHIO.

Four Meet Death in Cleveland and One Near Lima—In the Section Surrounding the Latter Town Property Valued at $1,000,000 Is Destroyed—Louisville, Ky., Visited by a Hurricane That Lifts Roofs and Does Considerable Damage—Storms in Other Places.

CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—A terrific windstorm struck this city at 9 o'clock this morning. Four men were instantly killed and many injured in the numerous casualties. A scaffold blown from its fastenings by the high wind seriously and in one case fatally injured four men employed by the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke company.

The injured are:

HUGHES, MICHAEL; rib fractured and internal injuries.

JOHNSON, MILES compound fracture of left shoulder blade.

MURPHY, MICHAEL; 34 years old, living on West River street; left shoulder blade broken internal injuries, and scalp wound.

OMALIA WILLIAM; fracture of fifth rib, internal injuries; will die.

These men could not arise, as they were pinned down by heavy timbers. A general hurry call was sent in for all the ambulances in the city. They responded promptly and the work of rescue began. As soon as the men were extricated they were hustled away to Lakeside Hospital, which is but a short distance from the scene of the accident. The men had no chance to save themselves when the scaffold fell.

A portion of the plate department of the Cleveland Rolling Mill company undergoing construction gave way to the storm with fatal results. There were a number employed on the structure, two of whom were killed instantly, another received injuries which will doubtless prove fatal, and several more were badly injured. The names of the dead and injured are not obtainable at this writing.

Another casualty caused by the severity of the storm was the destruction of a two-story frame house at the corner of Doan and Superior streets. It was blown down and John Cole buried beneath the débris. When taken out the man was in a terrible condition, and death soon followed after intense suffering.

LIMA, O., May 23.—[Special.]—A fearful tornado passed over this city this morning about 6 o'clock. An immense amount of damage was done and a number of people were killed. The storm lifted the roof off the gas works, the Globe Machine works, the Iron Fence works, the Lima Machine works, the St. James Hotel, Dunnani Mill, the Selfridge Handle factory, and struck Pugh's big ice houses and lifted one of them, in which some men were taking out ice, off its foundation and tore the roof off. One man was injured fatally. Daniel Miller, a farmer living several miles east of Lima, was caught beneath the timber of his barn as it was going down and crushed to death. At Hume, a small town near here, the Methodist church was blown down, as were several dwellings, and a number of people injured. In the oil fields thousands of derricks were blown down, the loss to the Standard Oil company alone amounting to thousands of dollars. The little town of Fort Recovery was almost leveled by the storm and a large number injured. The duration of the storm was not over ten seconds and the total damage in the country about Lima will amount to at least $1,000,000.

FINDLAY, O., May 23.—[Special.]—A terrific hurricane swept over this city and county this morning at 7 o'clock and the result is one death, a dozen serious injuries, and $75,000 worth of property destroyed. The Belle pottery, an immense institution in the northern part of the city, was almost entirely demolished. Two hundred employés of the factory were at work in the building at the time, all of whom escaped without bodily injury except Frank Vetter, who was caught beneath a falling wall and seriously though not fatally injured. Flora Cameron, an employé in the decorating department, was thrown into hysterics from fright and died tonight.

FREMONT, O., May 23.—[Special.]—This city was this morning visited by a most destructive wind-storm, and although it lasted but three minutes it left ruins in its wake, and a number of persons barely escaped with their lives. The spire of the Lutheran church was blown over, falling on the residence of Mrs. Corry, entirely destroying the east part of it. Och's carriage works were struck and completely demolished. Ten men were in the three-story frame structure, and with the exception of Conrad Busold escaped with slight injuries. Busold had both legs broken, and is in a critical condition.

KENTUCKY'S METROPOLIS SHAKEN UP.

Property in Louisville Damaged to the Extent of $40,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 23.—Again the wind has worked its will upon Louisville. Dwellings are ruined, streets are filled with the wreckage of roofs, with broken and uprooted trees, with remnants, walls, and twisted wires. No lives, however, are known to be lost, and few of the injuries received are serious.

When the storm struck the city eight workmen under the charge of James Dadigan, night foreman at the big Louisville and Nashville roundhouse, were busy about the engines. The heavy engines were overturned like toys, but the men escaped almost miraculously from death. The damage to the building will not exceed $5,000. The damage to the engines will be less than half that amount.

Andrew Humble (colored), who lives on Shelby street, between Market and Jefferson, was struck by flying débris and seriously hurt about the body besides receiving bad wounds on hands and arms. The damage will reach $40,000.

Southern Michigan Tornado Swept.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—[Special.]—A tornado came hurtling down from the northeast at 8 o'clock this morning. It struck the northern edge of the city, leveling trees, fences, frame buildings, and wire-laden poles. Its greatest force was expended within the limits of half a mile wide. Soon after reports came in from many points in Wayne, Monroe, and Lenawee Counties telling of destruction to property, but no loss of life. At Romulus the big factory of the Romulus Manufacturing company was totally wrecked. At Holland the roof of the three-story brick opera-house block was lifted into the street; the heavy rain which accompanied the storm drenched the interior of the building and ruined the opera-house. The April cyclone wrecked every building in Rea. Today the rebuilt elevator and Overmeyer's big store were demolished. At Weston Holden's warehouse was overturned and a score of barns in the vicinity wrecked.

Yachts Bound for Chicago in a Storm.

MONTREAL, Que. May 23.—[Special.]—A tornado struck this section at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and has done great damage. The storm came on in Montreal without an instant's warning. Many private houses had their roofs taken off or partially so. There are fully a dozen cases of accidents in the hospitals tonight, but no fatalities are yet reported. The ocean steamship Edinburg was torn from its moorings and blown on a shoal, where it still remains. There are a number of American yachts coming up the river bound for Chicago, but no word has been received of their safety.

Electrical Storm in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—[Special.]—The intense hot weather the last three days has been the cause of the most terrific electrical storms ever seen in Maryland in May. The steamer Eastern Shore was struck by lightning on its trip down the bay off Bloody Point. The ball and top of the flagstaff were shattered and the burning splinters scattered over the deck. The passengers became panic stricken and several ladies were seriously affected by the shock.

Damage Wrought in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—A wind-storm passed over Indianapolis about 4 o'clock this morning and did much damage. In the eastern and southern portions of the State the wind blew with the greatest force. At Jeffersonville many houses were unroofed and trees were blown down. John Slem was blown over an embankment and severely injured. At Elwood the roof of the American Tin-Plate works was blown off and the building otherwise damaged. At Marion the Roaster Building of the Columbia Zinc works was blown over.

Illustrative of Pork Packing.

Armour & Co. have issued a souvenir of their business concerns that presents in story and artistic illustration the features and magnitude of their packing-houses, oleo factory, wool-house, canned meat industry, laboratory, and machine shops. The souvenir is an attractive pamphlet of fifty pages.

PURE, HEALTHFUL, REFRESHING.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS,"

At the WORLD'S FAIR.

The Exhibit of Apollinaris is to be seen in the German Division of the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

TO RECEIVE GEN. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

Plans Which Will Be Followed When the Commander Arrives.

The advent of Gen. Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, is and has been the last few days attracting considerable attention among those interested in his particular line of religious work. The commander was scheduled to arrive in Chicago yesterday morning. He did not get here on account of unavoidable delays, but will be in the World's Fair City today at 10 o'clock. He will arrive at the Canal street depot over the Pennsylvania road. He will be received at the station by Brig.-Gen. Fielding and staff, who are members of the Chicago division of the army.

Tonight a large out-of-doors demonstration, with torch-lights and tambourines, will be made in honor of the Commander's arrival. Several hundred officers and soldiers from Minnesota and Wisconsin will be present. Between 700 and 800 soldiers will be in line. Returning from the street to the Princess Opera-House Brig.-Gen. Fielding will deliver an address of welcome to the distinguished visitor. Gen. Booth will respond and several other speeches will be made by staff officers. Thursday and Friday nights the General and his wife, with the local army, will hold meetings at Central Music Hall.

Considerable commotion was created yesterday in the army's headquarters by the announcement that Capt. Erland and Lieut. Sundin, two women who have charge of the Fifty-fifth street Swedish branch, had been arrested, charged with having frightened Dr. C. J. Haiting's horse near Fifty-fourth street. The beating of tambourines scared the horse. The women were locked up on complaint of the physician, and will remain prisoners until Thursday. They refused bond when it was offered to them.

STRIKING MINERS MAKE THREATS.

Men Who Take Their Places at Calumet, Mich., Go to Work, Nevertheless.

CALUMET, Mich., May 23.—[Special.]—The striking trammers held a secret meeting this afternoon and decided that no miners should go underground tonight. After the meeting adjourned 400 men marched the whole length of the mining location. Some of the men stated that not half of them belonged to the mine, but were hangers-on pressed in to swell the crowd. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, the hour when the men were lowered, the crowd gathered about the shafts and made various threats, but did not succeed in frightening the miners away, except at the South Hecla branch, which is not working at all. The strikers are principally Austrians and Italians of the most ignorant class.

ALARMED AT JEFFERSON'S CONDITION.

Family of the Distinguished Actor Not Encouraged for His Recovery.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., May 23.—[Special.]—The members of Joseph Jefferson's family are greatly alarmed over his condition. Dispatches received from New York are not at all encouraging and the famous actor's son has gone to New York to assist his brother, who has been watching at the bedside of the sick man. "The abscess on his neck is not so bad," explained Mr. Jefferson before starting for New York, "and a young man would be sure of a speedy recovery. But father is well along in years and the disease has racked him terribly. Of course we hope for the best."

WILL COMPETE FOR A GOLD MEDAL.

An Oratorical Contest to Be Held at St. Ignatius' College.

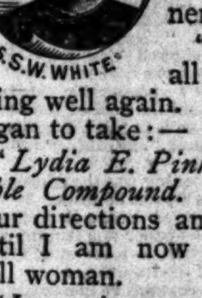
An oratorical contest will be held at St. Ignatius' College this evening. A gold medal will be awarded to the best speaker. The contest is open to the pupils in the three higher classes, those of philosophy, rhetoric, and poetry. One of the conditions of the contest is that each speech must be drawn from, suggested, or inspired by the Columbian Exposition. The contestants are as follows: Hobart P. Young, Joseph H. Finn, Vincent J. Walsh, Michael V. Kannally, and James P. Shortall. The following will act as judges: R. S. Tuthill, W. J. Onahan, R. Prendergast, W. H. Thorne, D. F. Bremner, and W. J. Hynes.

Mrs. S. W. White

Tells of a family blessing.

Thus she writes to Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered for 10 years with female complaints of the worst form, accompanied by severe spinal trouble, causing incessant backache, weakness of the stomach, and nervousness.



MRS. S. W. WHITE

"I gave up all hope of ever being well again. Just then I began to take:—

"*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.* I followed your directions and treatment until I am now a perfectly well woman.

"I gave it to my two daughters, aged 14 and 16 years, and they are fine, healthy girls.

"It is surely a blessing to our family."—816 *Holly St., West Philadelphia, Pa.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

Every Family

needs DAVID NICHOLSON'S LIQUID BREAD. It is not only invaluable as a liquid food for the sick, but as an invigorating non-intoxicating beverage for the well. All Physicians recommend it, and all who have tried it continue its use.

All leading grocers and druggists sell it.

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS

"THE HUB"

N. W. Cor. State and Jackson sts.

Can't See

Others will not see—will not take the trouble to look—any one who will look this week—will find at our store—something he can't see—but once in a life-time!

The Great Sale of Suits and Overcoats

which we announced for this week—is the culmination of some of the largest cash purchases ever known in the clothing trade—from manufacturers—hard pressed for money—and at prices that are but a shadow of the true values—

Come and See the $18 and $20 Suits and Overcoats—

Which the Hub offers this week at the phenomenal price of $12.88

YOU WILL SEE THE DIFFERENCE IN A MINUTE—YOU'LL HAVE YOUR EYES OPEN—AND WIDE OPEN, TOO—FOR SUCH BARGAINS WERE NEVER KNOWN IN CHICAGO.

About Pants

We shall say but little. We have still about 400 pairs of the lot that caused so much comment—those by $5 and $6 Pants—one and two of a kind only—but all sizes well represented. It's the pant chance of your life—you'll never again buy such pants at

$4.90

LAKOTA HOTEL,

Michigan-blvd. and 30th-st., CHICAGO.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Is now open for the reception of guests.

Rooms on the European plan, TWO DOLLARS per day and upward: American plan, FIVE DOLLARS per day and upward.

To be Well

KEEP WELL. Don't give your system too much work throwing off impurities taken in with your drinking water. TRY

SILURIAN

a delicious, healthy and pure table water.

SILURIAN MINERAL SPRING CO.

"Phone Main, 2571." 157 Wabash Ave.

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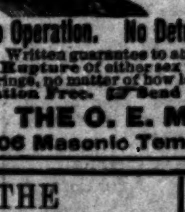

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE	NEWSSELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.	ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

IT WAS A HOT FIGHT.

BATTLE NEAR MASSAYA, NICARAGUA, FIERCELY CONTESTED.

Complete Rout of the Government Forces—President Sacasa and His Family Preparing for Flight—Two of His Generals Killed in the Conflict—Great Peril of Pacific Mail Steamers—Manifesto of Clericals Against the German Army Bill—Salisbury Speaks in Ireland.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GRANADA, Nicaragua, May 23.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The battle between the revolutionists and the government forces near Massaya began at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 19. The government artillery consisted of five Krupp guns. On the summit of Coyotepe Hill was stationed the revolutionists' artillery. From the battery of the government forces forty shells were fired. The revolutionists replied very effectively with fifty shots. After the engagement three car-loads of government soldiers who had been wounded in the fight were taken from the field and sent to Managua. The revolutionists escaped without injury.

Cannonading was renewed at 8 o'clock on the following morning. There was a spirited attack at 9 o'clock, in which 1,300 government troops were opposed to 1,030 of the revolutionary forces under the command of Gen. Barrance. The government forces were repulsed with heavy losses. Within two hours the government forces were reformed, and with 700 men attacked the enemy on the Topitapa and Tisma road. There was very hot fighting until noon. The government forces flanked the volcano and joined other troops in another assault from the Nindiri side. After an hour's fighting Barrance's forces were in complete control of the Tisma road, but later retreated, pursued by the revolutionists. Desultory fighting continued until a quarter to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when complete success rewarded the revolutionists.

On the retreat the government troops plundered Nindiri village. They retired in confusion. The revolutionists lost twelve killed and eight wounded, nearly all of whom were officers. Of the government troops 120 were killed and more than 200 wounded. Two Generals were killed.

President Sacasa and his family are in Carinto prepared for flight. The government is in disorder. Its troops have been disbanded.

KRUPP GUNS TRAINED ON STEAMERS.

Nicaraguans Were Prepared to Fire on Two Pacific Mail Boats.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 23.—An incident that may lead to a government inquiry is reported by passengers on the Pacific Mail steamer City of New York, which arrived this morning from Panama, en route for San Francisco. On the passage down the steamer did not touch at San Juan del Sur because of the revolution in Nicaragua. Entering the port of Carinto the passengers were amazed to see the soldiers training a big Krupp gun on the vessel from the government barracks. All was ready, as afterward learned, to touch it off. This is in direct contravention of international courtesy.

Government officers then boarded the vessel to make a search, the supposition being that it had touched at San Juan, where the revolutionists are in control, and was bringing revolutionists to aid in seizing Carinto. It was further learned that the same gun had been trained on the San José of that line on the up voyage.

During the search there debarked the new American Minister to Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica, the Hon. Louis Baker of St. Paul, accompanied by his two daughters, who had come on from Panama.

ARRAYED AGAINST THE BILL.

Important Manifesto of the Center Party Against the Army Measure.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, May 23.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Center has issued an electoral program which binds the party to vote against the army bill. This makes it seem certain that the next Reichstag will reject the bill. The address of the Centrists, who are the Catholic clerical party, says that the whole question is whether or not Germany shall be transferred into an armed camp in time of peace.

The address goes on to state that the Center party will also oppose the amendment supported by Freiherr von Hoiningen-Huene, but will vote in favor of everything necessary to maintain a strong army and an efficient navy, at the same time taking into due consideration the question of the people's capacity to stand additional financial burdens.

In addition to discussing the army bill the address announces that a motion will be offered by the Center party in favor of permitting the Jesuits to reënter Germany, and the address also states that the Center party is engaged in an earnest struggle against the false and unchristian doctrines of the Socialists and their so-called liberal legislation. The Center also demands reform in the financial administration of the empire.

The *National Zeitung* publishes today a letter from a person whom it designates as an old and prominent member of the Reichstag. The writer emphasizes the necessity of a reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. Such a reconciliation, he says, has been prevented by some incomprehensible influence which ought to be counteracted at once. "During the present elections," concludes the letter, "the cry, 'Reconcile them,' might well be repeated by men of all parties, in huts and in palaces."

SALISBURY EXCITES UNIONISTS.

Bitter Attacks Made on Home Rule at Larne and at Belfast.

BELFAST, May 23.—Lord Salisbury was received with great enthusiasm today at Larne by the opponents of Irish home rule. He said that if Great Britain should be hostile to Ireland or should ever entertain the kind of friendship manifested by Sweden towards Norway—Mr. Gladstone's favorite instance of the advantages of home rule—then the source of prosperity in Ireland would be dried up and the industries of Ulster would decay.

Upon his arrival at Belfast the crowd unhitched the horses from the Lord Mayor's carriage, in which Lord Salisbury was being conveyed, and drew the carriage through the principal thoroughfares. At several points Salisbury addressed the multitude on the subject of home rule, which he severely denounced. He said that he regarded the welcome given him as a pledge that Ulster would do its utmost to resist separation from Great Britain. The Irish loyalists had fought the battle of England in her day of trial and England would be guilty of an incredible depth of baseness were she to sell them to their enemies.

PARISIAN COACHING PARTIES.

Enjoyable Trips to St. Germain, Versailles, and Other Fashionable Suburbs.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, May 23.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Rainbow went to St. Germain today. The Comte d'Yanville was coachman and the passengers were M. Verkin, Mme. Bichet, Mme. Tissot, Mlles. Louise and Jeanne Tissot, Mr. and Mrs. Bartsen, Mr. Smith and Mr. Thomas and a party of his friends. The Comet went to Maisons Lafitte. Mr. Eugene Higgins was coachman, and the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Bowler, Mrs. and Miss Chase, Miss Wolfe, and Mr. Whitehouse. The Magnet ran to Versailles. Mr. McCreery was coachman, and the passengers were Miss Emmewerra, Miss Cushing, Miss Tucker, Mr. Lydig Cutting, Mr. W. Cutting, Mr. Cushing, and Miss Morgan.

Americans at the French Capital.

Americans registered are: John Cozzens, John Telford, Charles Delima, Nestor Brewster, John Clobessey, A. Moses, Capt. Nicoson, Mrs. Rock and Miss Rock, Mrs. Black and Miss Black, Thomas Fergus, J. Appel, Mr. and Mrs. Goodenow, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Groesbeck, J. [illegible], Harri Wolf, Miss Hentelen, Mr. and Mrs. Haskins, S. Minzoshainer, A. Reinhardt, Sam Avery, E. Holmes, New [illegible]; E. Chivers, H. Blakesru, Miss H. [illegible] Johnson, Lallance Vernon and [illegible] Woodhaven; Mr. and Mrs. Lufkin, Lima; Walter Landers, San Francisco; Miss Carrier, Connecticut; Harry Rothschild, Detroit; Mr. Lemcke and family, Indianapolis; Mrs. and Miss Fisher, S. Macdivitt and wife, Chicago; Francis Semmes, J. Thomas Stewart, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Hawley, Manchester; Mrs. and Miss Vincent, Michigan; Miss Rose, Brooklyn; Mrs. Gen. Runyon, Berlin; James Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Pittsburg.

Fine Day at Paris.

A cloudy morning was followed by a brilliant day. The temperature ranged from 50° to 71°, and the barometer registered 30.06. The wind was northwest and strong.

TWO FRENCH DELEGATES EXPELLED.

Miners' Conference Intensely Agitated by a Government Order.

BRUSSELS, May 23.—M. Basly and M. Lamaudin, French delegates to the Miners' International Conference, have been expelled from Belgium on the ground that they had taken a leading part in expelling Belgian miners from Northern France in 1892. Both of the men denied the truth of the charge. At the afternoon session of the conference an agitated discussion arose over the subject, and the tumult became so great several times that it was necessary to suspend proceedings. All the French delegates were on their feet protesting simultaneously against the action of the Belgian Government, and threatening to leave the country with Basly and Lamaudin; and the Englishmen and Belgians shouted in opposition to such a course. For fifteen minutes the proceedings were suspended. After the delegates had shouted themselves out, Basly and Lamaudin spoke eloquently in favor of proceeding with the business of the congress. Their appeals to the French delegates were especially strong, and eventually moved those who had been most anxious to vote in favor of remaining. Most of the delegates went to the station with Basly and Lamaudin this evening and cheered them as they entered the train for France.

RUIN CAUSED BY A LANDSLIDE.

Farms in Norway Devastated and a Hundred Persons Are Missing.

CHRISTIANIA, May 23.—Another landslide has occurred at Vaerdal, in Norway. Fifty farms were destroyed and over 100 persons are missing.

[The Parish of Vaerdal is forty-five miles northeast of Trondhjem. The village of the same name is situated at the head of the fjord of Trondhjem and has a population of about 2,000 souls.]

Russell Irritates Mr. Carter.

PARIS, May 23.—In the Bering Sea tribunal today Sir Charles Russell included in his quotations the interruptions by the President during Mr. Carter's address. Mr. Carter was greatly irritated and hotly urged that his own revised report of his arguments ought to be quoted, instead of the British report. Sir Charles also referred in ironical language to the pathetic tone of the American arguments on the subject of the seals. He delivered a sarcastic allusion to Mr. Carter's argument about the origin of property in the laws of nature. This allusion evoked a warm protest from Mr. Carter, who said it was a misrepresentation of his argument.

Cable Flashes.

THREE MINOR PLANETS DISCOVERED.

Observer Charlois at Nice discovered on the night of the 19th and 20th three minor planets of the twelfth and thirteenth magnitudes.

MEXICAN COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

A notorious gang of counterfeiters, who have been carrying on extensive operations in the City of Mexico for several months, have all been captured by the police. The leader of the band is Julio Modenza, a highly educated man, formerly in the employ of the government. Several thousand dollars of spurious coin and the entire outfit were also captured.

BRAVERY OF AN AMERICAN.

Near Gabriel, Mexico, Tomas Meirujo, a bandit, and one of his men tried to murder Boone Baker, the American station agent of the International railway. Baker fought bravely, wounding Tomas severely with the latter's sword, until shot in the forearm by the bandit's henchman. The timely appearance of a section foreman caused the Mexicans to retreat, but both were later captured by a posse. Tomas is likely to die of his wounds.

IOWA BANKERS IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Addresses on Financial Topics by Leading Delegates—Two Hundred Present.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 23.—[Special.]—The seventh annual convention of the Iowa Bankers' Association convened today. Two hundred delegates were present. Mayor Lawrence delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by N. F. Newell of Des Moines. President Smith's annual address was confined chiefly to the duties of bankers. On the silver question he said:

There can be only one standard and that gold; silver must be somehow brought to parity with it; the silver dollar should intrinsically be worth a gold dollar. Only then would the silver question be solved.

Secretary Dinwiddie of Cedar Rapids reported 277 members. Treasurer Latimer of Hampton reported receipts, $1,147; disbursements, $664. Ex-Controller of Currency E. S. Lacy of Chicago delivered an address on "Our Circulative Medium, Its Volume and Character." Henry Yates of Omaha spoke on the silver question and its relation to national finances. Attorney-General Stone spoke on the mutual relations of bankers and the public.

EVANSTON'S BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR.

A Schedule of Municipal Appropriations Comes Before the Council.

The Evanston City Council held an important meeting last night. The principal theme of business transacted was the rendering by the Finance committee of its recommendations for appropriations of money for the coming year, commencing July 1. The estimated total of general expenses, with an added 2½ per cent for collection, was $65,227.83. According to last year's assessment there is $3,400,000 in taxable property in the City of Evanston. In addition to the general expenses the following items are to be met:

Interest	$ 9,230.00
Sinking fund	13,277.58
	$22,507.58
2½ per cent for collection	562.68
	$23,070.26

SWEDISH LUTHERANS' JUBILEE OPENS.

Gov. Nelson Addresses It on the Struggle of Protestantism.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 23.—[Special.]—This was the opening day of the Swedish Lutherans' jubilee. The chorus of nearly 600 voices was led in singing by the festival director, Gustav Johanson, and accompanied by a cornet and an organ, the latter played by Prof. Lamerstrong of Gustavus Adolphus College. On the stage sat Bishop von Scheele, Dr. E. Norilius of Vasal, Minn., and others. The Rev. C. J. Petri of Augustana Church formally opened the jubilee. Dr. Norilius preached the jubilee sermon. The main event of the afternoon was an address in Swedish by Gov. Nelson of Minnesota. It was devoted to the struggle of Protestantism in Sweden in the sixteenth century and the progress of intellectual freedom in the Scandinavian courts since then.

His Case Given to the Jury.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 23.—[Special.]—The trial of Van Anglebeek was finished here this evening. The only important testimony today was given by Prof. Harkins of Chicago, Dean of the National University of Illinois. He testified that Van Anglebeek had forwarded no money to the National University, the defense having attempted to show that Van Anglebeek was simply acting as the agent of the Chicago institution and doing so in good faith. The case was given to the jury. It will return a sealed verdict.

Think They Are Drowned in Minnetonka.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 23.—[Special.]—William Scanlan, who recently came from New York, and Frederick Jacobson, are thought to have been drowned in Lake Minnetonka. They started out Monday for Big Island in a sail boat. The boat has been found drifting about empty. It is thought that a brother-in-law of Scanlan was with them and has also been drowned.

Officers of the Kickapoo and Northern.

MADISON, Wis., May 23.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the directors of the Kickapoo and Northern railway was held here this evening and the following officers elected: President, E. T. Kidd of Prairie du Chien; Treasurer, Attorney Peterson, Soldiers' Grove; Secretary, W. S. Manning, Soldiers' Grove.

Another Lynching in the South.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23.—Ephraim Muchler, who brutally murdered J. J. Brown, a prominent business-man of Nichols, Ga., and another negro who was quarreling with Brown when he was killed were captured, and as the officers were taking them to Douglas they were overpowered by a mob and the prisoners were lynched.

SPEED OF THE FLYER.

CHICAGO'S FAST NEWSPAPER TRAIN AWAKENS THE HOOSIERS.

It Reaches Fort Wayne with the Morning Dailies at Breakfast Time—Whizzing Trip Through the Darkness to Bear Eastward News That Illumines—The Usual Hot-Box Delay Is Experienced, but Still the Time Is Remarkable—Buckeye Papers Beaten in Their Own State.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—[Special.]—In the rain, roar, and gloom of a Chicago thunder-storm the fast newspaper mail train of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road was made up in the yards of the Union Depot. It consisted of Engine No. 128, three empty baggage cars, the mail car, and one coach. The coach was added as a special compliment to the newspaper men who accompanied the train today. The train is intended for mail service only and will carry no passengers. The three empty baggage cars were pulled, Conductor Finnell explained, just to give the engineer more brake power, as it is a railroad law that a long train can be stopped quicker than a short one. While Mr. Clark and his three assistant mail clerks were feebly crawling from beneath an avalanche of papers Conductor Finnell waved his lantern to Engineer Jim Southern and the train slowly steamed out of the depot. The train was running on an entirely new schedule and Conductor Finnell sat down with a lantern and an expression of care to study it out. Some one asked him where the first stop was made. The conductor was deep in his figures. "I don't know," he declared, "I don't believe there is a stop on the whole schedule until we make Fort Wayne, and we shall be going nearly sixty miles an hour all the time." Then the conductor relapsed into silence, to awake presently with the information that the train might stop for water at Valparaiso, but it was pretty doubtful. There was a lot of mail in the mail-car for Valparaiso, but the mail clerk said they need not stop for him, he could hit the platform with the sacks even if the train was making sixty miles an hour.

Flyer Stopped by the Cyclone.

At Valparaiso, however, the train had to stop for the train dispatcher's orders. Conductor Finnell went to get them and returned with an awesome tale of woe. The fog end of a cyclone had fallen upon the operator's frame office and had shaken it and the young woman operator nearly into a fit. They were, said the conductor, all turned around, and the operator was mixed on the points of the compass.

At Warsaw came the inevitable "hot box." There always is a hot box on a fast mail train and the details are always the same. The conductor and engineer climb down and compare watches and schedules and swear. The brakeman yanks a mass of smoking, sizzling stuff out of the axle-box with a hooked bit of iron, and while a fine odor of a singed, tom-cat is wafted around says he wishes he had his hands on the man who packed the box. Then the trainmen fetch water from the ditch in old tomato-cans and things and pour it on the hot box. By that time the conductor and engineers lose patience and say in chorus: "Oh, let it go at that. We can make Plunkemville on that anyway;" and the trainmen kick the old tomato cans viciously and climb aboard to repeat the operation ten miles further on.

Engineer Southern has been running races with the Chicago storm clouds hitherto, and has been getting beaten. Just beyond Warsaw the mail train has to go into a long siding to let the Columbia special pass. It passes, and when Engineer Southern gets back on the main track he raps out a mile in fifty-nine seconds just to show what he can do. Engine 128 has only a five-foot drive wheel, but that does not bother Southern, and he puts the little machine over "the corkscrew" at a one-minute clip. "The corkscrew" is a bit of double track constructed seemingly of bent rails and pure cussedness. Lines wind up with one another in a regular grape vine twist, and the prospect, as seen from the engine cab, is soul-scaring. No. 128 makes it on one wheel and Fireman Barney Pluck explains the wherefore of "the corkscrew." No. 128 makes a mile in 57 seconds during the recital and the explanation is lost.

Get "The Tribune" at Breakfast.

In the archives of Indiana history it is recorded that a Fort Wayne man has but one ambition in life. It is to read a Chicago Sunday paper as he eats his Sunday breakfast. There was a ripple of sunshine in the air and a gathering of old inhabitants as the new mail train swept into Fort Wayne this morning, for it got there at 6:48. The folks of Fort Wayne had CHICAGO TRIBUNES for a breakfast relish. Hitherto the Fort Wayne man has been in big luck if he got his TRIBUNE with his supper, for the supply has been dependent upon a somewhat erratic train which wandered into town about 5:30 o'clock in the evening. Though Chicago beats the world into Fort Wayne by nearly twelve hours, the Cincinnati papers reached Fort Wayne at 5:08 p. m. Sundays and 11:50 on week days. Whereas the Chicago papers will reach the town at 6:45 a. m. every day. Close connections are also made at these points which will convert hitherto impossible ground into good Chicago territory.

At Plymouth, Ind., the new train arrived at 5:15 a. m., and from Plymouth the mail goes out for Southern Indiana at 6 a. m. From Fort Wayne, Muncie, Hartford City, Bluffton, New Castle, Rushville, and other towns north and south are reached by Chicago papers hours before other cities get a chance at them. The same thing is true at Warsaw, from whence Milford, North Manchester, Wabash, and Marion are reached over the Big Four.

Beats Buckeye Papers in Ohio.

Even in Ohio THE TRIBUNE beats the Cincinnati papers, as THE TRIBUNE gets there at 8:30 a. m. while the other papers straggle in at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. At Crestline the fast mail catches up to passenger train No. 4 which left Chicago five hours ahead of the newspaper train. Both are in the depot at the same time, and the mail clerks make a brave attempt to transfer the Pittsburg mail to No. 4, which is scheduled to reach Pittsburg ten minutes ahead of the mail train, but No. 4 pulls out before the change can be made. From thereon the newspaper special has to drag along behind that passenger train, the only hitch in an otherwise magnificent race against time. The passenger train runs behind and gets into Pittsburg thirty minutes late. The mail train, also late, still lands the Chicago papers in Pittsburg eight hours ahead of the previous time, and the citizens get THE TRIBUNE by 6:30 o'clock in the evening.

Chicago Man Killed at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 23.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this morning employés of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad found the horribly mangled remains of a man in the eastern end of the yard, where he had evidently dropped from a passing train. Cards found in the pockets indicated that John Horan was a member of the American Federation of Labor, and held a membership in the Longshoremen's Union of Chicago. The cards were badly worn and soiled. His number seemed to be 5,499 in Union No. 204. The remains were buried without an inquest.

Killed by Falling Three Stories.

LA PORTE, Ind., May 23.—[Special.]—Arthur W. Culver of Seattle, Wash., who was employed on the new court-house here, was killed this morning by falling from the third story of the building to the basement floor. He was a brother-in-law of Contractor Charles A. Moses of Chicago, who built the Criminal Court Building there and is building the court-house in this city.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Butchers' National Protective Association is in session at Shelbyville, Ind.

Ex-Treasurer Vincent of Alabama, who was sentenced to twenty years for embezzling $90,000, was pardoned yesterday.

William H. Engebretson, assistant secretary of the Rockford (Ill.) Insurance company, died at Rockford yesterday of typhoid fever.

Chairman Taggart and Secretary Reilly of the Indiana Democratic State committee are both candidates for State Auditor before the coming convention.

James Radcliffe, arrested in Texas, has been lodged in the Belleville, Ill., jail on the charge of stealing ten carloads of cattle from various members of the Cattle Growers' Association of Northern Texas.

Three Westerners filed applications at the Treasury Department yesterday: R. E. Spangler of Chicago, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District; E. M. Hellen, Delaware, O., and H. P. Padley, Ashland, Wis., to be Superintendents of Public Buildings.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—Under a demand for boats much in excess of the supply grain rates were slightly advanced, 1⅛c being paid on corn to Buffalo. Charters: To Port Huron—Berlin, Luff, oats at 1¼c. To Erie—Rugee, corn.

DETROIT, MICH.—Charters: Wheat—Doud, Buffalo, 1½c. Coal—Home, Cleveland, Mackinaw, 40c; Houghton, Toledo, St. Clair, 35c. Ore—Hurlbut, Clint, Escanaba, Ohio, 60c.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered: Ispheming, Buffalo, wheat, 1½c.

DULUTH, MINN.—Two spot charters for wheat to Buffalo were made today at 3c and two others at 2¾c.

CLEVELAND, O.—Charters: Wade, Castalia, Ashland to Lake Erie, 95c. Grain—Shuck, flaxseed; Caledonia, wheat, Duluth to Buffalo, 3c. Coal—Homer, Cleveland to Mackinaw, 40c; Vulcan, Fairport to Duluth, 40c; Devereux, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 50c.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights are active at former rates. Charters—Mary Boyce, Alta, Tacoma, Susan Peck, Tuscarora, Mercur, Cayuga, Chicago, 50 cents; Robert Packer, Milwaukee, 50 cents; Tilden, Manitowoc, 60 cents; West Side, Kenosha, 60 cents; L. W. Drake, Saginaw, 40 cents; Teutonia, Ashland, 30 cents; Dobbie, Mystic Star, Erie to Detroit, 30 cents. Canal freights are firm at 5 cents, wheat to New York. There is a large fleet here, but most of it was chartered at lower rates.

Around the Lakes.

TOLEDO, O., May 23.—The Tempest and tow in leaving port got aground in the bay. The barge was released, but the Tempest is still aground.

DULUTH, MINN., May 23.—The new straightback steamer Selwyn Eddy cleared at noon with 115,000 bushels of wheat, breaking the previous record by 9,000 bushels. It drew 14 feet 3 inches.

DETROIT, MICH., May 23.—The schooner Lem Ellsworth was released from the beach at Port Crescent today. A barge with one spar is reported as sunk off Bar Point. It is decks under, and thought to be coal laden.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 23.—[Special.]—The Lake Superior Tug company has contracted to release the Craig and Lansing. The Glengarry cleared for Duluth. The Bulgaria was lightered here and went up the river this evening.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—The elevators are uncomfortably full, but the elevator men deny that the situation is worse than it has been for some days past. The shortage in the cargo of the City of Rome, by jettisoning to effect its release from South Manitou Island, is 12,632 bushels.

MENOMINEE, MICH., May 23.—The wreck of the schooner B. Paige proved to be a bad one. There is a big hole stove in the bottom and the jibboom and spars are carried away. The cargo of cut stone will be raised, after which the schooner will be taken to dry dock.

PORT HURON, MICH., May 23.—The barge Iron Cliff, bound down in tow of the Iron Chief, struck the barge M. R. Goffe and sunk it below Stag Island. The Goffe lies decks to at anchor, with its bows all broken in. It was loaded with Cedar ties for the Cleveland Cedar company of Cleveland.

Vessel Movements.

BAYFIELD, WIS.—Arrived—Arizona.

RACINE, WIS.—Arrived—American Union.

FAIRPORT, O.—Cleared—Lycoming, Germanic.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Departed—Glengary, Minnedosa.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Coal—Forbes, McLachlan, Ashland.

EAST TAWAS, MICH.—Arrived—Spalding. Cleared—Shepard, Seminole.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Grover and consort, Duluth, coal; Pillsbury, light.

BAY CITY, MICH.—Cleared—Senator Blood, Sandusky; Turner, Buffalo.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Fayette Brown. Cleared—Osceola, Otego, Georger.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Schlesinger, Ohio, Niko, Churchill. Cleared—Venice.

SAND BEACH, MICH.—Northwest gale. Sheltered—Sachem, Sturgis, Shickluna, Worts, St. Louis.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Sailed—Simpson, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Merrill, Howlett, Apprentice Boy, Chicago.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—Arrived—Allegheny consorts, Buell consorts, Ann Maria. Cleared—Three Brothers, Toledo.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Massachusetts, Olwell, Roman, Anna Laura. Cleared—Livingstone, Ashland; Glasgow, Chicago; Missoula, Bradley, Duluth.

WASHBURN, WIS.—Arrived—Osceola, White and Friant, Sherwood, Neil, Holland, Stephenson. Cleared—Grain—Mitchell, Nicholl, Port Huron.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Denver, Drake, Tuxbury, Sawyer. Cleared—Swain, Johnson, Flint, Escanaba; Topeka, Duluth. Windbound—Argonaut, Soper, M. C. Neff.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Keystone, Masten, Kaliyuga, Fontana, La Salle, Gratwick, Bruce, Merrimac. Sailed—Grecian, Rutter, Ashtabula, Farwell, Erie; Hiawatha, Minnehaha, Helvetia, Lake Erie ports.

WELLAND CANAL—Down—Passed Port Colborne—Hale, Martin, Adriatic, Kingston; Cummings, Noyes, American, Oswego; Quito, Kingston. In Harbor—Howland, Mongaugon, Mary, Southwest. Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—Alcona.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Frontenac, Lyon, Crosthwaite, Ferguson, Corsican, Lamb, Home. Cleared—Coal: Tuttle, Henry Richards, May Richards, Gladstone; Burlington, Montmorency, Bay City. Light: Wade, Ashland; Wetmore, Milwaukee; May, Oscoda.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Superior, Sandusky, Manchester, Twin Sisters, Briton, A. P. Wright, Marengo. Cleared—Miztec, Portage, coal; Cumberland, Marquette; James Lockwood, Chicago; Saxon, Corsica, Manchester, Norma, Escanaba; Susan Peck, Buffalo; John O'Neill, Erie, light.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Schuck, Melbourne, Acadia, Monarch, Peck, Elphicke, Weed, Vanderbilt. Cleared—Naples, Eddy, Hoyt, Hundred Three, Hundred Nine, wheat, Northern Wave, Vanderbilt, flour, Buffalo; Tilley, Merritt, Augusta, wheat, Montreal; Ketcham, Newaygo, Lecotah, lumber, Tonawanda; Mitchell, Two Harbors.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Burnham, 5; Hurd, 8:30; Lake Forest, Unadilla, 1 p. m.; Wilbur, 1:40; Three Brothers, 2:20; Sunrise, 3:50. Up—Delaware, Clarion, 11:40 last night; Parks Foster, 1:30 a. m.; La Salle, 1:40; Mahoning, Outhwaite, Barr, 5; Cuba, 6; James, 10:10; Seneca, 11:30; New Orleans, noon; Tioga, Prince, 1 p. m.; Omaha, 1:50; Toledo and consorts, 2:20; Helena, Amboy, 2:40; Pawnee and consorts, Traverse, 4; Robert Mills, 5:15. Down—Grecian, 5:40. Up—Chicago, 7:40. Wind northwest, strong, clear.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Tuscarora, Robert Packer, Neshoto, P. Minch, Exile, Osceola, King, Corning, Smith Post, Iron Duke, Iron State, Ida Torrent, Schuette, Sunshine, Donaldson, Lester, Troy, Merrill, Servia, Moravia, H. Chisholm, Hundred Seven, G. W. Davis, Seguin, Gilbert, Ranney, Mercur, Lackawanna, Wolf, Armour, Buffalo. Cleared—Miscellaneous—Avon, Duluth. Coal—Cayuga, Tacoma, Samoa, Mary Boyce, Alta, Shaw, Chicago; Wotan, Gilchrist, Alverson, Duluth; Robert Packer, Wolf, Milwaukee; Exile, Green Bay; L. W. Drake, Saginaw. Light—Donaldson, Troy, Manistique; S. Mitchell, Wadena; Merrill, John's Island; Stewart, Cleveland.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Pathfinder, Sagamore, 9:40 last night; Boston, 9:50; Algonquin, 11:20; Chicago, 2:40 a. m.; Dauntless, 6; Maritana, Sachem, Sturges, 9; Palmer, 9:20; German, 11:10; Cambria, 1 p. m.; Mariska, 1:10; Cadillac, 2:30; Hudson, 5:30. Down—Wocoken, Page, Gifford, midnight; Nimick, 2 a. m.; Harper, 2:10; Colorado, 3:10; Marina, 3:40; Matoa, 5:10; Pioneer, 5:30; Hill, 5:40; Milwaukee, 5:50; Griffin, Republic, 6:30; Wallula, 7:10; Syracuse, 9:30; North Star, 9:50; Presley, Redington, 11:40; Codorus, 12:20 p. m.; Richards, Kent, 1; Nyanza, Fedora, 1:10; Inter-Ocean, Vaught, 3; Emory, 4; Clyde, 4:40. Up—Iosco, 7:30; Northern Light, United Empire, 7:40; Fairbank, Camden, 8:10; Saginaw Valley, 9. Down—Smith No. 1 and barges, Williams, 6; Root, 6:40; Schoolcraft and barges, 7:40; Folsom and consorts, 9:20. Wind northwest, light.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Forbes, McLachlan, 4 a. m.; Palmer, 4:40; German, 5:40; Cadillac, Cambria, 7:30; Mariska, 8; Fairbank, Camden, 9:15; Iosco, 10; Saginaw Valley, 11:30; Hudson, noon; Columbia, 12:40 p. m.; Aztec, Zapotec, 2; Northern Light, 2:10; Moran, 2:30; Wissahickon, 3; Mecosta, 3:30; Arabia, 4. Down—Frontenac, 10:30 last night; Avery, Hawgood, 11:30; Haskell, 1:30 a. m.; Corona, 2; Havana, Anderson, 4:40; Greene, Genoa, Our Son, 5; Manhattan, 5; Iron Chief and consort, Nimick, 6:30; Harper, Charles Eddy, 7:30; Volunteer, Torrent, Ralph, 8:30; Marina, 9; Wocoken, Paige, Gifford, 10; Pioneer, 10:10; Matoa, 10:20; Griffin, noon; Milwaukee, 12:40; Wallula, 1:30; North Star, 2:50; Syracuse, Hill, 3:20; Colorado, 3:40; Codorus, 5:30. Up—Manistique, Italia, 6:10; Arabia, 9:30; Bradley, Brighton, Woolson, 9:40. Down—Nyanza, Pressley, Redington, 7; Richards, Kent, 9:30.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Carpenter, Stewart, Dashing Wave, 7 last night; Bielman, Owen, 8:30; Ketchum, Becker, 10; America, Manola, 11:30; Morley, Iroquois, 1:30 a. m.; Spencer, Pennington, 3:30; Pope, 5:30; Uganda, 8; Hopkins, Ogarita, Gardner, 9:30; Gratwick No. 2, 11; Pickands, 1 p. m.; Gladstone, 102, 2; Athabasca, Conemaugh, 3:30; Hackett, Brown, Lake Michigan, 5; Caledonia, 5:30. Down—Idaho, 6:30 last night; Whitney, Wayne, 8; Mather, 111, 9:30; 116, 11; Bartlett, 127, 12:30 a. m.; Rust, Barnes, Omaha, 2:30; Vail, Johnson, Boyce, Spry, 5; Masaba, Gordon Campbell, 6; Williams, Jeannette, 7:30; Arnold, Sawyer, Fayette, 9; Sparta, Sumatra, 10:30; Iron King, Iron Queen, Sophia Minch, 12:30 p. m.; Passadena, Negaunee, 1:30; Maruba, 2:30; G. W. Morley, Ewen, 4. Northwest gale, cloudy.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—Wm. Edwards, C. Foster, Golden Age, Escanaba, Buffalo; Rhoda Emily, Oswego. Lumber—Stafford, Clipper City, Ed Buckley, Julia B. Merrill, Manistee; Kate Darling, D. L. Filer, Wm. Grandy, S. A. Wood, W. O. Goodman, York State, Marinette; Vega, L. B. Shepard, Pine Lake; T. M. Mason, Muskegon, Menominee, Menominee; Colin Campbell, Ludington. Posts—Lillie Nau, Northport; Moselle, St. Martin's Bay. Salt—F. & P. M. No. 5, Manistee. Towing—J. C. Perrett, Marinette. Sundries—Albany, Saranac, Buffalo. Cleared: Grain—Harlem, Buffalo; Sophia J. Luff, Port Huron; J. P. Langdon, Ogdensburg. Light—York State, J. Stephenson, Fred Carney, E. T. Judd, S. A. Wood, Marinette; Empire State, Menominee; J. D. Marshall, F. & P. M. No. 5, Manistee; Arctic, Buffalo; Vega, Pine Lake; L. M. Mason, Christie; Willie Loutet, Torch Lake. Sundries—Lawrence, Milwaukee; City of Duluth, Duluth.

Death of Dr. Robert S. Hall.

Dr. Robert S. Hall, late of Chicago, died Sunday last at the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. J. Edwards, at Waterloo, Ia. The immediate cause of his death was anæmia resulting from the severe attack of grip which obliged him to give up his practice last January. Dr. Hall was one of the best known physicians in Chicago. He was a son of the late Deacon Hall. He was born in Franklin County, Mass., and went to Waterloo with his parents in 1856, when he was about 14 years old. When the war broke out he entered the service as a member of Company C, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and fought bravely until the close of the struggle. After the war he entered the State University at Iowa City, and after graduation he studied medicine and subsequently came to Chicago, where he practiced his profession until failing health compelled him to desist. Dr. Hall was married twice and leaves a wife and four children and also four children by his first wife. His wife and one daughter were present at the time of his death.

Fritz Rhein Stabs August Jaenke.

August Jaenke, a member of the German band, was stabbed in the neck by Fritz Rhein, another German, in the beer garden in the German Village last night. The men had been quarreling for some time. The injured man was removed to the Emergency Hospital.

Magna Charta.

Magna Charta, the great charter of Englishmen's liberties, is preserved in the British Museum. It is somewhat stained by time, but King John's seal and name are quite legible at the bottom of it.

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The large assortment and excellent quality of the goods, the courtesy of the assistants and its perfect interior arrangements make the **BON MARCHÉ** the most unique Establishment of its kind in the world and the favourite Store of all Americans residing in Paris or travelling on the European Continent.

Interpreters in all languages are at the disposal of visitors desirous of purchasing, or simply visiting the Establishment and its dependences.

The BON MARCHÉ exposes at the Worlds Columbian Exposition (*French Section*).

1stly Ladies Costumes and Mantles, House-dresses, Underclothing, Trousseaux and Baby-linen.

2ndly Social Economy. — Patronal Intitutions.

JUMPS TO HIS DEATH.

TRAGIC FATE OF B. F. CARVER, WELL KNOWN IN CHICAGO FINANCE.

While Either Insane or Depressed by a Lingering Illness He Jumps from the Fourth Story of a Hotel to the Street—His Career in Two Cities—Friends Think It Was an Accident—Gomez, the Famous European Composer, Starts for Chicago.

NEW YORK, May 23.—[Special.]—While either temporarily insane or depressed by an illness that had long made his life a burden, Benjamin Franklin Carver, a wealthy man, living at the Hotel Bristol, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, threw himself from a window of his apartments on the fourth floor today and was instantly killed. Mr. Carver had been well known in the brokerage and banking circles of this city and in Chicago, where he had been engaged in business before settling here.

Mr. Carter was a graduate of Hamilton College, this State. He went to Chicago and there married Miss Corey. He was connected with the Marine Bank in that city, but left there early in the sixties and came to this city, where he had since been engaged in banking. He was a partner for a time with the late William R. Travers and W. S. B. French, and during the last few years before his retirement was connected with the firm of Von Amberg & Atterbury. He was worth nearly $1,000,000. His nearest relatives are a brother, Watts S. Carver of Chicago, and a sister, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, wife of the well-known Chicago and Washington millionaire.

Mr. Carver's friends when they learned of his death showed a disposition to attribute it to accident rather than to design, but there is a strong belief that Mr. Carver jumped from the window with the intention of killing himself. He was 61 years old on May 17, and was born in Herkimer County, this State. He had been an invalid for several years.

His wife was not in the room this morning at 11 o'clock, and a few minutes after he sent the nurse who was attending him down-stairs upon an errand. When the nurse returned, within a few minutes, the patient's room was empty. He had then taken the fatal jump.

Deputy Coroner O'Hare reached the hotel about 1 o'clock and gave a permit for the removal of the body, which had lain under a sheet in the areaway up to that time. It was taken into the hotel and prepared for burial.

Joseph Leiter, a nephew of Mr. Carver, lives at the Bristol. He gave his attention to Mrs. Carver, who was prostrated by the death of her husband. She required the services of Dr. James and a nurse constantly today. Mr. Leiter said the family did not believe Mr. Carver committed suicide.

"We think," he said, "that Mr. Carver fell from the window. He had the greatest difficulty in breathing and was often seized with pains in his chest, due to a lack of air. The windows were open always. It seems probable to us that he went to the window to get fresh air while he was alone, and was there seized with one of those sudden pains in his chest and lost his balance while leaning out for relief."

COMPOSER GOMEZ EN ROUTE.

Noted Throughout Europe for His Wonderful Operas—To Present One Here.

NEW YORK, May 23.—[Special.]—Composer Carlos Gomez arrived on the Werra from Genoa Monday and was received by Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Edward Simmons, and Charles R. Flint, members of the Honorary Reception committee, appointed by Director-General Davis of the Columbian Exposition, and by Salvador de Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister. He left by the New York Central this evening for Chicago. He is a member of the Brazilian Commission to the Columbian Exposition. As a composer Señor Gomez has a wide reputation in Europe. Among his operas are "Guarany," "Salvator Rosa," "Fosca," "Schiavo," and "Conder." His operas have been performed at La Scala, in Milan, where the composer finished his musical education under the tuition of Maestro Lauro Rossi about twenty-five years ago. His best operas have also been heard in almost every important theater in Europe and South America. At least one of his works is to be presented in Chicago next fall.

TO BE A CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Mr. Bennett Explains the Real Meaning of the Withdrawal of His Name.

NEW YORK, May 23.—[Special.]—The New York *Herald* in a leading editorial tomorrow will say that legal proceedings for libel will be taken against Reuter's Agency for cabling to Europe that the *Herald* was to be turned into a stock company, with a capital of $2,000,000, unless the agency categorically denies the report and prints in substance the *Herald* editorial. The editorial alleges malice in placing the purchase price at so low a figure as $2,000,000, and says in effect that the name of Mr. Bennett was removed from the editorial page simply because he thought its further retention there unnecessary; that the names of three leading heads of departments were left there, as the proprietor desired "credit to be given where credit is due," and that the plan he has in contemplation is a coöperative society in which every employé of the *Herald* shall share.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

Lawyer Weeks Has Left Nothing of One $600,000 Estate.

NEW YORK, May 23.—[Special.]—Francis A. Weeks, the defaulting lawyer, has been removed from the trusteeship of another estate of which he had charge—that of William Edgar Howland, who died Feb. 24, 1885, leaving about $600,000. Since the exposures regarding Weeks his co-trustee, James Roosevelt, has made a careful investigation with the result that he finds no trace of any part of the estate.

Found He Married an Adventuress.

Anna Wetmore, who has been known in this city by a half-dozen different names, and to the police here, in Chicago, and many other places as an adventuress, has another victim in her toils. Marriage for the purpose of blackmail has been the agency she has used for her operations. The woman is not handsome and cannot read or write. The man this time is Dr. Frank E. Buffun of Pittsburg. He married her in New Jersey, after being duped by her representations as to birth and fortune. While in the West he was prompted by a suspicious incident to make investigations through a detective and found that the woman had a remarkable criminal record.

Sues the Hamburg Steamship Company.

Alfred B. Peers of Bridgeport, Conn., one of the passengers on the Normannia of the Hamburg-American Packet company, which arrived here last September infected with cholera, and was detained in the lower bay, has brought suit against the company for $10,000. The case came up today before Judge Addison Brown in the United States District Court. Mr. Peers, Senator McPherson of New Jersey, E. H. Fox of Philadelphia, and John H. Hawley of Bridgeport testified that the company had sold them tickets on the representation that there were to be no steerage passengers. When they were at sea they found the usual number aboard.

One sensational statement by Senator McPherson was that they were compelled to drink poisoned water from the Elbe River for four days while within ten miles of New York, and that with the dead body of a cholera patient on board for two days not an ounce of disinfectant was brought to the ship.

Decides Against "Baroness" Blanc.

The referee in the suit for divorce brought by Frederick N. Blanc against the "Baroness" Blanc has decided in favor of the plaintiff. He sustains the charges against the "Baroness" as regards Mr. Yuengling, and recommends that a decree issue to Mr. Blanc, who, he says, has not been approved guilty of acts of which he was accused. The "Baroness" is at present in Chicago.

Gotham Brevities.

The will of Eliza Hegman Depew, filed today, leaves the bulk of her estate to her husband, Chauncey M. Depew.

George A. Whitman, cashier of the Spooner Manufacturing company, was held in bail today on a charge of embezzling $15,000. Whitman protests his innocence, alleging conspiracy.

The Sheriff has received two attachments against the *Dramatic News* Publishing company, one for $2,684 and the other for $235 in favor of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., both for paper.

In order to avert further attachments in this State the general offices of the Domestic Sewing machine were today moved to Newark, N. J. The general opinion seems to be that the company will weather the storm.

There are twenty-five Turkish fire laddies and fifteen athletes detained at Ellis Island. They arrived today on the steamship Letimbro and claim to be bound for the World's Fair for the purpose of giving exhibitions.

Miscellaneous Local Items.

Jerry Haupt, No. 643 West Madison street, was seriously injured yesterday on West Madison, near Laflin street, by being run over by one of Armour's meat wagons.

Andrew Robbins, 60 years old, was run over and seriously injured by a wagon driven by Stephen McGarry at Plymouth place and Polk street. An officer arrested McGarry.

Monday evening Fred Lund, 10 years old, living at No. 3425 State street, was struck by a cable car at Thirty-fourth and State streets. He sustained a severe fracture of the skull.

Maggie Smith, said to be a member of the Emma Weir gang, was before Justice C. J. White charged with shoplifting and was held to the Criminal Court in $600 bonds. She was arrested Monday evening while in a store at Ashland and Milwaukee avenues.

Frank McCloskey, Hugh O'Mally, Thomas Myers, and George White were arrested yesterday in a lodging-house at No. 40 West Madison street on suspicion of burglary. In the room which they occupied was found over $200 worth of mechanics' tools.

Justice D. E. Brewer of the Supreme Bench is at the Grand Pacific. He will remain in the city for several weeks and take the place of Justice J. M. Harlan, who is now in Berlin at the Bering Sea arbitration, as lecturer on law at the North western University.

Monday night Paul Mauver, No. 2805 Groveland avenue, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been employed by Matthew Gottfried, a brewer at No. 4559 Ellis avenue, as coachman, but was discharged three weeks ago. He leaves a widow and two children.

Charles Kenna, a railroad laborer, was run over by Chicago and Northwestern switch engine No. 579 between Lincoln and Hoyne avenues yesterday noon and instantly killed. The deceased lived at No. 685 West Fourteenth street, but the body was taken to the county morgue.

Three of the men implicated in the recent scheme of passing counterfeit coins which was put a stop to by Capt. Porter's arrests were brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for a preliminary hearing. Witnesses for the prosecution were examined and testified to having received counterfeit money from the men, and at the conclusion of the hearing the three men were remanded in $2,000 bonds each.

John Miller and John Brady stacked up a lot of dry-goods boxes in front of Abraham Ettenger's store on State street Sunday, and in spite of his remonstrances covered them with pictures. Ettinger remonstrated, and in a quarrel he says the men threw the contents of a bucket of paste on him. Their fun cost them $75 each in Justice Foster's court yesterday.

Harrison street officers thought they had discovered a scheme to defraud Siegel, Cooper & Co. when they arrested C. E. Rhodes and William Reynolds, charging them with embezzlement. The men were employed as clerks in the company's store, on State street, and they have confessed that for some time they have been in the habit of overcharging for sales made by them and retaining the extra money for their own use. They were allowed to plead guilty to disorderly charges and in default of payment were sent to the bridewell on fines of $85 each.

Cheering Outlook.

The anthropologists say that 500 years hence man will be far more intellectual than he is now. He will be more vigorous physically and will enjoy a longer life, because he is making a study of health laws.

The female of his species will be handsomer, because life will be more easy for her. Comfort and ease are the conditions which produce beauty in woman; savage women are almost never pretty even in youth, because they work hard and live roughly.

Through the aid of the telegraph and modern means of rapid locomotion man has become almost independent of time and space. The earth is now what he chooses to make it. If lands are non-productive he fertilizes them. If the climate is not suitable for growing products of the soil which he requires he alters it by conserving the solar heat under glass.—*Boston Transcript.*

Coin Disappearances.

Nobody ever stops to find out what becomes of all the pennies annually coined by the government, but, as a matter of fact, they are being continually turned out at the rate of several millions a month. Being of such small value little care is taken of them and the government is called upon for more. The demand is a source of profit to the government, as it buys the pennies in blank form from a Connecticut firm at the rate of 1,000 for $1 and merely has to coin them at the mint in this city. Among the millions of small coins which have mysteriously disappeared are 119,000,000 old copper pennies, 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces, 3,000,000 three-cent nickel pieces, and 800,000 of the old copper half-cents, of which not one has ever been returned to the government. Samples of these coins turn up once in a while, but they are extremely rare.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Christians Must Be Gentlemen.

At Beyreuth the Turkish police have arrested an Italian subject for uttering insulting remarks against the Mussulman religion. The Ambassador and Consul of Italy insist that this arrest is contrary to the existing international law, and they demand the release of the offender. The Turks say that when a Christian finds himself in a Mohammedan town he must behave himself like a gentleman.

Slight Coolness.

The lump of ice was very small, and as he tenderly received it into his own hand Mr. Barzon remarked to the man:

"There's one comfort about it all to any one who likes to be on good terms with his fellowmen."

"What's that?"

"There ain't near as much of a coolness between us as there used to be."—*Washington Star.*

Indiana Town Loses a Postoffice.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 23.—[Special.]—The little town of Celia, Ind., an inland place east of Fort Wayne, lost its postoffice yesterday, and Baldwin, a small place two miles east of Celia, has two postoffices.

Shrewd Children.

"I am sure there are visitors in the parlor, John."

"What makes you think so?"

"Because whenever papa speaks to mamma he calls her 'my dear.'"—*Fliegende Blatter.*

The Rabbit's Foot Superstition.

Few negroes but believe that the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit is a token of good luck, and the superstition is spreading among the white race. A firm in North Carolina, which makes a specialty of rabbit skins, has received an order for 100,000 of such feet.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

KNOWN AS THE PUREST AND BEST.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY THERE IS NO SUCH OFFICIAL AS GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

IN CANADA THERE IS. Bulletin No. 10, from the Laboratory of Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada, reporting on the baking powders examined, *contains these words:*

"It will be seen that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only brand approaching the limit fixed for an ideal powder."

All the Great Hotels and Leading Clubs use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

The Army, Navy and Indian Department of the U. S. Government use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

BITTEN BY MAD DOGS.

ELEVEN WEST SIDE PEOPLE HAVE AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Two Rabid Animals Cause a Panic in the Streets and Are Finally Killed—Doctors Cauterize the Wounds Made and Look for No Hydrophobia—William G. Van Pelt Commits Suicide at the Tremont House—Six Men Injured by Falling Debris—Other Local News.

Eleven persons were bitten by and several others felt nips from the froth-covered teeth of two mad dogs that made things lively yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Forty-eighth and West Lake streets until the rabid animals were killed. The eleven persons who were actually bitten had their wounds cauterized at once, and the doctors who attended them say they believe that no hydrophobia will result. Those bitten were:

Those Who Were Bitten.

BUSZY, JESSIE, Colorado and Trumbull avenues; left hand and shoulder lacerated.
CANEY, MRS. E., No. 238 Trumbull avenue; wounds on the left arm and leg.
CANEY, ALICE, aged 2 years, No. 238 Trumbull avenue; bitten on the top of the head.
CONLEY, MRS. JOHN, No. 236 Trumbull avenue; bitten on the left arm.
DAVIS, MRS. E., Forty-eighth and Lake streets; left hand and thigh lacerated.
ELLIS, WILLIAM, No. 24 South Forty-eighth street; hands bitten.
HUGHES, MRS. E. H., of Melrose; wounds on the thigh and right shoulder.
LAWLER, EDWARD, Forty-eighth street and Park avenue; wounds on the right arm and both legs.
LLOYD, POLLY, No. 28 South Forty-eighth street; bitten in the calf of the leg.
ODELL, MRS., No. 238 Trumbull avenue; left arm lacerated.
PARKS, MRS. J. H., Fiftieth street and Park avenue; right leg injured.

The first dog to appear in the neighborhood was a little yellow fox terrier. It was seen at Forty-eighth and Lake streets, just one block from the West Lake street police station. Froth was coming from its mouth. The streets in that vicinity were thronged with women and children, and when the little animal was discovered a cry of "mad dog!" immediately went up. A wild scene of confusion resulted. Men, women, and children ran to seek places of safety, but the animal was upon them before they were able to get out of the way. The dog came running east on Lake street in a zigzag fashion, and snapped at everybody and everything it came in contact with. Its first object for attack was a horse tied to a post. The dog snapped at the horse's head and fastened its teeth in his lip. The frightened animal reared and plunged and soon had the dog shaken off. When it was loosened it continued its course along Lake street. Polly Lloyd was standing near the horse and evidently did not realize that she was in danger, for she did not move from the sidewalk. The dog made a dash at her and fastened its fangs in the calf of her left leg. The young woman started to run and in that way shook the dog from her. The next victim was Mrs. E. Davis, who, in trying to get out of the way, ran almost upon the dog. It snapped at her and bit her in the palm of the hand.

The West Lake Street Police Station was notified and soon a number of officers arrived upon the scene. They drew their revolvers and batons and started after the maddened animal. The dog turned south on Forty-eighth street, and people who had sought refuge on that thoroughfare were now directly in the path of the dog. It snapped right and left and in almost every instance succeeded in burying its teeth in some person's body. The officers seemed afraid to use their revolvers owing to the crowd of people on the street. The career of the brute was finally ended when it ran into Charles Yates' yard at Forty-eighth and Indiana streets. Mr. Yates was at work in the yard at the time, and seeing the dog approaching him he seized a club and just as it was about to make a spring at him he dealt it a blow on the head that killed it almost instantly.

Those who received wounds from the dog were taken to Dr. E. J. Pope's office, No. 2482 West Lake street, and to Dr. Rudd's office at Forty-eighth and Indiana streets, where the wounds were cauterized. Dr. Pope said: "I do not think that any serious results will follow because those who sustained the wounds had them cauterized so shortly after they received them. In nearly every case the bites penetrated the flesh so deeply that blood was drawn."

The Second Dog Appears.

The other dog appeared in the neighborhood of Trumbull and California avenues. It was a large black animal and its savage appearance together with the froth which was issuing from its mouth at once precipitated a general panic. The dog ran along the sidewalk on Trumbull avenue, and those who failed to get out of its course were bitten. Mrs. Caney, her 2-year-old daughter Alice, and Mrs. Odell were seated in front of No. 238 Trumbull avenue when the animal appeared. The little girl was seated on the stairway near her mother, when the brute sprang upon her and buried its teeth deep in her head. The child screamed with pain and fear, which attracted the mother's attention. She ran to its assistance, and seizing the dog by its shaggy coat attempted to pull it away. It then turned upon her, and attacked her in a most savage manner. Her left arm and leg were fearfully lacerated. Mrs. Odell attempted to rescue her friend. She was bitten in the right arm. Mrs. John Conley, who lives at No. 236 Trumbull avenue, heard the cries from her neighbors and rushed from the house, only to almost meet the savage animal. A. E. Penn was passing at the time, and running up to the dog shot it. Those bitten by the dog were treated by Dr. Smith, No. 1544 West Monroe street, who cauterized their wounds. He is also of the opinion that no serious results will follow. No one seemed to know who owned the dogs, but the police are endeavoring to find their owners.

VAN PELT UNFORTUNATE IN LOVE.

It Is Said That He Killed Himself Because Miss Germaine Wouldn't Marry Him.

The real first cause of the Van Pelt suicide at the Tremont Monday night, it is said, was that Sunday he had been rejected by a young woman. Van Pelt reached Chicago last Wednesday from Traverse City, Mich. He was in company with two young ladies, Miss Minnie Germaine and Miss Greatfield, both living in Traverse City, and both of whom came to Chicago to visit the World's Fair. Van Pelt was well acquainted with the two young ladies and was at one time engaged to Miss Germaine. Two years ago the engagement was broken by the young woman, but Van Pelt never lost his affection for her. For nearly two years the young people had been separated, neither seeing the other until they met accidentally at the depot in Traverse City, when the three took a train for Chicago.

Many friends of the two girls were at the depot, among them Ellis Ramsdell of Manistee, Mich., who is now engaged to Miss Germaine. Van Pelt had joined the two girls in the depot, and Ramsdell saw them take seats together in the car. He knew Van Pelt's former affection for Miss Germaine, and feared that their friendship might be renewed. Fearful lest such should be the case he resolved to also come to Chicago to prevent anything that might again renew the old relations. He reached Chicago last Thursday evening by boat.

When the young ladies in company with Van Pelt reached the city they went to the Hotel Glencoe, Michigan avenue and Twelfth streets, where they took apartments. When Van Pelt saw them comfortably situated he went to the Tremont House, where he engaged a room for himself.

When Ramsdell reached the city Thursday evening he started to find the young women, and that same evening he found them at the Glencoe, where he also secured a room. He had a long talk with Miss Germaine, and it is said, cautioned her against again seeing Van Pelt. The latter called at the hotel Friday morning to pay his respects to the young women, but both refused to see him. Friday afternoon he called again, but with the same result. He then left the house despondent, went to the nearest saloon, it is said, and called for wine. He continued making his visits to the Hotel Glencoe, and each time asked to see Miss Germaine, but each time she refused to see him. He continued his drinking and became greatly influenced by the liquor. He finally told persons about the hotel everything in regard to his relations with Miss Germaine and how his affection for her still continued. He made his last call Sunday afternoon, at which time a mutual friend prevailed upon Miss Germaine to receive and talk with him. She consented to do so and the two young people were left alone together in the parlor. After a few minutes' conversation a stormy interview followed. The two finally separated, and Van Pelt told Miss Germaine, it is said, that it would be the last time she would ever see him alive. He then went to the hotel office and wrote several letters and placed them in his pocket. He wrote with difficulty, for he was so nervous that all noticed it. When he left the hotel he again drank wine and became more intoxicated.

William G. Van Pelt committed suicide at the Tremont Hotel some time Monday night. He was a son of George H. Van Pelt of Norwood, Mich., proprietor of the last factory at No. 114 Indiana street, this city. Young Van Pelt came to the Tremont Sunday afternoon and was assigned to Room 183.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a chambermaid passing by Room 183 saw the door partly ajar. Opening it she saw the body of Van Pelt on the floor with the head covered with blood. Above his right ear a powder-blackened wound showed where the ball had entered. Ranging upward it passed out at the top of the skull and lodged in the wainscoting of the room. Under the bed lay the revolver. The body was removed to Jordan's morgue, where Deputy Coroner Beller held an inquest, and a verdict of suicide was returned.

Mr. Cobb of the hotel, knowing the family intimately, at once telegraphed to the father at Norwood, and, hearing that Mrs. Van Pelt, the young man's stepmother, and his sister were visiting friends on Fifty-second street, notice was sent them. On coming up-town they took rooms at the Sherman House and gave directions for the preparation of the body for burial. Mr. Van Pelt arrived in the city late in the afternoon, and the body will be sent to Norwood for interment today.

W. G. Van Pelt was 26 years of age and tall and handsome in appearance. Some years ago he became addicted to drink. His debauches were so frequent as to almost destroy his usefulness in the promising business career that his father had marked out for him. Last summer he was induced to take the Keeley treatment at Dwight. Upon leaving there he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Simmons Hardware company of St. Louis. He abstained from drink until a month ago. On a table in his room lay the following note addressed to his father:

From my life insurance please pay the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, $56.55; Merdont's Hotel, $24; William Lands, $14; Andrew Laur, $6, both of St. Paul; Robert Campbell, Chicago, $4; Tremont House the bill they present.
WILLIAM G. VAN PELT.

P. S.—Your wish is at last gratified; no more sprees.

SIX MEN HURT BY FALLING DEBRIS.

A Chute in the Old Western Union Building Falls from the Fourth Story.

Stephen Madden, a laborer, fell from the fourth story of the old Western Union Building, La Salle and Washington streets, yesterday morning with a chute and a lot of brick and mortar. He landed in the basement. He was uninjured, save for bruised hands. The débris pelted and half buried five other men. None of the men received fatal injuries. The injured are:

The Injured.

FRANK, LOUIS, laborer, No. 920 Burney avenue; head cut and right leg bruised.
HARPER, EDWARD, foreman, slightly bruised.
LINK, ADAM, teamster, No. 132 Fairchild avenue; bruised on breast and head.
MCDONALD, FRANK, laborer, No. 174 West Madison street; head and hands cut.
MADDEN, STEPHEN, laborer, No. 18 Superior street; hands bruised.
PALZANSKI, ALEXANDER, laborer, No. 302 Fillmore avenue; head hurt.

The seriously injured men were taken to the County Hospital and the others to their homes. The building is being taken down by William McHugh, contractor, to make room for the sky-scraper to be erected by the Peck estate. The chute was for sliding down the brick and mortar of the old walls. It led from the fourth floor to the basement, where wagons are loaded with the débris.

At 8:10 a. m., while a wagon was being loaded near the bottom of the chute and a number of men were working near by, the chute with part of the upper floor gave way, and, falling on the intervening floors, crashed through to the basement, accompanied by several tons of brick and mortar. Madden and five others were more or less buried by the débris and the other men working in the basement narrowly escaped. The wagon was nearly buried beneath the fallen mass of rubbish, but the horses attached to it were uninjured, though terribly frightened. In the excitement it was supposed that three men were beneath the ruins, and workmen at once commenced digging for them. Two soon appeared, having been uninjured, but there was a lively search made for the seventh man, until after an hour's hard work the entire pile of rubbish had been removed and the man was not found. It was just 9 o'clock when the wagon was liberated from under its load and hauled out by the horses, who seemed glad to get away from the spot. Police officers and patrol wagons quickly arrived to care for the injured men.

William McHugh, the contractor, said: "The accident was evidently caused by the rain of last night, which had made the large pile of mortar and brick on the top floor so heavy that it crashed through, bringing the chute with it. The workmen last evening were employed after the last wagonload had gone, and had taken down a considerable portion of the walls and piled the rubbish on the floor near the top of the chute so as to have it ready to slide down this morning. That had absorbed so much water that the weight was more than the floor could stand."

CITIZENS WANT TO KNOW WHY.

West Park Board Interrogated as to Humboldt Boulevard—Routine Business.

A delegation of property-owners, accompanied by the two Aldermen of the Fifteenth Ward, called on the West Park Board at its meeting yesterday. The people owning property on Humboldt boulevard wished to know why the avenue was not put in order, as the major part of the assessments had been paid. The Aldermen said they wished to know whether the city was responsible. They were informed that that was the case and promised to have the matter hurried up. The Commissioners assured the committee that the work would be pushed as soon as possible. Ald. Ryan asked to have the nature of the improvement changed, and when informed that it was impossible he started to criticise the board. He was told that the board had nothing to do with this matter, as the work had been specified in a petition presented to the board. The delegation asked to have the name of the boulevard changed from Humboldt to Maplewood from Logan square to Western avenue. The delegates were told to get up a petition.

The clerk read a letter from Snydecker & Co. asking where they could get a remittance for taxes paid when the improvement for which they were paid was not made. It was explained that an assessment had been made for improving Ogden avenue, but the city decided to build a viaduct over the street. As this precluded the finishing of the driveway, and as some of the taxes had been paid, it was decided to pay the money collected for the improvement to the city as part cost of the viaduct, the property-owners still having the privilege of suing for damage to property. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Snydecker & Co. and inform them of the facts. The board instructed the Superintendent to place flowers in Shedd's Park at Lawndale.

The matter of baseball was brought up by Commissioner Billings, who asked where the boys were to play. It was stated that that part of Garfield Park south of Madison street was to be reserved for games. Commissioner Blount was made a committee on baseball.

James Kincaid presented a bill amounting to $600 for work done in 1888 on Ashland boulevard. Commissioner Blount said that the bill had been audited and rejected, and as long as he was member he would object to the payment of it. He said that Kincaid was merely taking advantage of the fact that there were new members on the board to push his claim. A stormy scene followed, which was cut short by Commissioner Graham's motion that the matter be referred.

CONFERS JUDGMENT ON CLAIMS.

Field, Benedict & Co. in Trouble from a Deal Made Many Years Ago.

Field, Benedict & Co., wholesale dealers in cloth, No. 237 Franklin street, one of the oldest houses in the city, confessed judgment on promissory notes in the courts yesterday to the amount of $32,801.29. The First National Bank has a claim for $20,000, and the following relatives are represented: Mary D. Field, $3,165.33; Ellen C. Field, $4,327.10; John D. Field, $3,165.33. The firm is composed of Peter W. Field, Amza Benedict, and Richard S. Field. It was organized in 1849 under the name of Field & Benedict, but was changed in 1864 to the present title.

The United States Marshal took possession of the property on a claim of $25,000 made by the Mechanics' Bank of the United States in New York City, to which judgment was confessed in the United States court.

Attorneys interested in the matter claim the failure is due to events which transpired during the war. It seems that Field, Benedict & Co. in 1865 aided Field Bros. in St. Louis, relatives in the same business, by financial means to keep the latter from insolvency. Security was accepted in the shape of real estate in New Jersey said to have been worth $100,000. The firm has held this property through the intervening years, paying taxes. It is said to have been considerable of a tax upon their finances, and money was borrowed at odd times from relatives. The New Jersey property has proved unprofitable.

To Equalize Qualifications.

The Federal Suffrage Association held its annual meeting at the Sherman yesterday. The Rev. Olympia Brown said that in Minnesota three months' residence was required to entitle a citizen to vote, while in Iowa five years' residence was required. A memorial to Congress was prepared to have the difference of residence qualifications in States equalized. Mrs. Olympia Brown announced that an afternoon in August had been selected for a free discussion in the Art Palace, and a committee was appointed to arrange a program and secure speakers. The following officers were chosen: M. B. Castle, President; the Rev. Olympia Brown, Vice-President; Mrs. E. J. Loomis, Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. J. McKinney, Corresponding Secretary; J. H. Devoe, Treasurer; Mrs. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive committee.

First Ward Republicans May Unite.

A meeting of that portion of the First Ward Republican club that adheres to Ald. Epstean was held at the Sherman House last night. The only topic of discussion brought about at the last meeting was over the election of officers. Mr. Epstean in addressing the club said he desired harmony among the Republicans of the First Ward, and before the breach opened wider he thought an effort should be made to bring about a reunion of the forces. A committee consisting of Ald. Epstean, Dr. Baer, D. Wackenheimer, and John Ritter was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Van Cleave men and to report the result at a meeting to be held at the Sherman House June 2.

Fought Over an Old Feud.

A family quarrel was aired in Justice Kersten's court yesterday which had its origin in Ireland several years ago. At that time Mrs. O'Callahan of No. 519 North Park avenue sent $135 to her friends in the island to bring them here. They came, but quarreled shortly after their arrival, it is said, over some dresses which were brought over. The quarrel grew into a feud, and Monday, when Mrs. O'Callahan met Patrick O'Connell, a brother of the girls she had befriended, he claims she knocked him down. Her husband then struck him, he says, and had him arrested and arraigned before Justice Kersten yesterday for alleged assault. O'Connell had a black eye and was badly cut and bruised. He was discharged.

Will of James F. Lord.

The will of James F. Lord was admitted to probate yesterday. He leaves an estate valued at $471,000, which is to be held in trust by his son Edgar A. Lord and his daughter Helen A. Lord, for the benefit of his widow and children. Lord was the senior member of the firm of Lord, Bushnell & Co. The will of Thomas F. Hasset, No. 205 De Koven street, who died May 15, was admitted to probate yesterday. He left an estate of $40,500, all of which is devised to his widow and children. His son, Thomas F. Hasset Jr., is made executor.

Denies the Petition.

Judge Tuley denied a petition for change of receiver for the Garden City Moulding company. Stephen J. Carter, the President of the company, who was charged last March with setting fire to the company's place at No. 128 May street, was also made defendant in the petition. The present receiver, A. J. Bradford, was appointed on the petition of Carter. The plaintiffs also asked that the judgment for $9,724.19, confessed by the Garden City Moulding company in favor of Carter, be set aside on the ground of fraud.

He Has No Partners.

Prince Poniatowsky writes THE TRIBUNE: "For the present I have no partners in the Barre Sliding Railroad System, as I long ago decided not to form any company before the Chicago line would experimentally prove a success. Only in such case will I consent to go in partnership with several American and European firms, and among them possibly will be Senator Brice, and Messrs. Belmont and Seligman, in order to develop the enterprise in Europe, where the results of the first trial of the system in Chicago is attentively and daily expected."

Mr. McNeill Coming.

Mr. McNeill is now on his way to this city. He comes to assist Mr. Moody in his evangelistic work during the summer. By way of welcoming him there will be a meeting in the Chicago Avenue Church Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. Mr. Moody will preside, and Mr. Sankey, Mr. Towner, Mr. Stebbins, and the Oberlin Quartet will be present. It is expected that Mr. McNeill will occupy the pulpit of this church next Sunday.

Forty Club's Last Dinner.

The last monthly dinner of the season of the Forty Club was given at the Wellington last night. At the conclusion of the dinner an adjournment was had to the parlor where the annual election of officers took place with the following result: President, William T. Hall; Vice-President, Nate Salsbury; Secretary, Edward Freiberger; Treasurer, A. F. Shuman; Executive committee, Frank M. Morris, Max Platz, and Barrett Eastman.

Lena Berg Sues for $1,000.

Lena Berg began a suit for damages yesterday against Gormully & Jeffery asking $1,000 for the loss of a finger while she was working in the defendants' factory on Wabash avenue. She is said to be under 13 years of age, and her attorney threatens criminal action, as the law prohibits the employment of children in factories under the age of 14 years without a certificate from the Board of Education.

Hiram J. Thompson Assigns.

Hiram J. Thompson, wholesale and retail manufacturer of picture frames and photographers' supplies at No. 84 Wabash avenue, made a voluntary assignment in the County Court to Charles H. Jackson. Assets were scheduled at $90,000 and liabilities at $70,000.

In a Receiver's Hands.

The Holy Land Exhibition company was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday by Judge Collins, who ordered that its affairs be wound up. The concern intended establishing a cyclorama representing Palestine. Its effects are in a warehouse and the warehouse receipt is pledged for $1,600.

Chicago Sunday-School Union.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Sunday-School Union will be held at St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, Thursday afternoon and evening, beginning at 3 o'clock. O. W. Nash is President and Miss Emily Roche Secretary.

Items.

The lecture upon "American Art" by Lorado Taft, postponed from Friday, May 19, was delivered last night at Kenwood club.

John Ryan, who two weeks ago shot Officer John Fitzmaurice of the Desplaines Street Station, was yesterday morning held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds by Justice Scully. He was arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

A decision was made by Judge Windes yesterday which is of intetest to peddlers who employ assistants in their business. In the case of the city against Harry Haines the Judge held that where a peddler had a license it was not necessary for his assistant to have one.

Harvey Snyder, the barber who was arrested on complaint of John Street, who complained he was overcharged for services rendered by Snyder, was discharged by Justice Hamburgher yesterday. Several barbers testified that the charges made by Snyder were customary and not extortionate.

An attachment suit was filed yesterday against the Ottoman Hippodrome company by Herman Eilenberg and James F. Garmully to recover $5,118. The Ottoman Hippodrome company is a concern that intended to reproduce the chariot race in "Ben Hur" and other attractions during the World's Fair.

Wednesday, May 24, is the 350th anniversary of the death of Nicolas Copernicus and of the promulgation of his theory of the solar system. In commemoration of that event the Polish National Alliance will hold a meeting Sunday, May 28, at 3 o'clock in the Bohemian Hall, No. 32-34 Emma street. At the same meeting a delegate from Poland, Silesia, Prof. D. John Pindor, will be introduced.

Teeth, $8; best quality and skill; no beginners to experiment; new method; gold filling half usual rate. Drs. McChesney, 73 Clark-st.; open evenings.

The celebrated "Cauldon china" exhibit at the World's Fair has some exquisite reproductions of the china of our great-grandmothers.

Never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Jenkins Bros.' valves and Jenkins' standard packing. 31 and 33 North Canal street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Tatassit," E. & W. "Tatassit." A New Collar.

MAINE MEN GATHER.

GOVERNOR AND STATE OFFICERS GUESTS OF A LOCAL SOCIETY.

Informal Luncheon Served at the Union League Club—The Party Comes to Attend the Dedication of the State Building Today—Those Who Were Present—Mrs. William T. Brown Gives a Reception to 200 Leading Women—They Will Form a Church Club.

An informal luncheon was given for the Governor of Maine, his staff, and the State officers at the Union League club yesterday noon. It was given by the Executive committee of the Sons of Maine Society. The luncheon was served in a private room. No speeches were made.

The Maine party came to attend the formal dedication of the Maine World's Fair Building, which takes place today. The most picturesque figure in the party is Adjutant-General Selden Connor, an old soldier, still erect and martial in spite of many wounds, who wears his uniform with all the grace of a young Lieutenant.

The Maine party includes Gov. Henry B. Cleaves, Portland; Adjt.-Gen. Selden Connor, Portland; Inspector-General Winfield S. Choate, Augusta; Commissary-General Thomas P. Shaw, Portland; Surgeon-General Frederick C. Thayer, Waterville; Judge Advocate-General William H. Fogler, Rockland; Aids-de-Camp Lieut.-Cols. Charles H. Prescott, Biddeford; Isaiah K. Stetson, Bangor; William W. Whitmarsh, Norway; Gilman P. Lombard, Belfast; Military Secretary Maj. Albert G. Rollins, Portland.

The Governor's military counselors here are F. Marion Simpson, Portland, Chairman; Waldo Pettingill, Rumford; Marquis F. King, Portland; Charles A. Harrington, Norridgewock; Edwin O. Clark, Waldeborough; Fred Atwood, Windeport; Lemuel G. Downs, Calais.

The other State officers are Secretary of State Nicholas Fessenden, Fort Fairfield; Treasurer George L. Beale, Norway; Messenger Nathaniel S. Purington, Boden.

A. R. Bixby of Skowhegan, National Commissioner to the World's Fair, and Hall C. Burley, President, and D. J. Callahan of the State Board were present as invited guests.

The Executive committee which gave the luncheon was:

George L. Dunlap, Chairman; C. F. Kimball, Vice-Chairman; H. H. Porter, J. J. P. Odell, Frank Hamlin, E. B. Butler, John S. Brewer, Col. H. A. Wheeler, and Charles S. Frost, Secretary.

The others present were:

E. B. Butler, George L. Dunlap, Charles S. Frost, E. F. Getchell, Newton Goodwin, Frank Hamlin, R. Z. Herrick, John N. Jewett, C. F. Kimball, W. W. Kimball, Orrington Lunt, C. H. Mulliken, W. H. Preble, George M. Sargent, E. T. Shedd, Frederick B. Smith, James P. Smith, T. H. Smith, W. H. Swett, Dr. H. Weston, L. E. Holmes.

The program for today's dedication will include an address by Gov. Cleaves, a response by John N. Jewett, a talk by Georgia Cayvan, who claims Bath as her birthplace, a song by Mme. Nordica, a harp solo by Miss Hattie A. Shaw, a poem by a Maine author, and music by the Iowa State Band. An informal reception will be given in the Maine Building at 10 o'clock, and the exercises will commence at noon. An effort has been made to get invitations to all Maine people, but those who claim Maine as their birthplace and who have been overlooked will be made welcome.

RECEPTION TO LEADING WOMEN.

Mrs. William T. Brown Entertains Many of Those Now Here.

Mrs. William T. Brown, at her commodious residence, No. 4637 Greenwood avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 2:30 to 5 o'clock, at which were present over 200 prominent women, including many from abroad, now in the city. The floral and other decorations were exceedingly artistic, choice music was rendered, and refreshments were served.

Mrs. Brown was attired in a gown of blue chine striped silk, with lace and jet trimmings, and her ornaments were diamonds.

Among those present were Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Cable of Washington, Mrs. Charles Henrstin, Charlotte Emerson Brown, Laura Ormiston Chant of London, Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June) of New York, Mrs. Adele Chretian of San Francisco, Belle Grant Armstrong of Boston, Mrs. Clymer of New York, Mrs. Tittell of San Francisco, and many others of national reputation. A large number of the guests are in attendance at the women's meeting of the Press Congress, some of whom are publishers or editors of newspapers and magazines, as well as contributors.

Art and literature, the stage and drama, as well as the special features of the Exposition were ably discussed, while even the more feminine subjects of society and fashion were neither ignored nor forgotten. It was in every respect a delightful gathering.

They Will Establish a Church Club.

The first of a series of musical, literary, and dramatic entertainments was given at St. Jarlath's Hall, Hermitage avenue and Jackson boulevard, by members of the faculty and pupils of the Chicago Musical College last evening. The program included singing by Miss Mazie Conley and Miss Grace Quivey, a sketch in comedy entitled "Lesson for Husbands," by Miss Lillian Woodward Gunkel; music on the piano by Maurice Rosenfield and on the violin by Max Karger. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the establishment of a church club.

YACHT LAURA S. READY FOR ITS OUTFIT.

It Is Brought Down the River to Receive the Finishing Touches.

One of the trimmest steam yachts of the Chicago fleet was brought down the river yesterday and tied up in an Illinois Central slip to receive finishing touches. It was the Laura S., belonging to M. J. Steffens of this city. The yacht is graceful, the hull long and slender, and lies low in the water. A large smokestack rises amidships, while two slerder spars, with gaffs and furled sails, finish the picture. The color of the hull and cabins is white. Mr. Steffens had his boat built last fall by Charles Larson. It was named the Laura S., after Mr. Steffens' daughter. Coming out so late in the season, the yacht did not see much service last year, but a month's experience was sufficient to convince the owner that it was too small for his use, and when the season closed he took it back to the builder to be enlarged. The yacht was cut in two in the middle, and ten feet of length added, making the entire length 65 feet. The speed was not up to the owner's wishes, and the compound engine was taken out, and a triple expansion engine took its place. The cylinders measured 14, 9, and 6 inches in diameter, with an 8 inch stroke, and a drive wheel 44 inches in diameter. Steam is supplied by a water tube boiler, allowed 200 pounds of steam, the whole developing 145 horse power. With its additional length and improved machinery the Laura S. is expected to make an average speed of 15 miles an hour.

The engine-room is placed amidships. One large cabin is aft, while the galley and store-room are in the forward part of the boat. The pilot-house is not separated from the forward cabin, as is usual with steam yachts, a stairway leading directly into it. A small dynamo in the engine-room supplies the boat with sixteen electric lights.

An Aged Pair.

A gay groom of 78 and a chipper bride of 75 were married in Pittsfield, Me., a few days ago.

The Summer Tours

Of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," are unrivaled in their variety, picturesqueness, and comfort, embracing the best routes to Petoskey, Mackinac Island, and Michigan Resorts, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, and the St. Lawrence River, the Adirondacks, Green and White Mountains, Canadian Lakes, and the New England Seacoast.

A copy will be sent upon application to O. W. RUGGLES, Genl. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

Iron Is One of the Blood's Constituents, And the great tonic. Use Carter's Iron Pills.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

The beautiful "Couldon china" Columbus vase, painted by Boullamier, on exhibition at the World's Fair, should make its home in some Chicago drawing-room.

It Is a Fact.

The best floor covering for dwellings, dining-rooms, halls, and large buildings is "Wild's Linoleum." It is printed in beautiful designs and fine colors. Ask your carpet dealer for it. See that it is printed on the back "Wild's Linoleum."

Rely Upon Platt's Chlorides
As your household disinfectant.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Weather forecast for Wednesday:

For Illinois and Indiana, generally fair, followed by showers in extreme north portions; warmer; winds becoming south.

For upper and lower Michigan, generally fair, followed by showers in Upper Michigan; slightly warmer; winds becoming south.

For Wisconsin, showers; slightly warmer; winds becoming south.

For Minnesota, showers; cooler in extreme Southeast Minnesota; variable winds.

For Iowa, slight showers; warmer east; south winds.

For Missouri, generally fair, followed by showers in the extreme north, with north winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours
Abilene	29.98	72	76	S. E.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.82	48	52	E.	Cl'udy	......
Boston, Mass.	29.62	66	88	S.	Fair	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.68	50	78	W.	Fair	.18
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	64	66	N. W.	Clear	......
Charleston, S. C.	29.94	76	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.74	56	66	N.	Fair	......
Chicago	29.90	60	62	W.	Clear	.01
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	52	62	W.	Cl'udy	.08
Cleveland, O.	29.88	50	78	N. W.	Fair	.02
Davenport, Ia.	29.90	64	64	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Denver, Colo.	29.60	72	76	S. W.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	29.84	68	70	S. W.	Clear	......
Detroit, Mich.	29.82	50	72	S. W.	Clear	.18
Dodge City, Kas.	29.78	70	74	S. E.	Fair	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.84	48	54	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
El Paso	29.82	82	82	S. E.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa.	29.76	50	86	W.	Cl'udy	.16
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	76	78	N.	Clear	......
G'dHaven, Mich	29.90	44	48	S. W.	Fair	.66
Green Bay, Wis.	29.86	54	60	N. E.	Fair	......
Helena, Mont.	29.98	38	46	S. W.	Rain	.02
Huron, S. D.	29.62	64	72	E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Indianap'lis, Ind	29.98	54	54	W.	Clear	......
Jacksonville	29.96	78	90	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Kansas City, Mo	29.94	64	70	S. E.	Fair	......
Knoxville	29.92	70	80	W.	Clear	.04
La Crosse, Wis.	29.84	58	62	E.	Cl'udy	......
Little Rock, Ark.	29.98	70	72	N. W.	Clear	......
Louisville, Ky.	30.02	54	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Manistee, Mich.	29.88	46	46	N. E.	Clear	.28
Marquette, Mich	29.82	42	44	N. W.	Clear	......
Memphis, Tenn.	30.02	68	72	W.	Clear	......
Miles City	29.76	42	50	N. E.	Rain	.96
Milwaukee	29.88	58	60	N. W.	Clear	.02
Minnedosa	29.94	40	50	N. E.	Fair	......
Montreal	29.44	64	74	S. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Moorhead	29.82	54	56	N.	Fair	......
New Orleans, La	29.92	82	86	S. E.	Fair	.02
New York City	29.82	72	86	S. E.	Fair	......
Omaha, Neb.	29.80	70	70	S.	Fair	......
Oswego, N. Y.	29.56	56	88	S. W.	Fair	.08
Palestine	30.02	68	74	N.	Clear	......
Pierre, S. D.	29.58	62	76	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Pittsburg	29.84	58	84	S. E.	Fair	.04
Port Huron	29.82	48	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	.32
Pueblo	29.64	76	78	W.	Fair	......
Rapid City	29.70	52	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
St. Louis	29.96	64	66	W.	Clear	......
St. Paul	29.86	48	54	N. E.	Rain	.01
Salt Lake City	29.80	52	58	N. W.	Fair	......
Santa Fe	29.80	66	66	S. W.	Fair	......
Sioux City	29.72	68	70	S.	Fair	......
Springfield, Ill.	29.98	62	66	W.	Clear	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	64	74	S.	Clear	......
Toledo, O.	29.90	48	64	N. W.	Clear	.14

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 48 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 50; 10 a. m., 52; 11 a. m., 54; 12 m., 57; 1 p. m., 59; 3 p. m., 62; 6 p. m., 66. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.08; p. m., 29.43.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Lahn, from New York; Berlin, from New York.
HAMBURG—Arrived—Gellert, from New York.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived—Majestic, from New York.
ANTWERP—Arrived—Hermann, from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
August Zacharius, Malvina Kohn	33—22
John Layton, Elizabeth Hessna	31—22
Isador Schuham, Sara Lindner	28—23
August Berndt, Amelia Reddie	27—24
Charles Haskin, Jennie Allport	22—20
Axel Larson, Wilhelmina Olson	21—24
Alpha Uncapher, Gertie Hoogberg	19—18
Charles Hartman, Ida Domke	22—20
Edward Feason, Sarah McParland	21—18
John Conlin, Louise Anderson	39—36
James Murray, Emily Walker	21—20
John Bullock, Mary Ann McCauley	24—34
Edward Davies, Ella Carlson	23—20
Homer Bishop, Ella Pass	39—36
Andron Erickson, Ida Jackson	23—20
John Hasler, Kate Hanke	24—21
William Alpens, Carrie Seybold	25—28
Jacob Fetenstein, Annie Holevich	23—20
William Miller, Nellie Reising	24—23
Michael Heilihor, Ella Morrisey	21—21
William Draper, Bert Van Order	24—23
Henry Suckow, Grace White	23—18
Samuel Johnson, Mary Johnson	44—44
Fred Garpow, Mamie Roesch	23—19
Dennis Kenny, Emma Kenning	22—19
Henry Alpers, Annie Sobshinska	37—25
John Donnelly, Esther McConaughty	30—27
Frank Lapman, Maggie Lynch	26—24
Herman Templin, Mary Liebenan	25—22
Martin Strittmatter, Emma Schmidt	24—19
Frank Truka, Annie Tiepitner	25—22
Frank Strahan, Ella Deking	22—20
Josif Fuchs, Carrie Wittenberg	24—20
Frank Heppelmann, Susanna Senkpiel	27—22
Joseph E. Kinnell, Fargo, N. D., Inegal Richardson, Attica, N. Y.	36—33
Charles P. Van Duzee, Gothie Birdick	41—40
John Nowak, Marijanna Stanicka	21—19
Jakob Hyzny, Anna Hornik	26—20
William Schieley, Kittie Healey	24—20
John Salat, Susanna Buchay	26—20
Johan Borris, Mary Schubeltowski	21—20
Michael Bunderski, Lena Ebinson	22—21
William T. Crawford, Minnie M. Brown	22—21
Dinnis J. Heageney, Minnie A. Howe	36—27
Herman Bartz, Bertha Bernhardt	32—22
William Swetz, Alice De Ruiter	22—22
Herbert M. Robbins, Maggie R. Martin	24—24
Theodore Weichinger, Eliza Theel	25—20
William Ryan, Johanna Bourke	27—20
Charles W. Folds, Florence Symonds	22—20
Ayers A. Strange, Ginnie Sutton	34—23
George Huebner, Emilie Janke	20—19
John Hant, Bertha Sachse	27—19

DEATHS.

BRYANT—In Chicago May 23, at No. 9 Gurley-st., Sophie Clement Laurient, spouse to W. Bryant. Montreal papers please copy.

DERDELINGHEN—Suddenly, on the 7th inst., at 507 South Broad-st., Philadelphia, Hubert Derdelinghen.

KIRBY—James Kirby, in his 87th year. Funeral Thursday at 2 p. m. from the residence of his son, Henry Kirby, 3632 Rhodes-av., to Oakwood cemetery.

KEATING—May 23, at her residence, Mary, wife of late Michael Keating and mother of Mrs. James H. Burke. Mass Thursday at St. Stephen's at 10 o'clock, thence by carriages to Calvary.

KASSON—W. Marsh Kasson, Tuesday morning, May 23. Funeral services at his late residence, 33 La Salle-av., at 10:30 this morning.

MILOSLAWSKY—Sylvia Miloslawsky, youngest daughter of Wolf and Annie Miloslawsky, at 174 W. Division-st., at 3:30 p. m. Funeral notice hereafter.

O'GRADY—May 23, 1893, Margaret K. O'Grady, beloved daughter of Thomas and Margaret O'Grady (nee Doyle), aged 1 week. Funeral Wednesday, May 24, from parents' residence, 26 Artisean-av., by carriages to Calvary.

PHIPLIPS—May 22, Fred Phiplips. Funeral at 10 a. m. Wednesday from residence, 811 N. Lincoln-st., to Waldheim by carriages.

POLK—At his residence near La Grange, May 22, Wesley, beloved husband of Mary J. Polk, aged 74 years, 6 months. Funeral Thursday, May 25, at 1 p. m. Member of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R. Comrades are requested to attend the funeral, leaving Union Depot, Canal-st., at 12:10. Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

ROBINSON—Charles Drake Robinson, at his residence, Blue Island, Ill., May 23, born in the City of New York Feb. 15, 1811. Funeral from residence Thursday, May 25, at 1:30 o'clock. New York papers please copy.

SULLIVAN—Mary, widow of Eugene Sullivan and mother of Boetious H. Sullivan, Surveyor-General of South Dakota, and Roger C. Sullivan, Clerk Probate Court of Cook County, aged 54 years. Funeral Friday, at 8 a. m., from late residence, 512 Warren-av., to St. Malachy's Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by special coaches from C. & N. W. depot at 10:15 o'clock to Belvidere, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the American Angelini Society will be held in Chicago, May 25, in the Union Park Church, corner of Ashland and Washington-blvds. Meetings will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. All interested in evangelical work in Italy are invited to be present.

A MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL ORDER League will be held Wednesday, May 24, at 2 p. m., in the Clifton House Parlor. All persons interested in a clean city are invited to attend.
MRS. H. W. DUNCANSON, President.

FRAUDS WILL BE PERPETRATED FOR GAIN.

Unscrupulous manufacturers of medicine are offering to supply the retail druggists with an article put up in RED wrapper, almost identical in general appearance and closely assimulated in every detail to Carter's Little Liver Pills.

In this way they hope to profit by the merit of Carter's Little Liver Pills and palm off an imitation on the unsuspecting sufferer and purchaser.

It is the source of wonder to honest people that there are men ready and willing to perpetrate such frauds.

Let them beware; a day of reckoning will surely come; there are "upright Judges" in the land who will punish such people.

When you go for a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills ask for "CARTER'S," insist upon having "CARTER'S," and see that you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S."

The proprietors of Carter's Little Liver Pills have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to make their value known. True merit always wins with the people; CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS have won.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—PRACTICAL GARDNER and florist wishes private place in city or suburb; 18 years' experience; age 35 years; city reference. Address M C 25, Tribune office.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST., Opp. World's Fair.
NOW OPEN.
EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE
(Sunday included), at 3 and 8:30 p. m.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST
AND CONGRESS OF ROUGH RIDERS OF THE WORLD.
The Key To All.
VOTED A WORLD BEATER.
18,000 SEATS. COVERED GRAND STAND.
Herds of Buffalo, Wild Steers, and Bucking Bronchos.
Alley L, Illinois Central, Grip, Electric, and Horse Cars all stop at 63d-st. entrance.
Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years 25 cents.
Restaurant on the grounds. Good square meal for 50c.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
D. HENDERSON .... Manager
BY DE KOVEN AND SMITH. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. The FENCING MASTER. By MARIE TEMPEST and The J. M. Hill Opera Comique Co. LAST SIX TIMES.

SEATS ON SALE FOR ALI BABA At the Chicago Opera House Today. OH JOY! SEVENTH ANNUAL EXTRAVAGANZA SEASON BEGINS SUNDAY, MAY 28. OH RAPTURE!
Seats Secured Three Weeks in Advance. | 50c—General Admission—50c

TROCADERO.
TROCADERO
MICHIGAN-AV. AND MONROE-ST.
The Ideal Place of Amusement.
MILITARY BAND AND ORCHESTRA, OPERATIC AIRS AND SWEET SONGS, HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA, RUSSIAN FOLK SONGS AND DANCES, DANCE ECCENTRIQUE, ETC., ETC.
Every Evening at 8—Sat. and Sun. Mats. at 2:30.
Thursday Afternoon, 2:30—Symphony Concert.
Admission, 50c, 75c, and $1. Boxes, $6 and $8. Children at Matinees, 25c. Trocadero Restaurant open from 9 a. m. to 12 midnight.

SCHILLER THEATER—Extra.
BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 29,
CHARLES FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY
From the Empire Theater, N. Y., in the Season's Success,
THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.
Presented in the same manner and with the same cast seen during the
7 MONTHS' RUN IN NEW YORK.
SEATS READY TOMORROW.

EMPIRE THEATER—Grand Opening.
Madison Street, Opposite Union.
THURSDAY, MAY 25TH,
Mammoth Dramatic Scenic Production.
SHE
PRICES—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
MATINEES Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
THE— Spectacular Ballet Revelation.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
BLACK CROOK Hundreds Turned Away Last Night Unable to Get in.
BALLET, SPECIALTIES, SONGS AND DANCES.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
"SEE HOW IT SPARKLES."
Brilliant Reception accorded to The
LILLIAN RUSSELL
OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY.
Decided Success of Lecocq's Charming Opera,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Matinee Saturday.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South 127."
At the Home Theater of the South Side.
The Distinguished Actress, Ada Gray In the New EAST LYNNE
Next Sunday—THE TORNADO.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 27,
George Fair's Night.
A Programme of Novelties. Seats now on sale.
Sunday—Primrose & West's Minstrels.

GERMAN VILLAGE.
World's Fair, Midway Plaisance.
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المرسح العثماني في الدايرة التركية
100—PEOPLE—100. Customs and manners of Bedouins, Druzes, Syrians, Kurds, Turks; their amusements, weddings, and dances. See the beautiful girls of Damascus and Constantinople. Performances hourly, beginning at 1 p. m. ADMISSION, 50c.

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View the City and World's Fair Buildings, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana. Highest Point in Chicago. 308 Feet High.
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World's Fair Grounds.
KILAUEA, The Great Hawaiian Volcano in Action.
A Sea of Burning Lava. No Fair visitor should fail to see this great exhibit.
COMPLETE TODAY IN EVERY DETAIL.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO. BAYLIES .... Prop. and Mgr.
Next Week, The MAY HOWARD Incomparable Burlesque Co. | Today at 2. Night at 8. VIOLET MASCOTTE'S BRITISH BURLESQUERS. Matinee Every Day. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
Matinees Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.
TONY PASTOR AND ENTIRE NEW CO. THIS WEEK.
America and Europe's Greatest Variety Stars.

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JERUSALEM.
A most beautiful and interesting cyclorama of Jerusalem and the Crucifixion. Open every day and eve. DON'T MISS IT. Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

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H. R. JACOBS, ... Sole Manager
KIMBALL OPERA COMIQUE CO.,
Headed by the Peerless .... CORINNE IN ARCADIA
Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
Grand Souvenir Night June 1st. The 1,500th Performance. Mrs. Jennie Kimball, Sole Manager.

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35th-st. and Wentworth-av.
BASEBALL TODAY.
CLEVELAND VS. CHICAGO.
Admission 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Game called at 3:45. Leaving the Fair grounds at 3:15 via Alley "L" Ry. or State-st. cable you can see the game and enjoy a rest. Get off at 35th-st.

CYCLORAMA OF THE GREAT
CHICAGO FIRE.
NEW AND MARVELOUS FIRE EFFECTS.
A Wonderful Reproduction of Burning Chicago.
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CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
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SPRING MEETING—1893.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day.
Books Made on Foreign Races.
Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes. Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:40 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:10, will transfer passengers for the races at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races.
Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND... $1.00

GARFIELD PARK TRACK.
West 40th and Madison-st.
Bedouin Life in the Desert.
BARBARIC SPLENDOR.
FIRST EXHIBITION
Thursday Afternoon, May 25,
At 3 o'clock, and every afternoon thereafter, at the same time, Sundays included, until permanent grounds are ready.
60 PEDIGREED ARABIAN HORSES.
Obtained by special firman of the Sultan.
CAMELS, DROMEDARIES, ASSYRIAN GOATS, SHEEP, and DONKEYS.
TRIBE OF OVER 400 MEN and WOMEN.
Magnificent Costumes.
Manners and Customs of the Desert.
THRILLING RACES and EXCITING SPORTS.
FIERCE COMBATS WITH LANCES AND NAKED SCIMITARS.
Admission - - - 25c, 50c, and $1.

MICHIGAN-AV. AND MADISON-ST.
THE GROTTO.
GALA OPENING
Saturday Night, May 27.
The Largest Vaudeville Theater in the World.
ANNABELLE!
STARTLING SERPENTINE.
REFRESHMENTS SERVED.
Second Regiment Military Band engaged for the entire season.
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.
Best Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00.

LAKE EXCURSION.
GRAND EXCURSION
ON THE
STEAMSHIP CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
WEDNESDAY
AT 2:30 p. m.
ON
Lake Michigan
FARE, 50 CENTS.
Van Buren-st. Pier. Entrance on the Viaduct.
Take center passage way.

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight.
Matinee Today at 2
IMRE KIRALFY'S Grand Ballet Spectacle,
AMERICA
Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Props. and Mgrs.
SEE The Grand Pageant 800 Dancers. Three Grand Ballets. Next Monday—Europe's Greatest Specialty Troupe, the Marvelous Schaeffers, 7 in number.
Reserved seats—50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Boxes, $12.00. General admission, 50c. Branch office, Inter-Ocean.

TATTERSALL'S—16th and State-sts.
Take State-st. or Wabash-av. cars.
MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Pronounced by Press and Public
The Grandest Military Spectacle in the World.
Illustrating in a series of Brilliant Tableaux and Realistic Action the Life and Perils of a Soldier.
5,000 GOOD SEATS AT 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, $1.00 and $1.50. Boxes, $10.00 to $20.00. Branch office 315 Wabash-av., opposite Auditorium Hotel, and at McIntosh's Library, with Lyon & Healy, corner State and Monroe-sts. (telephone 2279), and at Tattersall's.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AT 8:15.
—Only Matinees TODAY and Saturday—
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY
In Shakspeare's Merriest Comedy,
"TWELFTH NIGHT."
Next Week—Last week of AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY—"Love in Tandem," "Dollars and Sense," and Mr. Daly's Most Laughable Comedy, "A Night Off."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
Tonight and Every Night. Matinee Saturday Only. Fourth Week of the Engagement of Mr.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
And last week of
PEACEFUL VALLEY.
Next Monday Mr. Russell will present for the first time on any stage a new comedy by Mr. Clyde Fitch, APRIL WEATHER.
Seats now on sale at the Box Office.

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WORLD'S FAIR
Excursion and Transportation Boat Co.
Boats leave State-st. Bridge for World's Fair Grounds every 30 minutes.
ROUND TRIP—25 CENTS.
Good Music and Refreshments.

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Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 1194.
Every day at 2. Every Night at 8.
That Dance of Paris Still Goes on! SAM T. JACK'S Old Age and Youth! Glory delights a warrior—power, money, But Beauty's smiles the sweetest pleasure bring.
PRICES—Mat., 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
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THE GREAT NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.
The most interesting and wonderful exhibit in America. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

STANDARD THEATER.
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Opening Attraction—One Week, commencing Matinee, May 21st,
LITTLE GOLDIE in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
Best Reserved Seats, 25, 35, 50c. Matinees 25 and 35c. The only theater in Chicago with fifty-foot Electric Fan.
Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday.

CORRIGAN'S CAST OFF.

RACIO TAKES THE HAWTHORNE STAKES IN HANDY FASHION.

The Colt Was Bred by the Master of Hawthorne and Formerly Raced in His Colors—Enthusiast, Another Rejected Colt of the Green and White Sash, Takes the Opening Race in a Gallop—Morse, St. Albans, and Johnny Campbell the Other Winners.

Pat Dunne's Racio took the Hawthorne Stakes for 2-year-olds at the Cicero track yesterday in handy fashion.

This colt, a grandly bred youngster, but a trifle on the small order, is a cast-off from the Corrigan Stable. Pat Dunne bought him after he had won his first two races for the green and white sash off the reel. While the colt lacks size he has plenty of quality, and with a bit more to him he would not be running in selling stakes at $900.

All the races but the stake were run on the inside track and the sport was cheap and common. John Arthur opened favorite in the stake at 3 to 1, with Bill Scully's colt Cyrus a point higher. The latter had been touted as a good thing and was pounded down to 2 to 1 before the betting had progressed far. Then the Carille and Shields people sent in their money on John Arthur, who carried a heavy stable commission, and his price fell to 11 to 5, Cyrus' receding to 2½ to 1. At post time this price could be secured against each. Under the play on the two favorites the prices against the others gradually lengthened. Pat Dunne thought well of his colt and took the worst of the weights by seven pounds to allow Slaughter, who was reinstated yesterday, to ride him.

Racio Won as He Pleased.

When the flag fell Jennie June and Miss Murphy rushed to the front and set a clipping pace to the stretch, running almost head and head. Jennie June was the first to crack, but Miss Murphy was not slow to follow, and the favorite, who had been running third, flashed in front a furlong out and appeared to be winning for a moment.

His advantage was short lived, however, as Slaughter, who had been sitting still on Racio back in the bunch, called on him and he went to the front without effort, winning handily. John Arthur, who tired badly on the end, was beaten out by McCafferty's Blazes filly, Minnie Mackin, for the place.

In the first race Enthusiast, another Corrigan cast off secured by Pat Dunne, was an odds-on favorite. Rear Guard made all the running to the stretch, Enthusiast being apparently beaten off at this point. But when Slaughter shook him up he came on and won as he pleased from Rear Guard, who beat Matietta handily for the place.

The second race at three-quarters of a mile was an easy thing for Morse, second choice in the betting. The game little gelding went to the front at the first turn, and coming on won in a gallop from Critic, who secured the place in a drive from Hercules.

The fourth race at a mile and a sixteenth found St. Albans a well-backed favorite. He won without [illegible]. Johnny Campbell, at 5 to 1, won the last race handily from the well-backed favorite Hayden.

31. First race, for 3-year-olds, allowances, seven furlongs. Time, 1:54.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Enthusiast, 110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1–11	Sla'ghter	P. Dunne	3-5	7-10	out
Rear Guard, 115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2–31	Ballard	H. E. Leigh	4	5	1
Matietta, 100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3–201	Smith	Kentucky Stable	5	10	2
[illegible], 105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Leonard	E. Corrigan	6	7	2
Sweet Mignon, 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	F. Bell	J. Foy	10	10	2

Start fair. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Rapture—Connie B. Overweight—Sweet Mignon, 8 pounds. Scratched—Dr. Thombs, 99 pounds; The King, 105.

32. Second race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:34.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Morse (4), 100	3–11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	F. Carr	L. Williams	2½	2½	3-5
Critic (4), 104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Taylor	H. Simons	3-2	6-5	out
Hercules (4), 109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sla'ghter	P. Dunne	5	4	3-2
Al Bell (4), 106	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fox	Ruddy Bros.	4	4	3-2

Start good. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Glenelg—Paris Belle. Scratched—Judge Thurman, [illegible]; Ansonia, 101; Oliver Twist, 109; Longbroeck, 103; Rexetta, 100; Tudor, 100; Barnard, 101.

34. Third race, Hawthorne Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $50 each starter, $1,500 added, five furlongs. Time, [illegible].

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Finish.	Jockeys.	Breeding.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Racio, 102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Slaughter	Alfonso—Wallace	8	10	4
Minnie Mackin, 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fisher	Blazes—Eliza Carr	30	20	8
John Arthur, 104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ballard	Vocalic—Leah Z.	3	2½	4-5
Miss Murphy, 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Taylor	Murphy—Venturia	4	7	2
Jennie June, 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Piantoni	Hy. Ali—Bagatelle	6	8	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	F. Bell	Kharto'm—Casino	4	6	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gemoets	Buchanan—Leona	6	10	4
Cyrus, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Knight	Tre'nt—Silk Gown	10	2½	4-5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Leonard	I. Murphy—Hinda	4	7	2

Start bad. Won handily. Second driving. Winner owned by P. Dunne. Overweight—Lady Jim, 5 pounds; Foxhound, 3; Racio, 7. Value of stake to winner, $2,350.

*Coupled in betting.

35. Fourth race, purse $400, selling, one mile and one-sixteenth. Time, 2:13.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	Std.	¼	½	¾	Stch.	Finish.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
St. Albans (a), 103	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1–6l	F. Bell	L. Ezell	8-5	6-5	1-2
Pioneer (3), [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3–nk	2–h	F. Carr	P. Dunne	2	2	4-5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1–h	3–h	Taylor	H. Simons	15	12	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2–ll	4	Blair	C. A. Dukes	20	75	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	5	Fox	Ruddy Bros.	6	7	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	6	Leonard	A. B. McLaughlin	6	15	4
Mirabeau (3), 112	2–11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	7	Penny	R. Soden	6	6	2

Start good. Won in a gallop, second driving. Winner by Falsetto—Crucifix. Overweight—Pioneer, 3 pounds; Prince, 2. Scratched—Red Root, 101 pounds.

36. Fifth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights twenty pounds above scale, selling, three quarters of a mile.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	Stch.	Finish.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
J. Campbell (3), 102	1–11	2–61	2–51	1–51	F. Bell	G. Dousi	6	5	3-2
Hayden (3), 107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fisher	C. C. McCafferty	2	6-5	3-5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3–151	Nicholes	C. H. Carmichael	20	25	10
Cut Clay (4), [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. Murphy	Kentucky Stable	2	3½	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Parkins'n	R. Lefever	6	8	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Delong	Kurtz Stable	30	50	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Piantoni	H. Simons	20	25	10
San Pablo (4), 119	3–h	5	7	8	Knapp	James Griffin	20	20	8

Start fair. Won in a gallop, second easily. Winner by Tennessee—Lorraine. Scratched—Sir George, 139

Today's Hawthorne Entries.

The Hawthorne card today is a common one, the handicap alone presenting any class. The fields are large and well balanced, however. The weights and entries are:

First race, one-half mile, purse $400, for maiden 2-year-olds. Allowances:

Index.	Wt.	Index.	Wt.
Vassal	118	Areline	115
Ferbound	113	4 Rialto	113
Buenos Ayres	113	Mrs. Bradshaw	113
James V. Carter	113	4 Fanatic	118
Phil Daly	113	Miss Clark	115

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, purse $600, a handicap for all ages:

Index.	Wt.	Index.	Wt.
Santiago	82	(26) Clio	116
Sir George	114	(21) Sterling	96
St. Albans	103	Dutch Oven	94
[illegible]	98		

Third race, seven furlongs, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances:

Index.	Wt.	Index.	Wt.
Content	110	Fred Houston	106
Speculation	103	25 Sam Farmer	104
[illegible]	101	Enterprise	100
[illegible]	103	(22) Bob Wellbrec	104
[illegible]	109	18 Ansonia	101

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, for non-winners since April 1, selling allowances:

Index.	Wt.	Index.	Wt.
Gov. Wheeler	104	Sonoma Boy	102
Gladstone	101	Bevis	101
Jasper	101	17 Speth	104
Osborne	109	11 Charlie B.	97
Forward	99	Brown Idle	104
Lea Jennings	97		

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile, purse $400, for non-winners since April 1, selling allowances:

Index.	Wt.	Index.	Wt.
[illegible]	106	17 Kalamazoo	110
Little Willie	109	26 Ellah	104
[illegible]	112	27 Reve d'Or	99
[illegible]	104	29 Vattell	104
[illegible]	97	Burt	101
[illegible]	90		

TWO EAST ST. LOUIS FAVORITES.

Poor Abe, Bassach, John R., and Fred Taral Won the Day's Events.

St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—[Special.]—Two favorites, two second choices, and an outsider won on a soft track at East St. Louis today. Edgar Johnson pulled up lame in the fourth race. The summary follows:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Poor Abe, 99 pounds (Mosley), 5 to 2, won; Jack Murray, 95 (Conley), 5 to 1, second; Creole, 95 (Davis), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:08.

Second race, five and a half furlongs, selling—Bassach, 113 pounds (Davis), 10 to 1, won; Eden, 98 (Armstrong), 10 to 1, second; Hoodoo, 109 (Barrett), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼.

Third race, four and a half furlongs, selling—John R., 100 pounds (Mosby), 5 to 2, won; San Jacinto, 98 ([illegible]), 10 to 1, second; Ottie Kinney, 83 (Perry), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—Fred Taral, 111 pounds (McCormick), 3 to 1, won; Vevay, 109 ([illegible]), [illegible], second; Edgar Johnson, 114 (Beach), 1 to [illegible], third. Time, 1:51¼.

Fifth race, six furlongs, handicap—Gen. Ross, 115 pounds ([illegible]), 3 to 1, won; Blaze Duke, 119 ([illegible]), [illegible], second; Adair, 114 (Mosby), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:21½.

Wednesday's East St. Louis entries are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Ottie Kinney, 80 pounds; Irene, 81; Valens, 95; Anglo Saxon, 96; [illegible], 97; Annie House, 100; Swagilator, 102; Lady Cherry, 103; Annie Leland, 111.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Col. Wheatley, 84 pounds; [illegible], 89; Coronel, 91; Dan Honig, 92; John Irwin, 94; Black Beauty, 95; Murphy, 100; Hugh McGregor, 100; Restless Oakes, 100; Billy [illegible]

Third race, 2-year-old maidens, three and one-half furlongs—Dotsey Dimple, 97 pounds; Little Bowling, [illegible]; [illegible], 100; Miss Bettie S., 107; Tessie D., 107; [illegible]; Theodore H., 110; Katie D., 107; Jim [illegible]; Prof. West, 110; Wallpaper, 110.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs—Black Beauty, [illegible] pounds; Poor Abe, 90; Incommode, 90; Mount [illegible]; [illegible] Upward, 102; Dolly Brown, 89; Want [illegible]; Artless, 92; Mandy Brooks, 97.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Murphy, 94 pounds; Passion, 94; Jen Schwartz, 97; Texas, 98; [illegible]; Champagne, 94; Guilty, 97; Avon [illegible]; [illegible], 102; Bay Chester, 102.

ST. LOUIS "DOG" DAYS CONTINUE.

Buster Brien's Work as Bad as McLaughlin's and Complaints Are Many.

St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—[Special.]—The racing today was as cheap as possible. The weather was clear and track slow. Maid of Honor was well backed in the first race and getting away three lengths in the lead won in hollow style from Burr Hall. J. W. Brooks, backed down from 4 to [illegible], won the second race as he pleased by half a dozen lengths. Pullman, at 12 to 1, was six lengths in front of his field when the flag dropped in the third race and won by twice that distance from Henry Owsley, the favorite, who was last at the start, fully fifteen lengths behind the leaders. Minnie Cee, at 3 to 1, won the fourth race handily by a neck from Capt. Drane, at 4 to 1. The fifth race went to Grey Duke, a 6 to 1 shot, who defeated Sull Ross, the favorite, easily. The starting was something ghastly and speculation was light in consequence. The summary follows:

First race, selling, purse $400, six furlongs—Maid of Honor, 101 (Jordan), 8 to 5, won; Burr Hall, 97 (Seguin), 20 to 1, second; Invercauld, 115 (Le Grys), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Audiphone, 91 (Kehoe), 8 to 1; Elk Knight, 100 (Chamness), 10 to 1; Chris, 91 (W. Mooney), 8 to 1; Haymarket, 87 (Macklin), 4 to 1; Turk, 99 (Cottrell), 4 to 1; and Sam Jones, 82 (Lockear), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, selling, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—W. Brooks, 89 pounds (C. McDonald), 3 to 2, won; Benita, 93 (W. C. Morrison), 15 to 1, second; Hillsboro, 95 (Armstrong), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¼. Keero, 101 (Jordan), 10 to 1; You C., 100 (L. Soden), 30 to 1; Dr. Mooney, 83 (Macklin), 7 to 1; Nutwood, 103 (Hennessy), 8 to 1; King David, 103 (Combs), 15 to 1; Martin, 93 (Bergen), 50 to 1; and Lady Rose, 94 (Chamness), 4 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, selling, purse $400, six and one-half furlongs—Pullman, 101 pounds (Cottrell), 10 to 1, won; Henry Owsley, 105 (Kehoe), 3 to 1, second; Lady Useful, 110 (Hennessy), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:29. Fillmore, 107 (Sparger), 10 to 1; Leonard, 109 (Morgan), 6 to 1; Somnambulist, 103 (Jordan), 30 to 1; Irish Pat, 101 (J. Smith), 15 to 1; and Mae Brown, 92 (Harold), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, selling, purse $400, six furlongs—Minnie Cee, 104 pounds (Van Kuren), 3 to 1, won; Capt. Drane, 100 (Armstrong), 4 to 1, second; Costa Rica, 102 (Chamness), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Saxaphone, 101 (McCann), 20 to 1; Longlight, 87 (Cole), 40 to 1; Burt Jordan, 99 (Cottrell), 10 to 1; Dock Wick, 106 (Madison), 4 to 1; King Mac, 116 (Magee), 7 to 1; Mike Flynn, 103 (Jordan), 15 to 1; and Kehoma, 103 (Morgan), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, selling, purse $400, six and a half furlongs—Grey Duke, 111 pounds (R. Jones), 6 to 1, won; Sull Ross, 109 (Perkinson), 13 to 10, second; Zampost, 111 (Hennessy), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:26¼. Zoolein, 107 (Madison), 5 to 2, ran unplaced.

Wednesday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Taylor Hayden, 100 pounds; Princess Lorraine, 102; Gen. Mitchell, 112; Geraldine, 119; Lillian, 114; Carroll Reed, 121; Pedestrian, 122.

Second race, one-half mile, 2-year-olds—Dotsey Dimple, 100 pounds; Bertha Fenton, 105; Come Away, 108; Harry Lewis, 108; Jennie Lee, 110; Tessie, 110; King Dock, 118; Centurion, 113; Clara Bauer, 115; Charley, 113; Luke Park, 118; King Craft, 118.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Miss Ballard, 88 pounds; Cast Out, 97; El Paso, 99; Barbara, 102; Tammany Hall, 103; Everett, 103; Roseboy, 103; Freedom, 103; Germanic, 104; Portuguese, 105; Mark S., 113; Fan King, 113.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Mary R., 90 pounds; Josephine Cassidy, 95; Frank Ellis, 95; Bella F., 98; May Belle, 102; Importance, 103; Roy Lochiel, 103; April, 105; San Salvador, 107; Julius Sax, 107; Florimore, 109; Granite, 109.

Fifth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Miss Mosely, 100 pounds; Morello, 105; Hasty, 105; Falero, 107; Boston Boy, 117; Lockport, 117; Rossiter, 119.

Sixth race, one mile and fifty yards—Gen. Miles, 76 pounds; Belfast, 84; Catlin, 100; Lena Frey, 103; Arundel, 104; Mean Enough, 104; Coronet, 104; Kenwood, 104; May Hardy, 107; Get There, 108; State of Texas, 115.

Seventh race, one mile, handicap—Ed Greenwood, 97 pounds; Ella Blackburn, 98; Prince Kinney, 103; Bessie Bisland, 104; Lottie Mills, 110; Falero, 112; Ray S., 120.

Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's races as follows:

First race—Geraldine, $50; Pedestrian, $22; Lillian, $5; Carroll Reid, $5; Princess Lorraine, $5; Taylor Hayden, $4; Gen. Mitchell, $3.

Second race—Dotsey Dimple, $12; King Craft, $10; Jennie Lee, $8; Luke Parks, $7; Clara Bauer, $6; Harry Lewis, $5; Charlie T., $4; Come Away, $2; Centurion, $2; field, $3.

Third race—Fan King, $18; Freedom, $10; Mark S., $10; Roseboy, $4; Miss Ballard, $3; Cast Out, $3; El Paso, $3; Barbara, $3; Tammany Hall, $3; Everett, $3; Germanic, $3; Portuguese, $2.

Fourth race—Granite, $10; Frank Ellis, $4; Belle F., $4; Roy Lochiel, $4; San Salvador, $3; others, $2.

Fifth race—Morello, $50; Boston Boy, $6; Miss Mosely, $5; Hasty, $5; field, $3.

Sixth race—Belfast, $10; Kenwood, $10; Coronet, $6; Catlin, $5; Lena Frey, $5; May Hardy, $5; Arundel, $3; Gen. Miles, $2; Mean Enough, $2; Get There, $2; State of Texas, $1.

Seventh race—Ray S., $50; Prince Kinney, $20; Ed Greenwood, $7; Falero, $6; Ella Blackburn, $5; Lottie Mills, $5.

Race Results at Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., May 23.—[Special.]—The Ontario Jockey club's annual spring race meeting began today. Following are the results:

First race, Trial Stakes, three-quarters of a mile—My Fellow won, Stonemason second, Logan third. Time, 1:16½.

Second race, Woodbine Nursery Stakes, one mile—Appomattox won, Meadowbrook second, Nancy Lee third. Time, 1:52.

Third race, Woodbine Steeplechase, about two and a half miles—Flipflap won, Evangeline second, McKenzie third. Time, 5:01. In this race Searle fell, breaking his neck and injuring his jockey, Morris, seriously.

Fourth race, Woodstock plate, one mile and a furlong—Coquette won, Martyrdom second, Bonnie Dundee third. Time, 1:59½.

Fifth race, Walker cup, one mile and a quarter—Victorious won, Laurel second. Time, 2:14½.

Sixth, free welter handicap, one mile and a furlong—Jugurtha won, Lizzie second, Defeator third. Time, 1:59½.

McCafferty Lot to Be Weeded Out.

St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—[Special.]—McCafferty & Wishard have decided to weed out their stable. They have now between forty and fifty horses at the fair grounds and have not been at all successful thus far. The 2-year-old division has made a poor showing, although only two, Jennie Lee and Jack Joyner, have been out. The best of the 3-year-olds is the famous Helen Nichols. She has not started, but will go once or twice before the meeting is brought to a close. Her owner is preparing her for the rich Queen Isabella Stakes at Washington Park. Hugh Penny and Gov. Fifer are both sick.

Turf Notes.

L. A. Schoenfield of Rockport, Ind., is trying to get C. A. Mulholland to train his stable.

Charles Scoggan with seven horses and Tom Kiley's stable arrived at Hawthorne yesterday.

James R. Keene has offered J. K. Headley $5,000 for the 2-year-old Discount, by Deceiver.

Donahue's good colt Roche has a bad leg and will not be fit to race until late, if at all, this season.

Guttenberg has issued the program for the first six days of their meeting, which will begin Tuesday, May 30.

Big Three will not be seen at the post for some time to come. He came out of his race behind Content Monday a cripple.

Sloane, Doggett, and Goodale, the jockeys, have been suspended from riding all horses except those of their regular employers.

Isinglass is now a 2 to 1 favorite for the English Derby and the bookmakers are not seeking business even at that price.

Among the arrivals at Hawthorne yesterday were the Kentucky and Old Jordan Stable lots of fourteen horses. The Arkansaw Stable is at Garfield Park.

Alfred Hennen Morris thinks that Rainbow is a selling plater, and that had he been thoroughly game he would have beaten Lamplighter for the Standard Stakes.

Father Bill Daly is a good trader. He paid $1,750 for Romeo last Friday and sold him for $2,000 and Roquefort for $3,000 to a Western man fifteen minutes later.

Said Joe McCarty yesterday: "We have no idea that Oporto has an American Derby chance. Yet I see that on a newspaper rumor the Ullman book is full on him."

The Bennings track at Washington, D. C., is to be opened May 29 and run eighteen days or until June 17 with five races a day. Philadelphia people are to run the track.

Speaking of G. W. Johnson, *Daily America's* critic says: "That he had not good legs last year is no argument. He stands very straight in the pasterns and shows pronounced weakness at every step he takes—almost amounting to lameness in the near fore leg."

It is the ambition of the Oneck Stable to win the American Derby at Chicago next month with him, and Walter Rollins is pointing him for the $50,000 prize. It is conceded that Don Alonzo and Ramapo will be his most dangerous opponents, and unless the trio should meet in the East before they go to Chicago the outcome of the race will be very much in doubt.—*New York Sun.* Very much, indeed, and from other quarters than the East.

Believe He Was Murdered.

Kokomo, Ind., May 23.—[Special.]—Charles Purcell of this city is mysteriously missing since Friday. Saturday his clothing, covered with blood, was found secreted in a sawmill where he had been employed, and other evidences of foul play were apparent. The mill hands are known to have quarreled, and it is believed Purcell was murdered.

CRACK FILLY STAKES.

KENTIGERNA LANDS THE CLOVER AND NAPTHA THE GAZELLE.

"Lottery Magnate" Morris' Erratic Reckon Just Beats Blitzen in a Hard Drive—Yorkville Belle and Judge Morrow Met as Sprinters and the Mare Won—El Telegrapho and Poor Jonathan Won the Other Brooklyn Events—Latonia and Gloucester Results—Turf News.

New York, May 23.—[Special.]—When in the Clover Stakes for 2-year-old fillies today at Gravesend the Madison Stable's chestnut filly, Kentigerna, shot under the wire winner by a length and a half, race-goers recalled her sire, old Greenland, famous in the annals of the racing of a few years since. The filly, always favorite, and well handled by Simms, won rather handily in the end from the 20 to 1 shot, Clementina, Jacob Ruppert Jr.'s Rayon d'Or—Clemency filly, a full sister to Tudor. Brewer Fleischmann's Miss Lilly was third.

The Gazelle Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, the fourth race on the program, produced a decided surprise for the talent. Boyle & Littlefield's Miss Maud, whose work has been better than almost anything of her age at Gravesend, was figured as a good thing, being held at a prohibitive price in the books. The others were only nibbled at and speculation on the race was light. The winner turned up in W. J. Spier's brown filly Naptha, by Sir Modrid—Napa. She was at the comfortable odds of 6 to 1, and she not only won but galloped over her field in impressive style, there being plenty of daylight between her and the favorite at the finish.

The opening race fell to the favorite, James R. Keen's El Telegrapho, after a hard drive with the imported filly Josie.

Reckon Won the Handicap.

In the handicap, the second race on the program, Lottery Magnate Morris' mare, Reckon made her first appearance since that eventful day last fall at Morris Park when she went down in a heap nearly killing Fred Littlefield, breaking her own nose and shaking her up so badly that it was feared for a time that she was ruined. A winter's rest, however, has straightened her out nicely and as it was known that she was working great guns, she was made favorite at 2 to 1. The crowds that attend Board of Control tracks still refuse to admit that Blitzen has any class, and despite the fact that he was in with 106 pounds up only and Hamilton in the saddle, he was held at the false price of 15 to 1. Those who despised the Guttenberg crack had cause to regret their action, as he not only ran second, but gave the backers of the favorite an awful fright. It is known that Reckon has little heart and when it came to a drive between her and the son of Blazes the hearts of the plungers leaped into their throats. Littlefield kept the erratic mare going, however, and she landed the purse by a head.

The fifth race produced a dump for the talent, the Guttenberg colt Poor Jonathan, with Griffin up, winning handily by a length from Mike Dwyer's Hammie.

The sixth race, at three-quarters of a mile, found Yorkville Belle favorite at 6 to 5, with Judge Morrow a well-played second choice. The race was between the pair, Tammany Sachem Croker's filly shaking off the old horse in the stretch and winning by a length. Chesapeake was third.

The summary follows:

First race, five furlongs, for maiden 2-year-olds—El Telegraph, 118 pounds (Taral), 6 to 5, won by a neck; Josie, 107 (Lamley), 12 to 1, second; Salvia, 105 (Penn), 60 to 1, third. Time, 1:02½. Professor G., Dolly colt, Lesbig colt, Hindoomore, Alanthracite, Sprinta colt, Eleanor B., and Proverb also ran.

Second race, one mile and a sixteenth—Reckon, 112 pounds (Littlefield), 2 to 1, won by a head; Blitzen, 106½ (Hamilton), 15 to 1, second; Stockton, 100 (Pickering), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾. Hamilton, Equity, Ajax, and Lowlander also ran.

Third race, five furlongs, Clover Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies—Kentigerna, 115 pounds (Simms), 7 to 5, won by a length and a half; Clementina, 117 (Thompson), 20 to 1, second; Miss Lilly, 115 (Clayton), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Milan, Semper Vive, Fiction, Token, Crosspatch, Gertie, Elizabeth, My Queen, Dulse, and Lady Brooks also ran.

Fourth race, one mile and a furlong, Gazelle Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies—Naptha, 117 pounds (Simms), 6 to 1, won by two lengths; Miss Maude, 117 (Covington), 3 to 10, second; Grace Brown, 117 (Overton), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:54½. Faithful, Minnehaha, and Propriety also ran.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Poor Jonathan, 107 pounds (Griffin), 7 to 1, won by a length; Hammie, 103 (Lambley), 16 to 5, second; Onward, 114 (Taral), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Johnetta, Beautiful Bells, Sarah Ramey, Belwood, Long Beach, Clio colt, Little Kid, and Courtship also ran.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile—Yorkville Belle, 110 pounds (Lambley), 6 to 5, won; Judge Morrow, 117 (Covington), 9 to 5, second; Chesapeake, 114 (Taral), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:14¾. Hiran also ran.

Wednesday's Brooklyn entries are:

First race, five furlongs—Hurlingham, 100 pounds; Hartford, 100; Discount, 100; Sir Excess, 100; Solitaire, 100; Darien, 100; Walf gelding, 105.

Second race, five furlongs—Charter, 118 pounds; Longdale, 118; Bowers, 108; Galilee, 108; St. Maxim, 108; Prig, 108; McIntyre, 108.

Third race, one mile and a sixteenth—Lidgerwood, 99 pounds; Herald, 99; Carmen colt, 99; Certainty, 99; Longdock, 99; Sayonara, 96; Othmar, St. Hubert, 115 each; Leonardo, 96.

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, handicap—Addio, 118 pounds; Rosa H., 110; Gloaming, 110; Comanche, 108; Bolero, 105; Harvest, 105; Sandowne, 100; Mendicant, 100; Bushranger, 100.

Fifth race—One mile and a sixteenth, selling—Sykeston, 110 pounds; Virgie, 110; Jack Rose, 95; Old Dominion (formerly Clara colt), 95; Boss McDuff, 95; Circular, 100; Joe Kelly, 100; Mordotte, 105; Anna B., 105; Stowaway, 99; Sir Arthur, 107; Nomad, 115.

Sixth race, five furlongs, selling—Pauline, 90 pounds; Tremor, 95; Galanco, 98; Clarus, 103; Brooklyn filly, 94; Duke of Fife, 100; Hush, 100; Forestina colt, 108.

Louisville Pooling on Brooklyn Races.

Louisville, Ky., May 23.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Brooklyn races is as follows:

First race—Hurlingham, $25; Sir Excess, $10; Hartford, $5; Discount, $5; field, $6.

Second race—Bowers, $15; Galilee, $15; Long Dale, $10; Charter, $3; field, $3.

Third race—Lidgerwood, $10; St. Hubert, $10; Herald, $5; Sayonara, $5; Othnear, $5; Carmen colt, $3; field, $6.

Fourth race—Addie, $20; Harvest, $12; Bolero, $10; Sandowne, $8; Rosa H., $3; Gloaming, $3; Comanche, $3; field, $4.

Fifth race—Nomad, $15; Jack Rose, $10; Old Domicen, $8; Sy Keston, $5; Virgie, $5; Joe Kelly, $5; Mordotte, $5; field, $8.

Sixth race—Duke of Fife, $15; Calando, $10; Clarus, $5; Hush, $5; field, $8.

QUEENLIKE'S CLIPSETTA STAKES.

Philopena and The Rook Virtually Left at the Post by a Jostle.

Cincinnati, O., May 23.—[Special.]—Even with raw and disagreeable weather calling for wraps and overcoats 3,500 people turned out today to see the bookmakers made happy by the defeat of every favorite. Possibly the result of the stake was a fluke, as Philopena, the equal favorite with La Belle, had no show whatever when the flag fell. The Rook apparently bumped against her and after that both might as well have been in the stable. Queenlike ran good enough on the opening day to receive better support than she did. Besides that race probably improved her, for she came very strong in the stretch today. She carried ten pounds less than Philopena and La Belle. This was La Belle's first defeat, she having five straight victories to her credit. Queenlike is by Kinglike and is owned by Byron McClelland. It was strange there should be 10 to 1 against Semper Rex in the handicap, as he outclassed his field. But the impression prevailed he was a bit short, and hence the long odds. Protection was the favorite, but he could not once extend himself and finished last of all. The victory of Puryear D. in the second race was due in the main to Reagan's vigorous finish. The summary:

First race, six furlongs, for maidens—Paddy Roach (Sargeant), 6 to 1, won in a drive by a length from Golden Hope (Perkins), 3 to 1, Hindooland (Kunze), 2½ to 1, three lengths away. The Ban, Lyra, Mary Alice, Lawrence, Leora, and Tuesday ran unplaced. Time, 1:18¾.

Second race, one mile and seventy yards—Puryear D. (Reagan), 3 to 1, won by a neck in the fiercest sort of a drive. Torrent (Kunze) two lengths before Flower Dellis (R. Williams), 7 to 5. Experience and Larchmont unplaced. Time, 1:49.

Third race, one mile handicap—Semper Rex (Jutson), 10 to 1, came with a great burst of speed on the stretch and, passing one after another, won a good race by a length, Selina D. (Thorpe), 8 to 1, beating Lake Breeze (A. Clayton), 3 to 1, a neck. Dolly McCone (Perkins), 15 to 1; Chimes (Reagan), 7 to 1; Sweet Blossom, Tasco, Miss Dixie, and Protection (R. Williams), 3½ to 1, ran unplaced. Time, 1:43¾.

Fourth race, the Clipsetta Stakes, five furlongs, for 2-year-old fillies, eight starters—They were sent away at the first attempt, and when the flag fell Philopena (Thorpe), 9 to 5, and The Rook came into collision in some way and both were virtually left. Editha (Sargent), 20 to 1, cut out the running, followed by Selika and Vivandiere (Perkins), 8 to 1. Entering the stretch the two latter gave it up and La Belle (Flynn), 9 to 5, and Queenlike (Bryant), 8 to 1, made play for the leader. Inside the eighth pole Queenlike and Editha were lapped, and the former then drawing away won by over a length, La Belle just managing to nip Editha for second money. Vivandiere, Philopena, Porcelain, The Rook, and Selika ran unplaced. Time, 1:04.

Fifth race, four furlongs, for 2-year-old maidens, twelve starters—Caroline Hamilton (Costello), 15 to 1, was never headed and won by two lengths; Will Fonso (Bryant), 6 to 5, three lengths before Hoosier (Flynn), 15 to 1. Judge Payne, Destroyer, Dora S., Buttenburg, Strathrol, Frontman, Invade, Fay, and Delmar ran unplaced. Time, :50½.

Sixth race, six furlongs, for maidens—Espanita (A. Clayton), 5 to 1, led all the way and won by a length; Capt. Rees (Costello), 7 to 5, three lengths before The Heiress (Graham), 6 to 1. Bucephalus (Thorpe), 10 to 1; Bob Speed (Perkins), 3 to 1; Dick Willis, Confidence, Lou Rhett, and Clara Belle ran unplaced. Time, 1:17.

Wednesday's Latonia card is:

First race, six and a half furlongs, selling—Friday, 115 pounds; Nellie Shaw, 90; Daring, 110; Ocean H., 90; Oak Forest, 95; Indigo, 99; Buffin, 103; Conemara (imp.), 106; Miss Herndon, 105.

Second race, seven and one-half furlongs, selling—Forest Rose, 92 pounds; Happiness, 109; Denisette, 96; Thursday, 96; Ragnarok, 96; Jim White, 100; Hannigan, 104; Ella Shipman, 104; Dud Hughes, 106; Bob L., 108.

Third race, maiden 2-year-olds, four and a half furlongs—King Charley, 118 pounds; George Beck, 118; Mill Boy, 118; Hannah H., 110; Crevasse, 113; Ben Avon, 113; Viola, 115; The Heroine, 115; Warwickshire, 118.

Fourth race, one mile—Sally R, 84 pounds; Bellevue, 114; Koko, (Kosciusko) 89; Shadow, 84; Judge Cardwell, 94; Clementine, 100; Rookh Laidley, 115.

Fifth race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling—Buena, 117 pounds; Trampoline, 89; Las Vegas, 98; Mt. Sterling, 96; Little Chris, 96; Westeria, 97; Hulburt, 104; Llewellyn, 107.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Carroll Donder, 95 pounds; Old Pepper, 113; Le Grande, 110; Montevideo, 96; Queen Regent, 99; Reuben Payne, 104; Empress Frederick, 105; Asben, 106; Interior, 110.

FIVE GLOUCESTER FAVORITES.

Hyacinth, Agnes H., Minnie J., Toano, Sir Catesby, and Montlece, Won.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 23.—Five favorites and a well played second choice won at Gloucester today. The summary:

First race, one and one-quarter miles—Hyacinth, 2 to 1, won; Lotion, 2 to 1, second; Foxgrape, 10 to 1, third. Telephone, King Idle, Elyton, Silver Prince, Amos, Ned, Lord Murray, Freedom, and Alan Archer also ran. Time, 2:16¾.

Second race, five furlongs—Agnes H., 5 to 1, won; Minnie Brown colt, 7 to 5, second; Normanda, 15 to 1, third. Ada B., Irishtown, Redskin, Holiday, Summit, King Richard, Argyle III., Putnam, Amelia, and Jim Foster also ran. Time, 1:06.

Third race, five furlongs—Minnie J., 3 to 5, won; Cloverdale, 8 to 1, second; Outalong, 20 to 1, third. Capulin, Chartreuse, Comrade, Owen Golden, Irregular, Radiant, Prince Edward, and Favorite also ran. Time, 1:04¾.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Toano, 3 to 5, won; Artillery, 6 to 1, second; Miss Nannie, 7 to 1, third. Belisarius, Pokino, Manhansett, Haytienne gelding, Pickedine, and Herndon also ran. Time, 1:03.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—Sir Catesby, even, won; Blackwood, 5 to 2, second; Experience, 10 to 1, third. Miss Bell and Iceberg also ran. Time, 1:26¾.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Montlece, 7 to 5, won; Rustic, 5 to 1, second; Extra, 8 to 1, third. Leather Stocking, Sir David, Frank L., Chas. Reed, Poverty, Vanwart, Conundrum, Blue Wand, Pluto, Edward F., and Goodly also ran. Time, 1:34¾.

Wednesday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, five furlongs—Cerebus, 109 pounds; Sue Ryder gelding, 106; Meta H. colt, 106; Foxmead, 105; Go Lucky, 105; Elmstone, 105; Beck, 105; Tom Karl, 105; Slabtown, 102; Roy, 102; Irregular, 102; Mamie B. B., 100; Malinda, 100; Bonnie Lass, 100; Blink Bonnie, 97.

Second race, six and one-quarter furlongs, for 3-year-olds—Tar and Tartar, 104 pounds; Lyrist, 101; Industry, 99; Honey Moon, 98; Starter Pettingill, 92; Violet S., 90.

Third race, seven furlongs—Joe Carter, 112 pounds; Transit, 110; Annareans, 109; Jack Star, 108; Glenall, 108; National, 108; Juggler, 108; Spendoline, 106; Springfellow, 106; Andrew D., 106; Xenophon, 104; Sellick, 104; General Gordon, 104; Heron, 104; Kyrle B., 104.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Bill Barnes, 105 pounds; Red Elm, 105; Keim, 102; Charon, 98; Crocus, 97; Annie E., 97; Marmont, 97; Servitude, 90; Sweet Alice, 89; Olga, 85; Miss Ella, 85.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—India Rubber, 114 pounds; Drizzle, 108; Raleigh, 108; Prize, 107; Knapp, 104.

Sixth race, five furlongs, beaten horses—Prince Peyton, 110 pounds; Dunham, 110; Latinus, 110; Ptolemy, 110; Roland, 110; Austrel, 110; Patrocles, 110; Thad Rowe, 110; Keyser, 110; Somerset, 110; Palmyra, 105; Majella, 105; Morning Glory, 105; Theora, 105; Miss Sent, 105.

BELMONT PARK TROTTING.

Nellie Aldine and Nellie S. Won the First Day Class Events.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 23.—[Special.]—The Belmont Park spring meeting opened today. In the first race Nellie Aldine, a green mare, made a record of 2:21¼. In the second race the pool sellers changed the favorite three times and the talent got badly left in trying to hedge. N. H. R. started as favorite, then Madison Chief took her place, and finally Nellie S. was at the top of the heap. The betting was lively. The summary follows:

2:45 class, trotting, purse $500.

Nellie Aldine, by Wilkes Boy, blk. m. (W. J. Andrews)	1	1	1
Big Four, g. g. (W. H. Mandeville)	3	3	2
Fleetwood c. g. (Joc. P. Shine)	2	4	3
Daylight, b. g. (J. E. Turner)	4	2	5
Princess Orloff, b. m. (Bamgrover)	5	5	4
Lady Lyton, c. m. (W. Greenway)	6	6	6

Time—2:25¾, 2:24½, 2:21¼.

2:29 class, trotting, purse $500:

Nellie S. by Picket, br. m. (Ashton)	5	9	3	1	1	1
Madison Chief, b. s. (Lockwood)	8	1	1	2	2	2
Gov. Sprague, br. g. (Greenway)	1	4	6	5	4	4
Easter Wilkes, b. g. (Fleeting)	2	2	2	3	3	3
Montague, b. g. (Opdyke)	3	5	5	4	5 dr	
Roy, br. g. (Staton)	10	3	4	6 dr.		
Fin Fan, b. m. (Achuff and Williams)	7	6	8	7 dr.		
Wineshade, br. s. (Clark)	4	10	7 dr.			
Ray Thornwood, b. g. (Curran)	6	8	10 dr.			
Volney, b. g. (Reamer)	12	7	11 dr.			
Trixie, b. m. (Elliott)	11	11	9 dr.			
McMillan, ch. g. (Mitchell)	9	12 dr.				

Time—2:23¾; 2:21¾; 2:21¾; 2:22¾; 2:22¾; 2:21¾.

Washington University Games.

St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—[Special.]—Washington University held its field day at the new Sportsmen's Park today. The results were:

One hundred yards dash—L. L. Brunsinade, 7 yards, won; N. H. Emmons, 3 yards, second. Time, 10 2-5.

Running high jump—A. P. Whittemore, 3 inches, won on 5 feet 7½ inches.

Putting sixteen-pound shot—A. P. Whittemore, 2 feet, won on 31 feet.

Two hundred and twenty-yards—L. L. Brinsmade, 12 yards, won; N. H. Emmons, 5 yards, second. Time, :33½.

Running broad jump—N. H. Emmons, 3 inches, won on 20.2 feet.

Eight hundred and eighty yards run—S. S. Worthington, 50 yards, won. Time, 2:11.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle—N. H. Emmons, scratch, won. Time, :30.

Throwing sixteen-pound hammer—L. C. Metcalfe, 20 feet, won on 81 feet.

Pole vault—A. Proskauer, 7 inches, won on 108 inches.

Four hundred and forty yards dash—L. L. Brinsmade, 25 yards, won. Time, :54.

Mile run—N. Hawley, 50 yards, won. Time, 5:14.

Smith-Griffin Match Made.

Jimmy Carroll, John Griffin's manager, arrived in the city yesterday morning. He came here for the purpose of completing arrangements for the match between Griffin and Smith, which is booked by the new Columbian Athletic club for Saturday, July 1. Carroll met Zeke Abrahams, Smith's manager, yesterday afternoon and the articles were signed without quibbling, the details having been arranged days ago. Neither principal was present. The men fight at 122 pounds, weigh in at 12 o'clock on the day of the fight, for a $6,000 purse. Smith will go in training in this vicinity immediately and will be looked after by his brother and Dan Murphy of 'Frisco. Griffin will come here as soon as possible and will get in shape under Carroll's guidance.

Dempsey Has Not Signed for Smith.

St. Paul, Minn., May 23.—[Special.]—Paul Hirsch of the Crescent City Athletic club, New Orleans, has been here. The club is after the Dempsey-Smith fight, and Hirsch was here to intercept Dempsey on his way to the East with an offer of $10,000 as a purse to bring the event off before the Crescent City club. Dempsey is due to arrive in Minneapolis May 26. He has not signed with the Coney Islands and is thinking over the Crescent City club offer.

Chicago Sharpshooters' Festival.

The Chicago Sharpshooters' Association will hold at its park from June 1 to Sept. 1 a shooting festival open to the world.

The program includes shooting at bull's eye target, king target, Columbian target, stitch target, people's target, man target, standard target, and team target. Prizes will be remarkably liberal. For the Columbian target first money will be $500. Entrance will be $15.

General Sporting Notes.

Jack Dempsey is to train for his fight with Billy Smith near Newburg, N. Y.

Dominick McCaffery declares in the New York papers that he wants to fight both Jack Dempsey and Mitchell.

H. H. Lambton, a crack Australian cyclist, is in Chicago and declares the cash prize system in his country to be a success.

William Layton of Quincy, Ill., knocked out William Perrin of Indiana in nine rounds on a river barge near Quincy Tuesday morning.

John Kline of Beloit, Wis., will give up training prize-fighters, for the time being at least, as he cannot give attention to his business.

Mayor Daugherty of Dubuque, Ia., has refused a license for the Billy Hinds-Nick Jarding glove fight next Monday and threatens to arrest all present if the men attempt to meet.

Boston, Mass., May 23.—[Special.]—The directors of the Boston Baseball nine today decided to try and secure Jack Highlands, the crack pitcher of the Harvard Baseball nine.

GRAND ARMY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Gen. Dustin Post and Woman's Relief Corps No. 219 Hold a Joint Meeting.

The memorial service of the Grand Army of the Republic was jointly celebrated last evening by Gen. Daniel Dustin Post No. 752 and Woman's Relief Corps No. 219 at No. 205 Madison street. H. E. Gerry, Commander of the post, and Mrs. Jennie P. Kelly, President of the corps, presided, and all the other officers of both organizations occupied seats together. The salute to the flag as it was unfurled and the Chaplain's prayer when it was placed at half mast were impressive incidents.

Sketches of the lives of the brave officer after whom the post and corps were named and of the comrade who died in the year were read by the Adjutant. E. A. Blodgett, Commander of the Department of Illinois, made a brief address. Two little girls sang with much pathos "The Vacant Chair."

Mrs. Emma R. Wallace, President of the Department of Illinois, W. R. C., delivered an address which was earnest and patriotic. Two vacant chairs were in front of the altar, a musket beside one and a sword by the other, in memory of two comrades who have passed away.

Typographical Union Annual Ball.

The Chicago Typographical Union gave its second social dance last night at the North Side Turner Hall. Upwards of a hundred couples participated. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the defraying of the expenses of the International Typographical Union convention to be held in this city during the summer. B. L. Beecher was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, J. P. Schneider was chief of the Floor committee, and Harry Lawrence of the Reception committee.

World's Columbian Exposition

Will be of value to the world by illustrating the improvements in the mechanical arts, and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medical agents has been of equal importance and as a strengthening laxative that Syrup of Figs is far in advance of all other.

MAUCK PITCHED WELL

ANSON'S TIMELY CHANGE HEADS OFF THE HANDY SPIDERS.

Willie McGill Was Being Hit Hard—Chicago Won the Game in the Seventh Inning by a Streak of Batting—Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Boston Won the Other League Games—Barden's New World's Record—Two Inter-State Relay Races—General News.

Cleveland's loss of a game to Chicago yesterday makes little difference in the lead the Spiders have gained. Brooklyn and Pittsburg are tied for second place with St. Louis close after, Philadelphia having dropped out of the tie by losing to Boston. By winning from Cleveland Chicago is a tie with New York for tenth place. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	14	10	4	.714
Brooklyn	19	12	7	.632
Pittsburg	19	12	7	.632
St. Louis	21	13	8	.619
Philadelphia	19	11	8	.579
Boston	21	11	10	.524
Cincinnati	23	11	12	.478
Baltimore	21	10	11	.476
Washington	21	10	11	.476
Chicago	21	9	12	.429
New York	21	8	13	.381
Louisville	14	3	11	.211

The games scheduled for today are as follows: Cleveland at Chicago; New York at Baltimore; Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at Brooklyn; St. Louis at Pittsburg.

BIG AL MAUCK SAVED THE GAME.

The Spiders Were on the Road to Victory When McGill Retired.

Anson was a fortunate man yesterday. Big Al Mauck joined the team yesterday morning. He came from Princeton, Ind., where he has been at the bedside of his mother, who was ill until a few days ago. Anson started little Willie McGill in to pitch again, and when the Spiders began to solve his pitching in the fifth inning he remembered that Mauck was sitting on the bench. Anson accordingly told little Willie to get out of the game and motioned Mauck to take his place. The big Hoosier pitched good ball. The best the Spiders could do was to get a single base hit off him in the remaining four innings.

Up to the sixth inning it looked as though the leaders would have a walk-away. They scored two runs in the first, two in the fourth, and two more in the fifth. Chicago had got but two runs in the first and two more in the fifth. With the score standing 6 to 4 against them Anson's men went to bat in the sixth and won the game by knocking out four runs.

How Chicago Won the Game.

Decker, first to bat, hit a grounder at "Buck" Ewing, which the glass-armed veteran failed to handle. Parrott and Schriver followed with hits and Decker scored. With Parrott and Schriver on bases Ryan got a base on balls. Then Dahlen hit to right center for two bases and Parrott and Ryan scored, Schriver getting caught at the plate. Dahlen scored when Ewing fell down in attempting to handle Dungan's grounder. These four runs placed Chicago two runs ahead and Cleveland couldn't head them.

Cleveland scored the two in the first on bases on balls to O'Connor and Burkett, a sacrifice by McKean, and a pretty three-bagger by Virtue. The two scored by the Spiders in the fourth came through a single by McAleer, a double by Tebeau, and an error by McGill. Cleveland's last pair of tallies, in the fifth, came via a three-bagger by McKean and Virtue and Lange's misjudgment of Ewing's hit.

Chicago scored two runs in the first on Dungan getting hit by a pitched ball, a base on balls to Anson, and singles by Decker and Ryan. The two in the fifth came out of bases on balls to Ryan and Dahlen, a passed ball, a sacrifice by Dungan, and a single by Anson.

Anson showed good judgment in taking McGill out when the Spiders began to touch him up. Mauck is a big, strong fellow and knows how to pitch ball. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, s.s.	3	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	1
Dahlen, 2b.	4	2	1	3	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lange, c. f.	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Decker, l. f.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Parrott, 3b.	4	1	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
McGill, p.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Schriver, c.	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauck, p.	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	8	9	27	17	2	1	1	5	1	6

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
O'Connor, r.f	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burkett, l. f.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
McKean, s. s.	4	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing, 2b.	4	1	0	1	5	2	0	1	0	1	0
Virtue, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McAleer, c. f.	4	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tebeau, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Zimmer, c.	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clarkson, p.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
Totals	33	6	6	24	15	2	1	1	5	2	6

Chicago	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	*	—8
Base hits	2	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	*	—9
Cleveland	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Base hits	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	—6

Exact attendance—1,500. Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Tebeau, Ryan, Dahlen. Three-base hits—McKean, Virtue (2). Sacrifice hits—Zimmer, Dungan. Double play—Tebeau-McKean-Virtue. Passed ball—Zimmer. Wild pitch—Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Dungan. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—1:55.

Brooklyn, 9; Washington, 1.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23.—The Brooklyns won again today and that, too, without any trouble. Attendance, 2,000. The score.

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Radford, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Foutz, 1b	2	1	11	0	0	Hoy, cf	0	0	2	1	0
Burns, rf	2	1	0	0	0	O'Rourke, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Schoch, lf	2	1	4	0	0	Wise, 2b	0	1	5	4	0
T. Daly, 3b	1	2	2	5	0	Larkin, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Rich'd'n, 2b	0	0	1	1	1	Farrell, c	0	2	1	1	0
Corcoran, ss	1	2	2	6	2	Mulvey, 3b	0	0	0	4	2
Kinslow, c	0	2	0	0	0	Sullivan, ss	0	1	0	1	1
Stein, p	0	1	0	0	0	Maul, p	0	1	1	1	0
Lovett, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	9	11	27	13	3	Totals	1	4	24	12	3

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	*	—9
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hit—Griffin. Three-base hit—Kinslow. Stolen base—Foutz. Double plays—Foutz-Lovett; Corcoran-Foutz; Wise-Larkin (2); Wise-Maul. First base on balls—Off Stein, 2; off Lovett, 3; off Maul, 5. Wild pitch—Maul. Time—1:40. Umpire—Hurst.

Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 4.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 23.—Bierbauer's timely hit in the sixth inning, bringing two runs, put the game on the safe side for Pittsburg. Weather, threatening. Attendance, 1,730. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	1	0	0	1	Griffin, lf	0	0	2	0	1
V'nH'ltr'n, cf	2	2	0	0	0	Dowd, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Shugart, ss	1	2	1	3	1	Glasscock, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Smith, lf	1	1	3	2	0	Werden, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Lyons, 3b	1	0	3	1	2	Crooks, 3b	1	1	0	3	0
Bi'rbau'r, 2b	1	1	3	3	1	Quinn, 2b	0	1	4	3	1
Beckley, 1b	1	0	9	0	0	Brodie, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Mack, c	0	2	8	3	0	Peitz, c	0	1	4	1	1
Ehret, p	0	1	0	1	0	Hawley, p	0	1	1	2	0
Totals	8	9	27	12	5	Totals	4	7	24	14	3

Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	*	—8
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Smith, Glasscock, Crooks, Brodie. Three-base hit—Donovan. Stolen bases—Lyons, Peitz. Double plays—Shugart-Bierbauer-Beckley; Smith-Bierbauer. First base on balls—Donovan, Van Haltren, Smith, Lyons, Beckley, Griffin, Dowd, Glasscock, Werden. Hit by pitched ball—Smith. Struck out—Ehret (2), Crooks (2), Werden, Peitz. Wild pitch—Ehret. Time 2:05. Umpire—Lynch.

Cincinnati, 8; Louisville, 4.

Louisville, Ky., May 23.—Six hundred people shivered in the chilly atmosphere today and saw Cincinnati pound Clausen and Hemming unmercifully. Mullane also was hit freely, but was effective at critical stages. Pfeffer and Canavan each made home runs. The score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Welch, lf	1	0	3	1	2	Latham, 3b	1	2	1	4	0
Brown, cf	0	1	3	0	0	McPhee, 2b	0	1	3	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Holliday, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Weaver, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Murphy, c	1	1	2	1	0
Pin'kney, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Canavan, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Grimm, c	1	1	4	1	0	Comiskey, 1b	1	2	15	0	0
Whistler, 1b	1	2	7	0	0	G. Smith, ss	1	1	2	3	1
Jennings, ss	0	0	2	2	0	J. Smith, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Clausen, p	0	0	0	0	0	Mullane, p	1	1	0	3	0
Hemming, p	0	1	0	2	0						
Totals	4	7	24	9	3	Totals	8	12	27	14	1

Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	*	—8

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hits—Smith, Brown. Home runs—Pfeffer, Canavan. Double play—Pfeffer-Pinkney-Jennings. First base on balls—Off Clausen, 1; off Hemming, 2; off Mullane, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Murphy. Struck out—Welch, Canavan, J. Smith. Umpire—McQuaid.

Baltimore, 7; New York 5.

Baltimore, Md., May 23.—Sensational fielding defeated Johnny Ward's aggregation today. Shindle and Reitz made wonderful one-handed catches of Fuller's and Baldwin's drives in the sixth inning, and O'Rourke endeared himself to the populace by making a phenomenal stop of Doyle's liner in the eighth. Attendance 2,535. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Shindle, 3b	3	2	1	1	0	Burke, lf	2	1	2	0	0
Kelly, cf	1	0	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf	2	1	2	0	0
O'Rourke, lf	1	3	4	0	0	Ward, 2b	1	4	4	7	1
Milligan, 1b	0	1	9	1	1	Connor, 1b	0	1	12	0	1
Treadway, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Davis, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
McGraw, ss	1	2	2	2	1	Boyle, c	0	0	6	0	0
Reitz, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	Fuller, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Robinson, c	0	0	7	0	1	Lyons, cf	0	0	1	0	0
McMahon, p	0	0	0	0	2	Baldwin, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	10	27	9	5	Totals	5	8	27	12	2

Baltimore	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	—7
New York	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5. Two-base hits—Milligan, Shindle, Ward, Fuller. Three-base hit—Reitz. Stolen bases—McGraw, Burke, Tiernan, Ward, O'Rourke, Conner, Shindle. Double plays—Reitz-Milligan, McMahon-Robinson. First base on balls—Baldwin, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Baldwin, 1. Struck out—By Baldwin, 3; by McMahon, 4. Time, 2:10. Umpire—Snyder.

Boston, 18; Philadelphia, 6.

Boston, Mass., May 23.—Boston will not protest yesterday's game because Taylor, the pitcher claimed by Troy, was in the box for the Phillies. They are satisfied with the result today, when the same young man tried his luck, and, though he smiled through the ordeal, received a fearful drubbing. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Long, ss	2	3	1	3	1	Hamilton, cf	1	3	3	0	1
Ganzel, r. f.	2	1	3	0	0	Th'pson, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Duffy, cf	2	2	2	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf	1	3	2	0	0
McCarthy, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Hallman, 2b	1	1	3	5	0
Nash, 3b	3	2	5	1	1	Boyle, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Clements, c	1	1	2	2	0
Lowe, 2b	1	2	2	4	0	Reilly, 3b	0	1	1	4	2
Merritt, c	2	2	3	1	0	Allen, ss	1	1	1	6	3
Staley, p	1	0	0	3	0	Taylor, p	1	2	1	0	1
Totals	18	15	27	12	2	Totals	6	13	27	20	7

Boston	0	4	3	0	1	6	0	1	3	—18
Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hits—Long (3), Duffy, McCarthy, Lowe. Three-base hits—Delehanty, Allen. Home runs—Merritt (2), Hamilton, Hallman, Clements. Double plays—Duffy-Hamilton-Delehanty; Long-Lowe-Tucker; Staley-Long-Tucker; Reilly-Hallman-Boyle. First base on balls—Off Staley, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Hamilton. Struck out—Staley, 2. Passed balls—Merritt, 1; Clements, 1. Time—2:05. Umpire—Gaffney.

BROWN EASILY BEATS CORNELL.

Bad Fielding Behind Priest Beat the New York Collegians.

Providence, R. I., May 23.—[Special.]—Brown had an easy thing with Cornell here today. The visitors were not in the game at all any part of the game. Their fielding would disgrace any preparatory school team. Priest pitched a fair game, but could do nothing with such support. The Brown fielding was almost perfect. The summary:

Hits—Brown, 9; Cornell, 6. Errors—Brown, 2; Cornell, 11. Batteries—Sexton and Lang; Priest and Taylor. Umpire—Burns.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN CONTESTS.

Mansfield and Canton Were Yesterday's Winners in the Race.

Mansfield, O., May 23.—[Special.]—Mansfield turned the tables on Saginaw today, playing an errorless game, batting terrifically after the fifth innings, and running bases like deer. The score:

Mansfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	—11
Saginaw	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Batteries—Martin and O'Brien; Redy and Corcoran. Hits—Mansfield, 17; Saginaw, 7. Errors—Saginaw, 4.

Akron, O., May 23.—[Special.]—In the Ohio and Michigan League series Canton defeated Akron today 7 to 6. The score:

Akron	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—6
Canton	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	*	—7

Batteries—Smith and McFarland; Caswell and Tully. Base hits—Canton, 7; Akron, 8. Errors—Canton, 3; Akron, 1.

New Haven, Conn., May 23.—[Special.]—Yale and Wesleyan played a good ball game at Middletown today, Yale winning on a big brace in the ninth. The score was 3 to 2. Ben Davis, son of Director-General Davis of the World's Fair, held the Wesleyans down to four hits. Yale made five hits off Frost.

Baltimore Has Recalled Ward.

Baltimore, Md., May 23.—The Oriole manager telegraphed today for Second Baseman Ward, who had been loaned to the New Orleans club. Ward will act as general utility man in the place of Stovey, who was released, and will join the team here Thursday. He will play in left field, Foutz coming in to take Brouthers' place at first.

Eastern League Games.

Troy, 5; Providence, 4.
Albany, 14; Springfield, 4.
Wilkesbarre, 7; Binghamton, 6.

Southern League Games.

Memphis, 11; Charleston, 9. New Orleans, 6; Atlanta, 3; Savannah, 8; Nashville, 7.

Baseball Notes.

Clausen, the left-hander, has been released by Louisville. He has done poor work for the team this season.

Manager Selee of the Bostons has an idea that "Old Hoss" Radbourne would pitch good ball under the new rules.

Fred Hoey left the Harvard team because Capt. Frothingham wanted to play second base himself. Hoey would not go to the outfield.

Mobile was one of the applicants for Mark Baldwin's services and falling down on him thinks "Silver" King would do it good service.

If Louisville hopes to get out of last place better pitching talent must be secured and a little more life put into their work by several of the fielders.

Chicago plays its last game at home until June 18 today. Cuppy and Zimmer will be in the points for Cleveland and Hutchison and Kittridge for Chicago.

From St. Louis comes a weird story that the league will buy out Louisville and Baltimore at the end of this season and operate an unwieldly circuit of ten clubs.

The Philadelphia papers think that a player with the mental alertness of Mike Kelly would fill an aching and an apparent want on the Philadelphia club just now.

All the Beloit College baseball games have been abandoned, the college club being without a battery. Every effort to secure a pitcher and catcher has proved fruitless.

This is the twenty-third consecutive season of professional ball in Boston. Cincinnati lost a couple of years in the shuffle after the famous Red Stockings gained fame as the daddy of all professional clubs.

BARDEN'S NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

He Beats All Marks for Nine Miles on the Herne Hill Track.

In competition on the Herne Hill track and Catford club meeting recently C. F. Barden broke the world's nine-mile record. Entered in the ten-mile scratch race with Barden were many of the best men in England. Schofield and Harris were not competitors, but these were: Camp, McLaren, Du Cros, Fowler, Froud, Bardsley, Murray, Bradbury, Leitch, Lambley, Fentiman, Merry, and Good. Most of the men just mentioned either met with misfortune or retired. Barden himself had bad luck, for on finishing his ninth mile he touched his pacemaker's back wheel and fell. At this point he was almost lapping his field, every man of which started to take advantage of his mishap. In twenty-six seconds, however, he was mounted on a fresh wheel, and even then was leading by more than half a lap. Barden won with 250 yards to spare. The mile times were as follows:

Miles.	M.	S.	Miles.	M.	S.
1	2	28 4-5	6	14	52 1-5
2	4	53	7	17	51 3-5
3	7	19	8	19	3
4	9	51 4-5	9	22	17 4-5
5	12	19 3-5	10	25	8 1-5

At three miles Barden was only three seconds outside of record; at eight miles but four, and at the conclusion of the ninth mile he had shaved Osmond's record by 2 3-5 seconds.

The American record in competition for nine miles is held by R. W. Steves, who last July in New York covered the distance in 28:03 3-5.

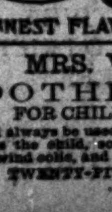
The American record for nine miles against time is held by Hoyland Smith, who in the course of his twenty-five-mile ride last July covered the distance in 23:04 4-5. But Barden's work is not world's record for nine miles, for Vogt the other day in the course of his ten-mile record ride put the figures down to 22:07 2-5 for that distance.

TWO INTER-STATE RELAY RACES.

Both Start from Springfield This Week—Johnson Hard at Work.

May 26 and 27 two relay races will be started from Springfield, Ill. One goes to Madison, Wis., and the other to Indianapolis, Ind. The Governor of Illinois is sending messages to the Governors of the other two States. The Springfield-Indianapolis ride is 372 miles in length, the other one is 336 miles. There are eight divisions in the Springfield-Indianapolis ride and five in the other. The largest division in the Springfield-Indianapolis ride is from Dana to Columbus, 123 miles. The largest in the other ride is between Peoria and Sterling, 102 miles. Both rides will be started at 9 o'clock the morning of May 26. The Springfield-Madison relay men will reach the Wisconsin capital in twenty-seven hours, or are scheduled to do so. On the other ride the men are down to cover the distance in thirty hours.

Johnson and Eck are at the Springfield, Mass., track, and with many other racing men and trainers are putting in some good work on the famous track. Johnson is looking well and is in fine health, but is a little large just at present. Eck says that his man has not lost a pound in his training this season thus far, and that his work has only changed his muscles from being of service to him in skating on the ice to being of service to him in riding the wheel. Eck says that inside of a month Johnson will be going for the records, or, if not, will be going at record speed. Eck, by the way, has taken charge of Howard Tuttle, and ventures to say that the Chicago man will furnish a surprise. Tuttle has not done any racing for two years. On the track are daily to be found such men as Tyler, Wheeler, Taxis, Nelson, Van Wagoner, Riverside Smith, Rich, Tuttle, Johnson, and a dozen others. The track is in superb condition.



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Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

TERRIBLY INCREASING.

The Authorities of the Board of Health Give Some Important Information About the Present Condition of the People.

At no time in the history of New York City have there been so many deaths from pneumonia as now. The official figures show that nearly twice as many deaths from this cause are occurring than for the last five years. This is something terrible.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics, says that this increase is due to the influence of grip. He says that grip may be called epidemic just now, and that in the majority of cases grip is a vital, contributing cause to pneumonia and all dangerous pulmonary troubles. At this time of the year when we are changing over from winter to spring, there is always a low order of vitality; a reaction from the strains of the season. The blood does not flow so full or rapidly; the strength is less. For this reason grip has a much better chance than at any other season.

This is a time of year when people need to be careful, and too much importance cannot be placed upon keeping the blood warm and in circulation. You must bring about a reaction if you wish to avoid the pain and dangers of these troubles in time. There is but one way by which a reaction can be brought about, and that is by the use of a pure stimulant, preferably whiskey. But the great difficulty is that there are few whiskeys which are pure. The only really pure and reliable whiskey known to the medical profession or the world is Duffy's Pure Malt. It possesses qualities known only to itself. It will bring about a reaction and prevent cold, pneumonia, or the grip where many so-called stimulants would fail. It has saved more lives and relieved more suffering than anything of a similar nature which was ever known before to the world.

Shirt Waists TO ORDER.
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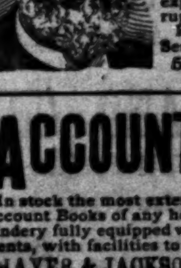
100 Madison-st.

TAKE YOUR TIME
To pay for one of our absolutely HIGH GRADE BICYCLES.
According to our Easy Payment Plan you call at our store, select your Wheel, and take your own time to pay for it.
The Victor at 39 cents a day is a bargain. The Credenda for the price cannot be equaled. This you can get at 26 cents a day. The season is now here. Get your Wheel at once and have the use of it the entire season. Bargains in Second-Hand Wheels.
108 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
CENTRAL I. C. R. R. ROUTE
TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL TRAINS.
between VAN BUREN, SIXTIETH AND SIXTY-THIRD-STS.
EVERY FEW MINUTES.
Passengers will cross Van Buren-st. Viaduct on Lake-Front.
RATE 10 CTS. EACH WAY.
No stops between Van Buren-st. and 60th-st.
NO REDUCTION ON REGULAR SUBURBAN TRAINS from present 22-cent One Way Rate between Randolph, Van Buren, and Sixtieth-sts.

A Clock out of order shows it on the face. When the human machine goes wrong, the physiognomy tells tales. If you do not *look* well, take
Beecham's Pills
(Worth a Guinea a Box.)
(Tasteless)
25 cents a box

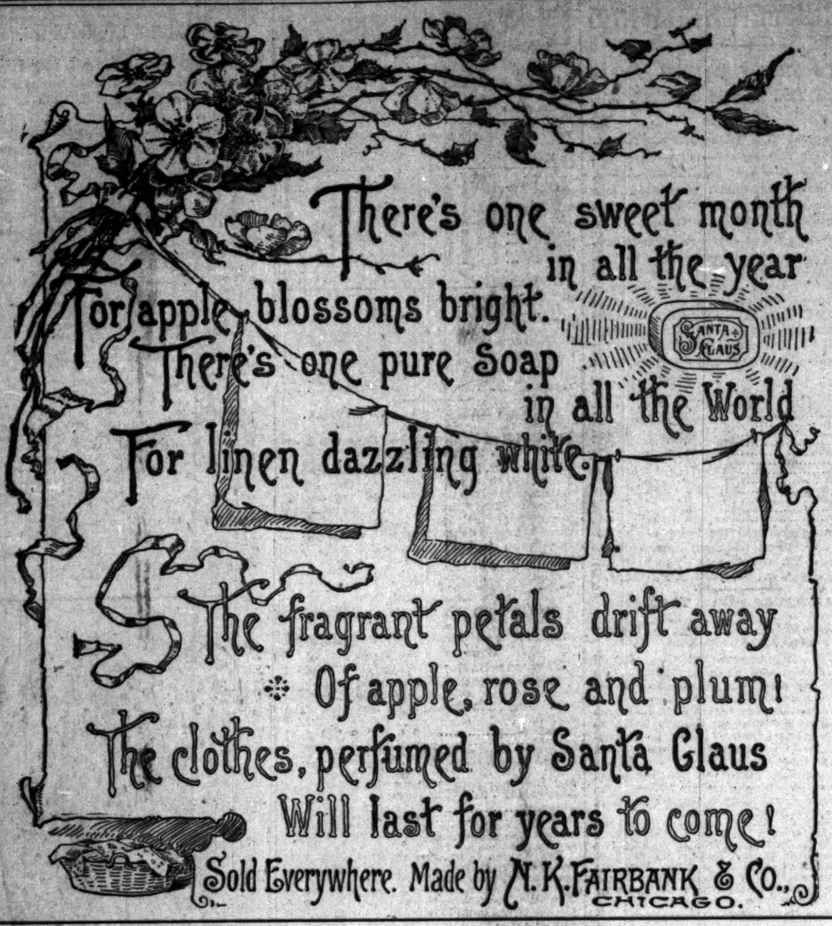


RUPTURE
$100 Reward in Case of Failure.
Dr. PARKER established in Chicago 1866. The most expert in the treatment of rupture in America.
President of the Common Sense Truss Co.
58 State-st., Chicago.
Opp. Masonic Temple.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
In stock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work.
THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO.
245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

A DIAMOND RING
At 25 CTS. per day isn't bad—Is It?
The assortment will interest you.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
103 STATE-ST. Columbus Memorial Bldg.

[Margin of facing page:]
RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
MEETING—1893.
DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five Races Each Day.
on Foreign Races.
via Illinois Central and C. B. Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND...$1.00
PARK TRACK.
60th and Madison-st.
Life in the Desert.
ORIENTAL SPLENDOR.
FIRST EXHIBITION
Afternoon, May 25,
every afternoon thereafter, at Sundays included, until grounds are ready.
ARABIAN HORSES.
Special firman of the Sultan.
DROMEDARIES, SYRIAN GOATS, SHEEP, and DONKEYS, 400 MEN and WOMEN.
and Customs of the Desert. RACES and EXCITING SPORTS. WITH LANCES AND SCIMITARS.
25c, 50c, and $1.
AV. AND MADISON-ST.
GROTTO.
OPENING
Night, May 27.
Vaudeville Theater in the World.
ISABELLE!
SERPENTINE.
REFRESHMENTS SERVED.
Military Band engaged the entire season.
ON SALE THURSDAY.
25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00.
EXCURSION.
EXCURSION
ON THE
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
WEDNESDAY
AT 2:30 p. m.
ON
Michigan
50 CENTS.
Entrance on the Viaduct.
AUDITORIUM—Tonight.
Matinee Today at 2
Grand Ballet Spectacle.
AMERICA
TOURNAMENT
Military Spectacle in the World.
SEATS AT 50 CENTS.
HOOLEY'S THEATER.
DALY'S COMPANY
TWELFTH NIGHT."
OPERA-HOUSE.
SMITH RUSSELL
PEACEFUL VALLEY.
WORLD'S FAIR.
WORLD'S FAIR
and Transportation Boat Co.
ROUND TRIP—25 CENTS.
MADISON-ST. Opera-House
Old Age and Youth!
DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON.
NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.
STANDARD THEATER.
J. T. WEST



SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison Streets.

There will be a wonderful object-lesson on view to-day. It will be in that great corner window at State and Madison Sts.

You will see in that window the finest examples of Imported Dress Goods, worth from $5 to $10 a yard.

The ticket on them will read "all at $2 a yard." It will be worth coming miles to see that window.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

China,
Glass,
Toilet Sets, &c.,
AT
10 to 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

This sale is continued for a short time before removal, owing to the delay of completing our new stores in the Columbus Memorial Building.

STATE & LAKE STS.

Liliputian Bazaar, Chicago Ill.

THE GREAT WORLD FAIR
At 36 Washington Street
—OF—
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.
Don't Fail to See our Elegant Exhibit in the Illinois State Building.

It will teach you how to dress your little ones stylish and elegant without being extravagant. If you have a to dress send for one of our DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE.

DORA SCHULZ MFG. CO., 36 Washington-st.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
—AT THE—
Oriental Art Rooms

—OF—
COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN,
212 Wabash-av.

All the beautiful goods of our Art Rooms, collected by the utmost care for this great World's Fair season, are now being sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE.
This is a forced sale, and our patrons, as well as visitors in town, are invited to take advantage of this great opportunity.
This PRIVATE SALE at great reductions will continue every day this week, and commencing next Monday our entire stock will be sold at AUCTION.

Over 2,000 Oriental Rugs
The Finest Collection ever brought together.

Innumerable Objects of Art in the way of Antique Art Furniture, Imperial Clocks and Bronzes, Tapestries, Embroideries, Miniatures, Carvings, Enamels, Porcelains, Ancient Arms, and Antiquities.
This is the Grandest Display ever made on the American Continent.
Remember, if you cannot await the auction sale you can buy anything in the collection now at private sale.
COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN, Importers,
212 Wabash-av.

ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.

CHICAGO.

WE have effected removal to our new location—
50 State-st. (Opposite Masonic Temple),
AND 71 Randolph-st.
With larger premises and increased facilities for dispatch of business we trust to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage accorded to us in the past, and for which we tender our most sincere thanks.
ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.

MOTHS

FURS Stored, Insured, and Repaired.
Absolute Security.
Moderate Charges.
Leave or send order and we will call for goods and deliver policy without delay.
A. BISHOP & CO.,
The Reliable Furriers,
156 STATE STREET.

JAS. H. WALKER CO.

Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

Selling the Surplus.

There's magnetic interest in the Surplus Stock Sale. The crowds are coming—the goods are going as NEVER before. This time it's Women's Waists and Gowns—it's a sale of correct garments at August clearing prices NOW—in May.

Handsome Percale Shirt Waists in dark colors, with dainty white spots, dots and figures—correct effects—the 60c quality—Surplus Stock Sale Price ——— 39c
—Thrifty people are "turning the corner."

Linen Cheviot Shirt Waists—deep sailor and round collars and cuffs—plaited back and front—formerly $1.25—Surplus Stock Sale Price— 69c
—"The tide is turning" 'round the corner.

Black Lawn and Sateen Shirt Waists—plaited back and front—turnover collar and cuffs—the best $1.25 quality—Surplus Stock Sale Price— 75c
—Regular values correctly stated here.

Fine French Sateen Waists—the new heliotropes, pinks, blues, etc.—with small spots and dots (as per illustration), shown in State street windows at $2.00—Surplus Sale price ——— $1.19
—Same style in Percale $1.00—were $1.50.

India Lawn House and Traveling Gowns—tucked yoke, front and back—ruffled neck and sleeves—fleur de lis and other genteel patterns—the $1.75 State-st. kind—Surplus Sale Price ——— $1.19
—It pays to come "around the corner."

A lot of India Silk Waists in navy blue and black—with neat figures and plain colors—sold everywhere for $6.00—the Surplus Sale makes them $2.75

There's no mistaking our intentions—the surplus MUST go if price will sell it.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Women's Suits. They're the choicest garments that have ever been put on the market. They're so far out of the ordinary—in style, making, fit, quality—that only Mandels' could put such prices on them.

There are Navy-Blue Storm Serge Eton Suits, that are positively worth $12.00, for ——— $6.75

There are Storm Serge Eton Suits, with fancy silk waists, that are positively worth $18.00, for ——— $12.75

There are Fine Storm Serge Eton Suits, trimmed with satin milliners' folds, deep collar, that are positively worth $30.00, for $18.00

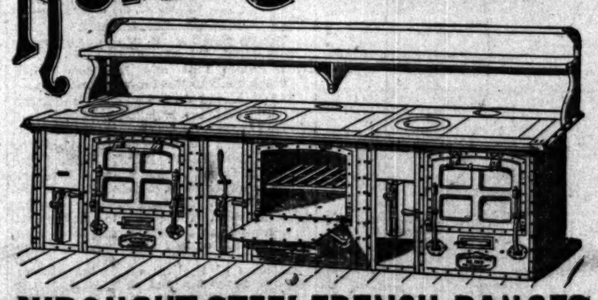
There are Figured Japan, China and India Silk Suits, full skirts with Bertha caped waist, that are positively worth $35.00 and $40, for $18.75

And here are values in Blazer Jackets that are truly remarkable:

Tan Blazers with full satin facings, positively worth $12.00, for ——— $3.50

Tan Blazers—fine English serges—full satin facings, positively worth $15.00, for ——— $5.00

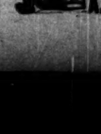
HOME COMFORT



WROUGHT STEEL FRENCH RANGES
MADE ANY LENGTH DESIRED.
HOTEL KITCHEN OUTFITTING A SPECIALTY.
WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Branch Factory: TORONTO, ONTARIO, CAN.
FAMILY RANGES No. 64 and No. 65 ARE SOLD ONLY FROM COMPANY'S WAGONS BY THEIR TRAVELING SALESMEN.
Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, $1,000,000.
258,400 Home Comfort Ranges Sold to January 1st, 1893.
See our Exhibit No. 44, Section "O" Manufacturers' Building.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 RANDOLPH-ST.
9:30 THIS MORNING:
REGULAR SALE.
Folding Beds, New and Used Furniture, 125 New and Second-Hand Carpets, General Household Goods, and General Merchandise.

Auction Sale Unclaimed Freight
This Morning, 10 O'Clock Sharp.
Cor. Jefferson and Sixteenth-sts.
WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO., Auctioneers.



Desks Folding Beds, Metal Chairs.
A. H. Andrews & Co., CHICAGO: 215 Wabash Av.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

Three Days' Sale of Wraps.

Unusual opportunity to buy new and stylish garments at very moderate cost. Only 4,000 to divide among our many thousands of customers—that means select yours now.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
Ladies' Cloth Capes, in black, navy, tan, a variety of styles. Actual value $10.00, for only $5.00.

FOR SIX DOLLARS.
Butterfly Cape Jackets, new and stylish, made of fine imported mixed cloakings, stylish lengths, extra large full sleeves. Actual value $12.00, for $6.00.

FOR SEVEN DOLLARS AND A HALF.
Ladies' Cloth Reefer Jackets, in black and navy, satin lined throughout. Actual value $12.50, for only $7.50.

THIRD FLOOR—THE NEXT THREE DAYS.

Rare Colored Dress Goods.

Are Silk Stripe Challies, all wool, worth $1.00 a yard, and a very scarce article at that. Yet we let them go for only 85c a yard.

All wool Crepe Challies, $1 quality, for only 75c.
Hop Sackings, all wool, 50 inch, for only $1.50.
Illuminated Mixtures, Cheviots, } 50 inch, all wool, worth $1.50, for $1.00.
Glorias, silk and wool, 48 and 50 inches, in stripes, plaids, checks, iridescent mixtures, and plain colors, suitable for traveling and street wear. Only $1.25 and $2.00.
3,000 All Wool Remnants, including plain and fancy weaves, mixtures, stripes, checks, etc., worth $1.25 to $2.50, all at 50c a yard.
Also 1,000 Remnants, worth 75c to $1.25, at 35c a yard.

Imported Wash Dress Goods.

French and German Linens, in Checks, Stripes, Hairline Stripes, Pin Checks, Brocades, and plain colors, for 35c and 40c.
Plaited Zephyrs, a new fabric, 44 inch, only $1.
French Organdies, fancy embroidered, only 35c and 40c.
Mulls, figured and dotted, only 50c.
Japanese Crinkles, Fancy Dimities, } only 50c.
Crepe Zephyrs, fancy stripes, only 35c.
Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, great variety, only 25c.
English Percales, printed, soft finish, only 25c.
This Season's Remnants, values 50c to 75c, lengths from 2 to 9 yds., all at 25c a yard.
Also 1,500 Remnants, worth 50c, slightly soiled, 12½c.

Stamped Linens at Half Price

the rest of this week, in our Fancy Goods Department on the Second Floor.

Hemstitched Stamped Linens—
Trays and Squares—25c each.
Large Squares——45c and 65c each.
Scarfs——65c each.
Hemstitched and Drawn Work, fine quality,
Trays, Squares, and Scarfs, 45c, 65c, 95c each.
Tinted Squares, 25c, 45c, 65c each.
Drapery Silks, new artistic designs, 50c a yard.
Embroidery Silks for working these goods.
Complete line of Brainerd and Armstrong's fast color embroidery silks.

25 Per Cent Discount on Boys' Clothing,

on the Second Floor, Main Department. All exhibited on Special Counters.
Spring Weight, seasonable garments.

The small Sherwood Suits, with vest, 4—8 years,
Short Pants Suits, Two Pieces, 4—14 years,
Children's Kilt Suits, 2½—5 years,
Children's Spring Overcoats,
ALL AT ONE-FOURTH DISCOUNT FROM MARKED PR

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Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

LOOKING FORWARD.

How a Socialist Millennium Would Work.

HERR RICHTER'S PICTURE

A Vivid Description of the Condition of Germany.

RUIN UNDER UTOPIAN RULE.

Organized State Slavery, Disappointment, Failure, Misery.

DELUSIONS OF MARX, BEBEL, ET AL.

Herr Eugen Richter, who is by common consent the most brilliant parliamentary leader in the German Reichsrath, has now attained fame as a writer. His "Pictures of the Future" is having a sale in Germany comparable with that which Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" secured in the United States some four years ago. Herr Richter has brought a vivid and practical imagination to the task of delineating what might be the incidents of an attempt to realize such a collectivist ideal as Mr. Bellamy's. The majority of men have but meager imaginative powers. They cannot think out for themselves in advance what would happen if this, that, or the other were introduced into their lives or surroundings. Hence the utility of such works as Bellamy's on the one hand and Richter's on the other. Bellamy's vision naturally fascinates the ardent and sympathetic, while Richter's, on the contrary, restores them to cold actualities.

IN THE SCHLOSSPLATZ, IN WHAT WAS FORMERLY THE SCHLOSSFREIHEIT, THE THRONGS WERE CLOSELY PACKED.

It is always more pleasant to be told that all will go well than to see the sober reverse of the medal and to be compelled to realize the price that will have to be paid for all these fine things.

But mankind today does not wish to make a blind exodus towards millenniums, Socialist or otherwise, and prefers to take care beforehand and ascertain all that can be known about the probable character and duration of the preliminary wanderings in the wilderness that lies between the Egypt of the present and the promised land of our Utopian dreams. It is to help them to a more adequate realization of the perils by the way and the difficulties that await them at the end of their journey that "Pictures of the Future" were painted.

It is rather curious that this very successful book in Germany should, as yet, have found no readers either in America or England.

The following summary, which faithfully translates the more significant parts of Herr Richter's pamphlet and synopsises the rest, is prepared by Miss Werner, a most efficient reviewer of the German periodicals. The task of preparing this synopsis of what has been called a "German antidote to Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" possibly went somewhat against the grain in Miss Werner's case, for it happens that she sympathizes much more strongly with Mr. Bellamy than with Herr Richter. The impartiality of her presentation of the gist and essence of "Pictures of the Future" is not, however, marred at any point by her dissent from the conclusions of the book and her antipathy to its general point of view.

EUGEN RICHTER.

"Pictures of the Future."

The story is told by a hard-working, conscientious, and earnest Social Democrat named Schmidt. He is a bookbinder by trade—a married man, with two sons and a little daughter. The family is a happy and united one, though the wife's father, who lives with them, is far from sharing his son-in-law's views.

The day on which the republic was declared and the red flag waved from the palace and all the public buildings of Berlin was also that on which Schmidt and his wife Paula were celebrating their silver wedding. It was made a still more joyful one for them by another family event—their eldest son's betrothal to Agnes Müller.

They have known each other for a long time, and love one another devotedly. They are both young, but thoroughly well skilled at their trades—he is a compositor, she a milliner; so, between them, they need not want. As soon as the new order of things with regard to work and dwellings has been established they will marry.

After dinner we all went out into Unter den Linden. What crowds of people! What endless rejoicings! Not a discordant note marred the celebration of our glorious victory. The police have been disbanded. The people themselves kept order in the most exemplary manner. In the Lustgarten, in the Schlossplatz, in what was formerly the Schlossfreiheit, the throngs were closely packed. The new government was assembled in the Schloss. The committee hitherto at the head of the Social Democratic party have seized the reins provisionally, while our Socialist members for the city constitute, for the present, its magistrates. Whenever one of the new rulers showed himself at the window or on the balcony the people's enthusiasm burst out afresh, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs and singing of the "Workmen's Marseillaise." In the evening there was a splendid illumination. The statues of the old Kings and Generals looked strange enough, decorated with red flags, in the glare of the crimson Bengal lights. They will not remain in their places much longer, as the statues of dead heroes of socialism will be substituted for them. It has already been resolved to place those of Marx and Lassalle in front of the university instead of the brothers Humboldt. Frederick the Great's statue on Unter den Linden will be replaced by that of our immortal Liebknecht.

In our quiet family circle we kept up, till late at night, the celebration of this (to us) doubly joyful day. Even my wife's father, who so far would have nothing to say to socialism, was in high spirits and full of sympathy. We hope soon to leave our modest lodging on the third floor, which has witnessed, indeed, much quiet happiness, but also much trouble, care, and hard work in the course of years.

The Flight of the Bourgeois.

The bourgeois are emigrating by thousands—but where can they go? Social democracy reigns all over Europe, except in England and Switzerland; and though the revolution has been so effectually suppressed in America that our cause has no chance there for many years to come, there are not sufficient vessels to transport intending emigrants thither. Let them go. Thanks to the suddenness with which the change has taken place they have been unable to carry much of their ill-gotten wealth with them. All bonds, pawn tickets, certificates of shares, bills of exchange, and bank notes have been declared void and worthless, and all means of communication, machines, tools, and implements have been confiscated for the benefit of the Socialist State.

Our party organ, the *Vorwarts*, has taken the place of the *Reichsanzeiger*. It is delivered free of cost to every dwelling. As all printing presses are government property the other papers have ceased to appear. For places outside of Berlin the *Vorwarts* appears with a local supplement.

The New Regime.

In the interval before the election of a new Reichstag, the Socialist members of the former one will form a legislative committee in order to enact the new laws necessary for carrying out the new order of things. Our party program, as drawn up in 1891 at Erfurt, has been proclaimed, provisionally, as the fundamental law of the nation. By this all the means of production, the land, the mines, quarries, machines, and tools, and all means of transport and communication have been legally declared the property of the State, or, as we now say, of society. A further law declares labor to be compulsory on all persons, male or female, from their 21st to their 65th birthday. All under the minimum age will be educated, those over the maximum supported, at the cost of the State. Private production has ceased. However, until the new system of production is fully regulated every one is to continue working at his present trade and be paid by the State. All individuals holding property not included in the above-mentioned confiscation—household furniture, wearing apparel, coin, etc.—must send in an inventory thereof to the government. All gold coins to be handed over immediately. The new government, under an energetic Chancellor, is going to work with as much zeal as practical knowledge. The army has been disbanded and no taxes are levied, as the government is to deduct the amount required for general purposes from the sum of socialistic production. Doctors and lawyers are supported by the State, and have to give the public their services gratis. The three days of the Revolution and its triumph have been declared legal holidays. A new, glorious age is dawning!

The First Rift in the Lute.

This hopeful state of things was soon troubled by the first mutterings of discontent. All savings bank books were declared worthless as the deposits had been confiscated by the State. Agnes Müller, alarmed by the reports she had heard, was about to withdraw the little capital she had been saving towards her wedding outfit, when she found to her consternation that she had lost it. A deputation of the aggrieved depositors at once made for the palace and were about to rush in, when it was discovered that the gates were not only closed but guarded by men armed with rifles. The Chancellor pacified the crowd by appearing on the balcony and announcing that the matter should at once be brought before the Legislative committee. All good patriots and honest Socialists ought to have full confidence in the justice and wisdom of the representatives of the people. This speech was received with cheers; and at this point in the proceedings the fire brigade arrived at a gallop, having been telegraphed for in the absence of a police force. They were received with laughter, and the crowd dispersed in high good humor.

A DEPUTATION OF THE AGGRIEVED DEPOSITORS AT ONCE MADE FOR THE PALACE.

The Choice of Occupation.

The next step in the new order of things was the issue of public notices, calling upon all persons between the ages of 21 and 65 to choose an occupation within the next three days, declarations to be received at all the former police and registrars' offices. Women and girls were particularly reminded that from the day of their beginning work in the State workshops they were set free from all housework at home. Children were to be taken care of in the public nurseries and schools. The principal meal of the day was to be provided by the State kitchens, and all sick persons to be sent to the hospitals, while linen was to be fetched from private houses to be washed in large central establishments. The working pay of eight hours was the same for all trades and persons.

Certificates of capacity for the work chosen had to be handed in along with the declaration, and the work the applicant had been previously engaged in had to be stated on the forms of application. No applications for employment as such were entertained from the clergy of any denomination, all expenditure of State funds for religious purposes being expressly forbidden by the Erfurt resolution of 1891. Any who might wish to do so were free to exercise this profession in their spare time, when the State working day was over.

Schmidt, his son Franz, and Agnes Müller all resolved to keep their previous occupations. Frau Schmidt applied for occupation as nurse, hoping to have her youngest child, Annie, aged 4, under her care.

The Re-establishment of a Police Force.

After the riot in front of the Schloss, the ministry resolved to reintroduce a police force of 4,000 men to be stationed in the arsenal and the adjoining barracks. To avoid reviving unpleasant memories the new force were to have brown uniforms instead of blue and wear, instead of helmets, slouched hats with red plumes in them.

After a somewhat stormy discussion in the Reichstag it was decided that the 500,000,000 marks in the savings banks should not be restored to the depositors. Great excitement followed when this result was known; several arrests were made, and the police were said to have made good use of their new weapons—so-called Todtschläger (truncheons), "after the English model." "People would need," is Schmidt's reflection, "to be as firm as I am in their Socialist convictions to be able to bear such losses cheerfully." We continue the narrative in his own words:

The Apportionment of Work.

The marriage of Agnes and Franz has been indefinitely postponed. Today the police distributed the orders for work based on the application handed in, and the plan drawn up by the government for the organization of production and consumption. Franz has, indeed, got his appointment as a compositor, but at Leipzig instead of Berlin—the latter city only requiring one-twentieth of the number of compositors formerly employed. Only quite trustworthy Social Democrats are to be employed on the *Vorwarts*, and it seems that some words Franz let fall about the savings bank business have been reported to his disadvantage. Moreover, he has his suspicions that political considerations have had some share in the distribution of work. The party of the "Young" in Berlin has been completely dispersed. One member, a paperhanger, has been sent to Inowrazlaw, and there is said to be a scarcity of paperhangers there, while there are too many here. Franz indignantly remarked that the old anti-Socialist law which banished people from their homes had come to life again in a new form. Something must be excused in a man who, just before his marriage, finds himself separated for an indefinite time from his bride.

Husband and Wife: New Style.

I tried to console him by reminding him that in the next house to ours a couple already married had been separated. The wife is going as a hospital nurse to Oppeln, the husband as a book-keeper to Magdeburg. "How can they separate man and wife? That is simply infamous!" cried Paula. My good wife forgot that marriage, under our new social conditions, is a purely private relationship and can be concluded or dissolved without the intervention of any official whatever, so that the government cannot possibly know who is married and who is not. Consequently every woman is entered on the labor register under her maiden name—the family surname being, as in all other cases, that of the mother and not of the father. When production and consumption are systematically organized, it is not possible for married people to live together, unless this arrangement will fit in with their respective places of work. The organization of labor cannot take into consideration private arrangements which may come to an end at any time.

I had obtained a situation as a bookbinder, but only a journeyman's place, though I had been a master before. This, I was told, was unavoidable, business being now carried on on so small a scale as greatly to reduce the number of masters. However, finding that on account of an error in the calculations, 500 additional inspectors would be required, I determined to apply for one of the vacancies.

Mother and Child (Ditto).

My wife has been placed as a nurse, but not in the institution where our youngest child is to be received. It is said that to prevent favoritism, and also jealousy on the part of other mothers, no woman is to be employed about a house where her own children are. This seems just, but Paula will find it very hard. It is woman's way to set their own private wishes above the interests of the State.

My daughter-in-law is to be employed, not as a milliner, but as a plain needlewoman. Millinery is much less in demand with society. The new plan of production, I hear, only takes account of what is required on a large scale. Consequently, there is only a limited demand for skill, taste, and everything which tends to raise a trade to the level of an art. Agnes said it was all the same to her what became of her, so long as she and Franz had to be kept apart. "Children," I replied, "just consider that not even a Deity could hope to please every one." "Then," said Franz, "they should let every one look out for himself. We could not have been so badly off as this under the old state of things."

Who Is to Do Unpopular Work?

I tried to pacify them by reading to them from the *Vorwarts* the government report of the applications received and the arrangements made for the distribution of labor. More men have sent in their names as game-keepers than there are hares within a 100-mile radius of Berlin. According to the applications, the government could station a porter at every doorway, and a forester at every tree, and provide every horse in the city with a groom. There were far more nursemaids on the list than kitchenmaids, more coachmen than stable-helpers. Waitresses and singers had applied by the dozen, but very few hospital nurses. Salesmen and saleswomen had applied in great numbers; also overseers, foremen, inspectors, and other superintending officials; also acrobats. Very few want work as paviours, diggers, or stokers, or, in fact, in any trade much concerned with fire; still fewer on the sewers. But what can the government do? If they tried to equalize matters by lowering the rate of wages for the popular trades and increasing it for the rest they would be transgressing the very first principles of socialism. Every kind of work which is useful to society, as Bebel always said, is of equal value to society. The law of supply and demand, which operated unchecked under the old capitalist system must not on any account be allowed to come into play now. The government intends in future to allot the disagreeable occupations to criminals, and also thinks of introducing frequent changes of work. Perhaps the desired object might be effected by putting the same workman to different kinds of work at different hours of the day. For the present matters are to be settled by lot. This is unsatisfactory to most people, but in the present transition state I do not see what else could be done.

Discontent in the Country.

It has been found necessary to organize a militia as quickly as possible to guard against possible outbreaks in the rural districts. All young men of 20 years of age must enlist within three days. The farmers show no disposition to accept the new order of things. They prefer to stick to their own bit of land if they have to work like niggers from morning till night to live by it. They might be left to follow their own fancy were it not that this would fatally counteract the whole system of organized production. The farm hands and laborers were seized with a sudden passion for change and have been streaming into the large towns, especially Berlin, with their wives and families with hardly anything to live on, but demanding food and liquor, clothes and shoes of the best, having heard that every one here is living in luxury and wanting their share of it. Of course these people have had to be carted back whence they came and this has caused much bad feeling. Regulations are being put in force to prevent people leaving their place of residence without passes or remaining away for any length of time without the sanction of the government. The universal obligation to labor must be enforced and society will tolerate no vagabondage.

And Among Women.

The last day in the Schmidts' home was a sad one. The women, especially, showed themselves heartily out of love with the new social order. Franz, too, seemed inclined to agree with his betrothed.

"Don't you remember Fräulein W——'s beautiful lectures about the emancipation of women?" asked the husband and father reproachfully—"about their equal rights in society with men? You used to be as enthusiastic over them as over Bebel's book."

"O, Fräulein W—— is an old maid who has never lived anywhere but in furnished lodgings!" was the scornful answer.

"But she may be right, for all that. Equal right and equal obligation to labor, without distinction of sex, is the foundation of socialized society. Independence of the wife, through her equal and separate earnings outside the house; no more domestic slavery, either on the part of wife or servants. This implies the diminution of labor and the transference of housework to large public institutions. No children and no old people in the house, for fear the unequal numbers of such inmates should once more produce the distinction between rich and poor. So Bebel has taught us."

"That may be all very fine, and quite mathematically reasoned out," said the old grandfather, "but it won't make people happy, August. For why? Human beings are not a flock of sheep."

"Grandfather is right," said Agnes, and threw her arms round Franz's neck, with a declaration that she did not want to be emancipated from him. Of course, after this, all reasonable explanations came to an end.

The Great Removal.

Next morning a policeman with a furniture van stopped in front of our house, saying that he had come to fetch the furniture noted on an inventory which he showed us—also an announcement in the *Vorwarts*, which we had failed to notice in all the excitement of the last few days. When my wife could not recover from her consternation at this news the official, who throughout behaved with great politeness, said: "But dear madam, how else are we to get all the furniture required for the new institutions for children, old people, and invalids?"

"Well, why don't you go to the rich people, who have their houses stuffed up to the roof with the most beautiful furniture, and take away some of theirs?"

"That's what we're doing too," chuckled the officer; "in the Thiergartenstrasse, Victoriastrasse, Regentenstrasse, and all that part, the furniture wagons are standing in files. All other traffic has been stopped for the time being. No person is to keep more than two beds, and enough of other things to furnish two or three large rooms. But all that is not enough. Just consider that, out of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Berlin, the magistracy has to provide for 900,000 persons under 21, and 100,000 old people over 65. Besides that, ten times as many beds will be wanted in the hospitals for additional patients. Where are we to get all this without robbing some people? Besides, what do you want with the beds, and all those tables and cupboards, when the old gentleman, and the lad here, and this little girl have left?"

"Yes," said my wife, "but what are our dear ones to do when they come on a visit?"

"Why, we're going to leave you six chairs!"

"But I meant to stay," said my wife.

"I'm afraid you won't be able to manage that," said the policeman; "you'll scarcely have room at your new place."

It turned out that my dear wife's somewhat too lively imagination had deluded her into the belief that when the great distribution of dwellings came off some nice little villa at the West End would fall to our share in which we should be able to keep one or two spare rooms for visitors. It is true that my Paula had no ground for this idea—for Bebel constantly asserted that "domestic accommodation ought to be limited to what is strictly necessary." She tried to comfort herself with the idea that, after all, her father and the children would have their own beds to sleep in after the change; but here, too, she was disappointed. We were told that everything was to be collected together, sorted, and finally distributed as should be found most fitting.

Alas for the Lares and Penates!

This occasioned new lamentations. The big armchair had been our present to grandfather on his last birthday. It was still as good as new, and the old man always found it so cozy. Annie's crib had served all our children in turn. The big wardrobe, which we had afterwards given up to father, was one of the first things we had bought after our wedding, paying by installments. It was hard work enough before we furnished our house completely. Everything in the house had a piece of our life history sticking to it; and it was hard to see it all disappear, like the contents of a second-hand shop, never to be seen again.

But we could not help it. The furniture was carted away, and in the evening the children and my wife's father were fetched by another policeman. We were not allowed to accompany them. "The crying and howling may as well stop sooner as later," said the constable, gruffly. And he was not altogether wrong. Old-fashioned sentimentality does not suit with the spirit of the new age. Now, when the Fraternity of Man is beginning, and millions are clasped in loving embrace, it behooves us to raise our eyes above the petty bourgeois relationships of a past and conquered time. I said this to my wife when we were by ourselves—but it was horribly quiet and lonely in the deserted rooms. We had not been alone like that since the first year of our marriage. She interrupted my expostulations by wondering how grandfather and the children would sleep that night. "True, Annie was almost asleep when the policeman came to fetch her. I do hope they have given in her clothes all right, and put on her flannel nightgown, so that she won't catch cold. She always throws off the cover in her sleep. I put the nightgown on the top of the things, with a note for the nurse pinned to it." Well, we shall have to get used to everything.

The New Coinage.

The Secretary of the Treasury has at length devised a circulating medium which shall fulfill all the legitimate functions of such, while at the same time preventing the rise of a capitalistic class. It has no intrinsic value, but merely consists in orders on the state as the sole possessor of all articles which would otherwise be for sale. Every worker in the service of the state receives every fortnight a certificate, made out in his or her name and having the owner's photograph on the cover to prevent its being used by any one else. Even under equality of wages there is no equality of consumption, so that the more economical persons might, unless measures were taken to prevent it, render the rest more or less dependent on them and so erect a capitalist class. The certificates, renewable every fourteen days, consist of detachable coupons, which have their assigned value, one being marked for lodging, one for dinner, etc. They must not be detached by the holder, but by the official to whom they are paid. Besides the above there is a bread coupon entitling the holder to his portion of bread (700 grammes per day). The rest, of various nominal values, may be spent as he pleases. As every coupon is stamped with the number of the certificate it is taken from and an official list of the holders is kept the government is enabled to know in the most detailed manner how every citizen spends his money. Any person who has not used up all his coupons at the end of the fortnight can have the remainder placed to his credit on the new certificate, but his savings must not be allowed to pass the limit of 60 m. ($15), which ought to be sufficient for all reasonable requirements. All that is saved beyond this limit goes to the public treasury.

The New Homes.

The great lottery has taken place, and we have moved into our new abode; but it is not exactly an improvement. We lived in Berlin, S. W., on the third floor in the front house, and have now, as it happens, been assigned to a lodging on the third floor at the back of the same house. This was a great disappointment to my wife, and to myself, too. True, we did not require so many rooms as before, nor a kitchen; but I had hoped for two or three nice bright rooms somewhere. Instead of this we have a room with one window, and a smaller one next it. Both are lower pitched and darker than our old home, and there is no additional accommodation of any sort.

However, there has been fair play as far as possible. Our magistrates are honest, and it is only a knave who gives more than he has. From the census taken under the old condition of affairs it appears that there were 1,000,000 living rooms for the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Berlin. But the recent need for increased public accommodations, for hospitals, wash-houses, eating-houses, etc. (which can be only in part supplied by former public buildings, shops, offices, etc.), has greatly reduced this proportion. About 1,000,000 young and old people having been placed in schools and almshouses, there remains about a room apiece for the other 1,000,000 of the population, and to prevent all unfairness these rooms have been distributed by lot. This having taken place, individuals were at liberty to exchange with others, so that married couples who had been separated got a chance to secure adjoining rooms. It is true that some were not very eager to take advantage of this facility. The room first allotted to me was not in the same house as the one Paula had obtained, but I was fortunately able to exchange with a young man whose lot had been the little dark room next my wife's, so that we are able to remain together, as we hope to do to our lives' end.

Our lodging is too small to hold even the furniture that was left us after the removal of our dear ones. We put in all that would go, but had to leave several articles in the street. Many other people are in the same fix; and the furniture thus abandoned has been taken to supplement the deficiencies still existing in the public institutions.

We do not intend to let these things trouble us. The task of the new society is to organize, in place of a sordid, narrow, private existence, a full and magnificent social life, which, with its perfectly arranged institutions for physical and intellectual nutriment of all kinds, for recreation and sociability, provides for all human beings without distinction that which could hitherto be enjoyed only by a privileged few. The opening of the State kitchens tomorrow is to be followed shortly by the opening of the State theaters.

The Public Kitchens.

It was a truly admirable achievement to open today throughout Berlin 1,000 State kitchens at a stroke, as it were, each one calculated to feed 1,000 people. But any one who supposes that these kitchens would resemble the big hotels of former days, where a luxurious bourgeoisie reveled in refined gluttony will be disappointed. Of course in the kitchens of the socialized State there are no black-coated waiters, no menus a yard long, or anything of that kind. Even the smallest details of the management are prescribed by the authorities. No one is accorded the slightest preference in any matter. No person can choose his own eating house, but must go to that of the district he lives in. The principal meal of the day takes place between noon and 6 p. m. Every one presents himself at the eating house to which he is assigned, either in the dinner hour, or when work is over for the day.

I find that, except Sundays, my wife and I can never dine together, as we have been accustomed to do for the last twenty-five years, as our respective hours of work will not admit of it. On entering the dining room, you have to let the cashier detach your dinner coupon from your money certificate, and receive from him the number of your place. As soon as the place becomes vacant, you fetch your portion from the side table. Policemen are present to keep order. These men (the force has now been increased to 12,000), it is true, made themselves rather objectionable today, but the dining-room was certainly very crowded. Berlin is proving too narrow for the glorious institutions of Social Democracy.

At the State Restaurant.

Every man takes his place just as he comes from work. Opposite me a chimney sweep was seated next a miller, which was more amusing for the former than the latter. The seats are somewhat cramped, so that people's elbows are apt to come into collision with each other. However, the meal does not last long; in fact, the time is almost too short. The policeman stands by, watch in hand, and when the regulation number of minutes has passed, your place must be immediately given up to the man standing behind you.

After all, it is inspiring to know that the same thing is being cooked on the same day in every one of the 1,000 State kitchens. As the management of each one knows exactly how many people have to be provided for—and these people are spared the embarrassment of choosing from a menu what they would like to eat—all the waste is avoided, which formerly in the bourgeois restaurants raised the price of provisions so enormously. This saving is one of the greatest triumphs of socialism.

At first it was intended, our neighbor the cook tells us, to have a selection of various dishes at each dining-room so that the earlier comers would have a choice and later ones take what was left, but it was felt that this would be an injustice to those whose work detained them till a late hour.

Equal Rations All Round.

All portions are equal. A greedy person who, in defiance of Socialist principles, today demanded a second helping was mercilessly laughed at. The idea that women should have smaller portions was from the beginning rejected as inconsistent with the equal rights and obligations of both sexes. It is true that men of large frame and extensive appetites have to be content with the same. But for those who in their days of bourgeois opulence ate more than they required such limitations can only be good. It should be added that those who find their share more than they can eat are quite at liberty to divide it with their neighbors.

As our neighbor tells us, the ministry have based their dietary scale on a scientific calculation of the quantities of albumen, fat, and carbo-hydrates needful to maintain the human body in a healthy condition. Every one has daily on an average 150 grammes of meat, and, in addition, rice, porridge, or pulse (either peas, beans, or lintels), and abundance of potatoes. Thursdays there is always sauerkraut and pease pudding. The list of the dishes cooked every day for the whole week is posted up on all the advertisement pillars.

No more people without food or shelter! Every one provided for! The thought of having achieved even this much is enough to make one forget many inconveniences involved in the changed state of things. It is true that the portion of meat might be a little larger. But our government, with commendable prudence, did not wish to provide more at first than the previous average daily consumption. Later everything will be on a wider and more generous scale, when we have perfected the new arrangements and overcome the difficulties of the transition state.

The Way the Wife Takes Things.

One thing only troubles me—the way my dear wife takes things. She has become very nervous and irritable and gets worse every day. In all the twenty-five years of our marriage we have never had so many unpleasant explanations as since the revolution. The public kitchens do not please her. The food, she says, is such as you would get in barracks—not what any one would cook at home. The meat is boiled to shreds, the soup watery, and so on. And if she knows a week beforehand what she is to have for dinner every day it is quite enough to take away her appetite. And yet, in the old days, she often complained to me that things were so dear she really did not know what to get for our meals. It used to be quite a relief to her if she had no cooking to do on a Sunday, when we went, as we did now and then, on a little excursion into the country. Well—women always find fault with any food that is not cooked by themselves.

A Vexatious Incident.

Our Chancellor is less popular than he was. I am all the more sorry for this, as there could not be a more honest, energetic, and hard-working statesman or a more consistent Social Democrat. But I find that other people are less sensible than myself. Any one who is inconvenienced by the new order of things, or disappointed in his expectations, throws all the blame on our Chancellor. Many of the women are specially bitter against him since the change of hours and the opening of the public kitchens. It is even said that a reactionary party is being formed among them. My wife, of course, does not belong to it, and I hope Agnes does not.

Reports have been spread that the Chancellor is an aristocrat in disguise. He is said not to clean his own boots, or brush his own clothes, and to have his dinner fetched from the eating house of his district by a man employed for the purpose. This, if true, would be a serious infraction of the principle of social equality; but is it true? In any case the feeling against him was so strong that he was hooted when driving home from the Thiergarten, and pelted with mud as he entered the Schloss by a crowd composed chiefly of women. He kept his temper, took no notice of their insults, and would not allow any arrests to be made.

ANNIE WAS ALMOST ASLEEP WHEN THE POLICEMAN CAME TO FETCH HER.

The Boot-Blacking Question and the Ministerial Crisis.

The Chancellor has sent in his resignation. All well-disposed people will sincerely regret this, especially after yesterday's incident. But the Chancellor is said to be suffering from overwork and nervous excitement, and no wonder, for the work of his position is a hundred times heavier and more trying than it ever was in the bourgeois days. He has been deeply hurt by the ingratitude of the people and the occurrence at the Schloss gates was the last straw.

It is now known that the Chancellor, some time ago, laid a detailed memorial before the Ministry of State, the consideration of which has been continually postponed. He now insists on an immediate settlement of the question, and has published his petition in the *Vorwaerts*. It sets forth that some allowance ought to be made for special circumstances, and that, for his part, he cannot get on without the services of other people. The eight-hours' day is quite out of the question for the Chancellor, unless, indeed, three Chancellors were appointed to work eight-hour shifts in the course of the day and night. As it is, he has been obliged to waste a great deal of time and strength every morning in cleaning his boots, brushing his coat, putting his room to rights, getting his breakfast, etc.; and in consequence of this, important affairs of State, which could only be attended to by him in person, have been unavoidably delayed. If he does not want to appear before foreign ambassadors with the buttons off his coat he is forced to do all his mending himself—it is well known that he is a bachelor—as it is not always convenient to wait till the man from the public mending establishment calls round for his clothes. All this loss of time might have been saved with advantage to the community by allowing him a servant. Dining at the eating-house of his district was very trying on account of the numbers of people with requests to make, who fairly hunted him down there. As for driving out in the Thiergarten in the government carriage, the Chancellor says he has only done it when his time was too limited to allow of his taking air and exercise in any other way.

All this sounds very plausible, but it cannot be denied that the Chancellor's petition has contravened the principle of social equality, and is calculated to reintroduce domestic slavery; since what he demands for himself might with equal reason be demanded by all other Ministers and government officials—perhaps by others also. On the other hand, it is certainly disastrous if all the machinery of State (on whose correct working in our vast organizations so much depends) is to get out of gear because the Chancellor of the empire has to brush his boots or sew on his buttons before he can receive a deputation. This question is of deeper and wider importance than might at first sight seem to be the case. But I cannot think that so thoroughly honest and efficient a man will be thrown out by this difficulty at the very opening of his career.

Emigration Prohibited.

The government difficulty has not yet been settled, and in the meantime a law has been enacted against unauthorized emigration. The Socialist State rests on the universal obligation to labor, just as the former State rested on the conscription. Men of an age for military service were not then allowed to emigrate, nor is it possible under our system to allow persons of legal working age to leave the country. Old people past work and babies in arms may emigrate if they like, but persons who owe their education and training to the State ought to stay to the end of their working life. At first it was only people who had hitherto lived on their incomes that emigrated with their families. Having been accustomed to do nothing but cut off coupons and sign receipts they did so little when really set to work that their services could well be dispensed with. The emigration of the painters, sculptors, and many of the writers, too, would have been no great loss. These gentlemen were not pleased with the arrangements for wholesale production. They objected to working under superintendence in the workshops, on the State's account. Well, let them go! We have volunteer poets in plenty who will mount Pegasus in their spare time in honor of Social Democracy. Nothing had been asked of the painters and sculptors but to devote their works to the community instead of laying them at the feet of a bloated bourgeoisie. But this did not by any means suit these slaves of Mammon. The only drawback connected with their absence is the impossibility of setting up the statues of our dead heroes of progress, so soon as we had hoped, on Unter den Linden.

WITH A BUNDLE OF CLOTHES UNDER HIS ARM.

The Flight of the Really Useful.

As for those writers who criticise everything and whose profession is to spread discontent among the people they can easily be dispensed with under a polity resting on the will of the majority. It has, therefore, hitherto been unnecessary to prohibit emigration. But it is a perplexing fact that of late increasing numbers of really useful people who understand their business are leaving the country for England, America, and Switzerland. Architects and engineers, chemists, doctors, schoolmasters, and professors, also competent foremen, pattern makers, all sorts of technically trained artisans are emigrating wholesale. This may be explained by a deplorable pride of intellect. These people imagine themselves to be something better than the rest and cannot put up with receiving the same wages as any honest unskilled workman. But Bebel was right when he wrote: "Whatever a man is society has made him so. Ideas are a product generated by the Zeitgeist in the head of the individual." Truly the Zeitgeist had sadly gone astray in the former state of society. Hence such egregious conceit. But when the new generation, trained up under socialist influences and penetrated by a noble ambition, is able to devote all its powers to the common good we shall be able to do without the services of those aristocrats. Till then it is our duty to remain in Germany. Therefore it is only right that the laws against emigration should be strictly enforced and to this end the coast and the Swiss frontier will have to be vigilantly guarded. The standing army will be increased for the purpose and the frontier patrols will have orders to shoot down all fugitives.

Shortly after this the Chancellor resigned. His successor, a less energetic man and more of an opportunist, at once made a bold bid for popularity by dining at the public eating house, and afterwards appearing on Unter den Linden with a bundle of clothes under his arm, which he was carrying to the State mending establishment.

In the Workshops of the State.

I have at last been promoted to the post of workshop inspector, promised me long ago by a friend now in the government, and no longer have to work as a journeyman bookbinder. I wish that Franz could also get away from his compositor's desk at Leipzig. Not that either of us despises his trade, but my son feels just as I do—work, as it now goes on in the public workshops, is not at all to our minds. After all, one doesn't work only to keep the life in one. Schiller was only a bourgeois, yet I always liked his lines:

> Das ist es, was den Menschen zieret,
> Und dazu ward ihm der Verstand,
> Dass er im innern Herzen spüret,
> Was er erschafft mit seiner Hand.

I fear our mates in the workshop scarcely understand the feeling. One would think it was only a place to kill time in. The word of command is, "Slowly, slowly, so that the next man can keep up." Piecework no longer exists. It is true that it was incompatible with equality of wages and hours of work. But now that "the money is certain," Franz writes, they say: "If the work isn't done today it will be done tomorrow." Industry and zeal are looked upon as stupidity and narrow-mindedness. And why should a man work hard when he doesn't get a bit further in life than the lazy ones? I think Franz is less in the wrong than usual.

The Apotheosis of Laziness.

I cannot describe the loss in material and tools that goes on through inattention and carelessness. I don't know what I should have done in the days when I was a master had I been plagued with apprentices like the men I now have to do with. The other day, when they had once more passed all bounds, my patience came to an end, and I made them a little speech, which I think was not bad.

"Mates! Society expects every man to do his duty! We have now only eight hours' work. You are old Social Democrats. Our great Bebel once hoped that under the new state of things a 'moral atmosphere' would impel every one to do his level best. Remember, comrades, we are not working for exploiters and capitalists, but for society. Through society our efforts will in the end benefit every one of us."

"Well preached!" was the response I met with. "What a pity there are no parsons required now. Bebel promised us a four hours' working day instead of an eight hours' one. Society is very big. Am I to worry myself to death for the 50,000,000 of society, while the other 49,999,999 are not such fools? What shall I buy for the 1-50,000,000, if I really do get it back out of the surplus of my labor?"

Then they sang in chorus:

> If the company don't suit you,
> You may look out for another that do.

The Decay of Discipline.

Since then I have said nothing more. Franz has had a similar experience. His paper is seldom ready on time, though more compositors are at work on each sheet than formerly. As the evening goes on, more and more beer is drank in the office, and the printers' errors become more and more numerous.

There are superintendents and foremen as there used to be; but they are chosen by the workmen, and got rid of when no longer agreeable to their subordinates, so that they are anxious to keep on good terms with the ringleaders and the majority. Those who do not concur in this system fare badly, being illtreated by both master and men; and one can no more escape from such a workshop than a soldier from his company when the non-commissioned officer has a grudge against him. The late Chancellor understood the evils of this state of things, and did his best to counteract them. An act for maintaining the discipline of the workshops was passed, chiefly in consequence of his efforts, but it remains for the most part a dead letter. Where there is no accuser there is no judge. Our only consolation is that these are the necessary evils incident to a transition period, and we may hope for their cessation when, their causes having been removed, a new generation has grown up under healthier auspices.

The Fate of the Children.

This afternoon my wife at last received permission to go to see Annie. The regulations of the great institutions only allow parents to visit their children in a certain rotation. Paula had looked forward eagerly to her turn, and had packed a basket with sweets and toys, such as Annie always loved, to take with her. To her great grief, however, she was obliged to give up the basket on entering. No child, she was told, is allowed to have any playthings all to itself, as this would interfere with its training in the principles of social equality. The same would apply to cakes and the like. They would only give occasion for jealousy and quarreling, and disturb the regular order and routine of meals in the establishment. Paula had not yet heard of this new regulation, as she has of late been employed in the kitchen, and not about the children.

She was also disappointed in the joy of meeting again. The new surroundings had made the child less at her ease with her mother. It is true that the separation had not lasted so very long, but with children as young as Annie the rule is "Out of sight, out of mind"! Besides, unluckily enough, the thought of seeing her mother again had always been connected in her mind with the idea of sweets and toys, and when my wife arrived with empty hands it was a disappointment. She thought Annie was looking pale and somewhat changed. Perhaps the changed way of life, different diet, etc., are the cause. The most exact order prevails in the institution. But—as is said to be the case in all our institutions—everything has to be done on a very economical scale as yet; and the large numbers do not allow of any very careful treatment of individuals. And yet children often alter in appearance very rapidly. If Annie were at home with us her mother would feel no uneasiness. Of course, as it is the case is different and the mother is apt to imagine all sorts of dangers.

The State's Deputy Mother.

My wife was especially excited by her interview with the lady Superintendent of the institution. The latter hashly cut short Paula's complaints of the separation between little children and their parents with the words: "We've got lamentations of that sort to listen to every day here! Why, even the dumb beasts soon get over it when you take their young ones from them; and surely a woman, who is a rational being, ought to learn to put up with it!"

Paula was inclined to complain to the directors of the rudeness of this lady, but I advised her not to do so, as she would probably visit her vexations on Annie. The Superintendent has never had a child of her own—in fact, she has never been married, and cannot succeed in getting a husband even now, though she is said to have taken advantage of the new status of women by making more than one offer.

My wife had not yet returned from her long walk to the institution when grandfather arrived. The old man had some difficulty in finding his way up the steep, dark stairs to our new abode. I was glad, after all, that Paula was not present; her father's complaints would have made her heart still heavier.

THE NEW SURROUNDINGS HAD MADE THE CHILD LESS AT EASE WITH HER MOTHER.

The Miseries of the Aged.

It is true they were merely external and minor matters that he complained of. But old people have a way of becoming attached to such little habits as those whose abrupt breaking off he feels so much. His health, too, he thinks is not so good as it was—he suffers from all sorts of aches and pains. I could perceive no change outwardly; but he has more time to think about himself now than formerly, when in our family circle he had one thing and another to distract his attention. He used to like, too, to sit in my workshop and try to make himself useful. Not that he could do much, but it was always an occupation for him. It is no kindness to old people to give them nothing to do, for work of one kind or another—let it be ever so light—keeps up their interest in life, keeps them in touch with the present generation, and preserves them from bodily and mental decay.

I could not let the old man go back to his institution alone, and unluckily, while I was out with him—my wife, too, being still absent—our Ernst came to see us and found the door locked.

Uniformity of Education.

He told a neighbor's son and former companion of his that an unconquerable homesickness had driven him to take advantage of a free hour or two to visit his parents. He cannot, do what he will, get used to the institution. The everlasting reading, writing, and learning by heart—in one word, studying—is not to his taste. He wants to become a hard worker and only learn what has reference to his trade. I am convinced that he has in him the making of a thorough good workman. Our Minister of Education, however, shares the opinion of Bebel—that all human beings are born with very much the same sort of intellect and, therefore, till they begin their special technical training in their eighteenth year, all should alike go through the same intellectual education.

Theaters and Concerts.

Amusements, as well as other things, are now provided by the State. Open-air concerts are given in all the squares of Berlin. Every theater gives two performances daily and Sundays three. At first there was a mischievous degree of preference shown. Classical plays, intended for the glorification of social Democracy, were acted to empty benches, while variety theaters were so crowded that not an apple could have fallen to the ground. But now the municipality has arranged a list of pieces to be acted in a certain order at the various theaters of the city and the places are disposed of by lot by the managers. My wife and I have always been peculiarly unlucky—drawing places where she could hear nothing and I could see nothing. She is slightly deaf and I am short-sighted—both are defects incompatible, in the theater at least, with social equality.

The public dances, too, have given rise to much discontent and disputing. These and other causes have induced a large number of ladies (themselves, however, mostly of mature years) to join the party of the "Young." As women now possess the suffrage, this means a considerable increase in the Opposition at the next general election, which is shortly coming on.

The Woes of Womankind.

My wife and Agnes are just now sitting up late, night after night, at clandestine dressmaking. As workshop-inspector, it would, strictly speaking, be my duty to inform against them for overproduction by exceeding the maximum working hours. However, they are not included among the fifty persons legally allotted to my superintendence. They are more talkative even than their wont when such work is in hand. If I rightly understand them, they have been unable to find what they wanted in the stores, and are altering other dresses to suit their requirements. They vie with each other in abusing the new stores. No more shop windows, or advertisements, or sending out of price lists. One doesn't know, they complain, what new things are to be had, and how prices go. The salesmen appointment by the State are as short and gruff as the officials at the railway ticket offices. Of course, the competition between different shops has entirely ceased. Every one is assigned to a particular shop for particular articles, as required by the organized system of production and consumption.

Of course, it is all the same to the salesman whether one buys anything or not. Some of them even look ill-tempered when the shop door opens and disturbs them in the midst of an interesting conversation or reading. The more articles one wants to see, the more inquiries one has to make about the quality, etc., of the stuff—the more morose does he become. Sooner than fetch what is wanted from another department of the stores he will say that it is not in stock at all. Ready-made clothes are a great source of trouble. If they do not fit when tried on it is exceedingly difficult to convince the salesman of the fact; and if you do not succeed you have either to take the article for better or worse, or bring an action against the governmental department concerned.

Lawsuits on the Cheap.

It is true that going to law cannot be called expensive. Legal advice (as decreed by the Erfurt Assembly of 1891) can always be had for nothing, and in consequence of this the number of Judges and lawyers has had to be increased tenfold. This, however, is still insufficient, as the complaints of goods supplied by the State workshops, of the quality of the board and lodging supplied at the public cost, of official insolence, etc., are innumerable.

The courts are unable, with eight hours' sittings, to keep their work within the bounds of the calendar though the lawyers certainly have no interest in keeping suits dragging on for any length of time. On the contrary the complaint is that since the abolition of fees and their appointment as State officials they scarcely listen to their clients and get through their work as quickly as they can regardless of anything else. All people, except those to whom legal proceedings afford a pleasant excitement, prefer to put up with any wrong rather than the worry and loss of time entailed by a lawsuit.

It is sad to see that offenses against property are on the increase, in spite of the disappearance of gold and silver. Embezzlement and cheating of all kinds goes on in the workshops, and thefts of money certificates are of frequent occurrence. Hitherto I had consoled myself with hoping for an improved state of things once the transition period had passed, but I cannot conceal from myself that matters are becoming worse and worse.

The Flight of Franz.

We have been living through some terrible days. Early Sunday morning Franz unexpectedly came to see us, on his way to Stettin, to which town he told me he had been transferred. My wife did not seem surprised by his arrival, but was unaccountably excited at his departure. She sobbed, clung to his neck, and seemed as if she could not let him go. Franz, too, took leave of me as though he never expected to see me again. I did not see Agnes. She was to meet him at the station.

Wednesday I was reading the newspaper to my wife and came to a paragraph stating that some would-be emigrants had been shot down by the frontier patrols. She shrieked out "Where?" and when I answered "In Sassnitz Roads" she fainted away. With difficulty I brought her back to consciousness, and she told me, in broken words, that Franz and Agnes had left together Sunday, not for Stettin, but for Sassnitz in Rügen, in order to sail for America. The newspaper further related in detail that the Danish mail steamer had touched at Sassnitz and been boarded by the patrol on the search for emigrants—that the latter when found had resisted, and been forcibly brought on shore again.

We passed some fearful hours of suspense till the next number of the *Vorwaerts* appeared with the list of those killed and placed under arrest. Franz's and Agnes' names were not among them. What had become of them?

My wife told me she had known of their intention for a long time. On a former visit Franz had opened the matter to her, and she had given him a little secret hoard of gold pieces (saved up in former years) to pay his passage by the foreign ship. He would have left then, but Agnes was still unwilling. She could not yet make up her mind to leave all her other friends. Her own circumstances, however, soon caused her to take a different view.

The Tyranny of the Foreman.

Formerly she had worked quietly at her trade, in her parents' house, only carrying the finished goods to the shop. Now, however, she had to pass the day in a large workroom, with all sorts of women, some of them of doubtful character. Her modesty was shocked by the conversations which went on and the character of the intercourse which prevailed between the workers and the male superintendents. Complaints only made matters worse, and her good looks soon made her the object of unceasing pursuit by one of the foremen. He revenged himself for all her efforts

at repelling him by annoyances of all kinds in the course of her work. Such things may have happened formerly under similar circumstances. But in those cases escape was always possible by seeking employment elsewhere. But, as things are, many foremen consider the girls almost as slaves delivered helplessly into their hands. The higher officials are not unaware of what goes on, but they themselves often take advantage of their position quite as culpably, and are therefore very lenient in their judgment of the cases brought to their knowledge. Nothing remains, then, for the relatives, or betrothed lovers of the girls, but to take the law into their own hands. Cases of assault and battery, even of manslaughter or murder, such as we hear of every day in the inspectors' conferences, are the result.

The New Underground Railway.

Agnes, whose father is dead, had no protector in Berlin. Her letters drove Franz to desperation and ripened his resolution, with which Agnes was now completely in accord. My wife helped them in their preparations, without telling me. At last the eventful Sunday came, which caused us such anxious suspense. After a week of it, we received a letter, mailed from the English coast. They had not been on board the Danish steamer after all. The fisherman in whose cottage they had lodged at Sassnitz was a distant relation of my wife's. The coast population of that region is thoroughly disaffected, because the new state of things has deprived them of the source of income which they previously had in the summer visitors. For the socialized State only allows such persons to go to the seaside for whom sea air and bathing have been expressly ordered after examination by a medical committee.

Our fisher, being a cautious man, opposed the young couple's intention of sailing by one of the mail steamers, as the latter have been supervised of late with the utmost strictness. He profited by the opportunity of the patrol being occupied on board the Danish steamer, took them out to sea in his own boat, and happily got them on board an English cargo steamer returning from Stettin. The English, whose trade has been much injured by the new order in Germany, are always glad to express their contempt for our government by welcoming fugitive emigrants. Agnes and Franz reached England safely, after a short passage, and are now on their way to New York.

Foreign Complications.

The new Chancellor was shortly after this forced to resign, chiefly in consequence of discontent in the rural districts. Foreign complications also ensued. Other States complained of the loss they had suffered in the destruction of foreign bonds and all similar papers. This was not to be wondered at on the part of the English—those "egotistic Manchester men," and their cousins, the Americans, who would have none of social democracy. They could not reconcile themselves to the fact of the continent being set free from debt to England. Yet even these hardened money-grubbers might have reflected that Germany has lost by the destruction of all those papers far more than she has gained.

Other grounds of complaint are the quality of the goods manufactured in Germany, and the constant breach of time contracts. Even those nations which had accepted social democracy refuse to import their products except for cash, and declare that they no longer have any demand for mere luxuries, such as plush, shawls, embroideries, gloves, pianos, fine glassware, and many other German specialties. Foreigners who consider their interests injured try to compensate themselves by seizing German vessels and cargoes whenever they can; and the conveyance of German emigrants on foreign ships is a constant source of irritation.

The Death of Poor Little Annie.

The government remained in power by a majority of one-third, having obtained two-thirds of the total number of votes. This result, however, proves nothing as to the personal inclinations of the voters. For how can you expect independent thought and action of a man whose whole existence is dependent on the government for the time being? I myself had originally intended to vote against the government, but under the pressure of fresh sorrow changed my mind and voted for it. I feared that otherwise I might be transferred to some distant province, and then what would become of me and my wife? For we have just lost our youngest child—little Annie. She was carried off suddenly in the night by the croup, and her mother calling in the morning, unaware of any illness, and asking to see the child was coldly informed of her death, and taken into the mortuary to see the body. The shock was so great that she had to be removed to the hospital at once. How it happened who can say? It is impossible, in these great institutions, to give all the care and attention necessary to delicate children. We have not ventured to tell my wife's father. The child, our only girl, was very dear to him, and I fear, in his present state of health, he could scarcely bear up against the blow.

Deficit All Round.

The new Chancellor has opened the Reichstag with the astounding statement that the country spends 1,000,000,000 marks more than it produces. It is a wonder that this fact should have been kept a secret till after the elections, but it is high time it should be known and investigated now.

For some time past it has been noticeable that something was wrong. If one wanted to buy something with a labor certificate one was frequently told that the stores were just out of that particular article, and that it would be some time before there was more in stock. The fact is, as now appears, that the cause was not a greater demand, but a *less degree of production*. It has been very difficult to procure even the most necessary articles of clothing. In other departments one was obliged to put up with goods which had remained in the shop for years, because no purchaser would take them, or go without. As for foreign importations, such as coffee, petroleum, rice, etc., the prices were actually prohibitive. The food in the public eating houses is being economized both in quantity and quality, and every day one hears of serious indisposition as the result. Every one is looking forward with great excitement to the next session of the Reichstag, at which the Chancellor will explain the causes of the deficit.

Suicide as a Way Out.

I am all alone, my poor wife being still in hospital. The doctor has asked me not to see her too often, as it excites her in the most distressing way. She has not yet recovered from the shock of Annie's death and the events connected with the flight of Franz and Agnes. I determined to consult our own doctor, who knows her constitution and has attended her since her marriage, but he told me that his eight-hours day was already over and much as he regretted it he could give no advice till tomorrow. He has twice already been denounced for overproduction by a younger colleague (unable to prove that he himself had worked for a time corresponding to the legal day), and severely fined in consequence. The old gentleman had just been called in by the relatives of a young man who had committed suicide, but was too late to save him. This caused him to remark upon the increasing frequency of suicide in the Socialized State. I asked him whether the present case had originated in an unhappy love affair. He said certainly not, though, of course, such things would happen now and again, as they always have done, since no young woman can be prevented by government from refusing a man she does not care for. He explained the matter otherwise. He had formerly been an army surgeon and told me that suicides in the army frequently arose from the fact that young men, though all their material wants were provided for, could not get used to the compulsory character of military discipline; yet they had the prospect of discharge in two or three years' time, when they could return to their accustomed freedom of action. One can scarcely wonder, he argued, if the great and *life-long limitations of personal freedom* connected with the new system of production, together with the *dead level of social equality*, should, for many persons, and those not of the worst dispositions, so far diminish the charm of life that they should look upon suicide as the only way out of a monotonous existence which can be changed by no energy on their own part. Perhaps the old gentleman is not altogether wrong.

The Two Systems.

We have good news from Franz and Agnes. They have already left the boarding-house in which they went to live immediately after their marriage, and set up a home which, though small, is still their own. Franz has a good position in a large printing office; Agnes works for a millinery firm, which has already greatly extended its operations since German competition ceased to interfere with them. By living economically they are gradually furnishing their house, and Franz wants his brother to come out to him and promises to provide for his future in every way.

I am heartily sorry for Ernst. One gets nothing but unfavorable reports from the schools, in one of which he is placed—especially those for the young men between 18 and 21. They know that their rations will be guaranteed to them when they are 21, no matter how much or how little they may have learned in the meantime. Even if they work with all their energy in preparing for some trade or profession, they have not the slightest guarantee that they will be put to work at that, or one in any degree resembling it. Nearly all of them, therefore, waste their time in various kinds of dissipation, and it has been found necessary to place the schools under regulations which could not be stricter if they had been reformatories.

A Twelve Hours' Day.

The session of the Reichstag resulted in a manifestation of widespread discontent and concluded in disorder. The Chancellor's suggestions for the redress of the financial balance were found to be the raising of the labor day from eight to twelve hours and the extension of the legal working period of every individual, so that it should begin with the 14th and end with the 75th year of his or her age. The immediate result of these measures was a strike among the ironworkers, who alleged that they had never (as promised before the Revolution) enjoyed the full produce of their labor and also that they could not be expected to work at hot metal more than eight hours per day. The 40,000 of them employed in Berlin and the neighborhood accordingly struck work, and the government attempted to starve them out by closing the eating-houses against them and guarding them with strong detachments of police.

A French Invasion.

The French, who, in addition to their own claims against us, have taken over some of the Russian debt, have annexed the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and begun sending their troops over the frontier in that direction. It is said that the frontier fortresses—as also those on the Russian border—are only provisioned for a week. The Landwehr and the Landsturm are hastening to the East Prussian frontier. But it now turns out that they are short of the most necessary articles of clothing, great part of the stores of boots and underclothing having been used, in consequence of insufficient production, to supply the wants of the civil population.

But I find it impossible to continue these notes on the present scale. Tomorrow the longer hours of work come into force. I will, therefore, conclude this book as quickly as possible and send off all I have written to Franz in New York. I am now so far treated as a suspicious character that I never feel sure my house may not be searched and my papers seized.

Beginning of the Counter Revolution.

Coming back from Schloss Bellevue, where I had been to see my wife's father, I heard that the iron workers were going to storm the provision warehouse on the other side of the Spree, between the river and the railway embankment. They were beaten off, however, by the police on duty there, who, though in a minority, were better armed, and did fearful execution with their rifles.

The force now consists of 30,000 men, picked from Social Democrats from all parts of the empire, and it has lately been strengthened by the addition of cavalry and artillery. But what can it do if the whole population rises simultaneously? The smokeless powder renders it much easier than formerly to shoot down men from ambuscades, and the rifles now in use are particularly adapted to this sort of fighting. All is still quiet at Berlin, S. W., but detachments of police are constantly marching through on their

I WENT TO SEE PAULA, AND SHE DID NOT KNOW ME.

way to the central division. It appears that the forces will be concentrated at the palace and on Unter den Linden. How will it end?

My father-in-law was singularly dull and apathetic when I saw him. The poor old man's mind is going rapidly, with the loneliness and want of interest in his surroundings. He told me the same thing several times over, asked me questions I had answered already, and even confused persons and generations in his own family. It was very sad to see.

War and Revolt.

The worst day of my life! I went to see Paula, and she did not know me. Her mind has given way under the loss of her child and the suffering and excitement of the last few months, and the doctor tells me her malady is incurable. She is suffering from the delusion of being persecuted by devils, and is to be transferred today to the asylum for incurable patients.

For twenty-five years we have shared joy and sorrow, in the most intimate communion of thought and feeling. To see her before me, and have those loving eyes look at without recognizing me—it is worse than the separation of death.

The outside storms are raging worse than ever—but what is that to me, with my individual sorrow? Our troops are said to have been defeated in East Prussia by the Russians and in Alsace-Lorraine by the French. After long marches, badly fed and clothed, they could, with all their bravery, offer no effectual resistance. The revolt in Berlin is becoming more general, it is already universal on the right bank of the Spree, which divides Berlin, and partially prevails on the other side. The insurgents are daily receiving reinforcements from the provinces, and a part of the troops is said to have gone over to them.

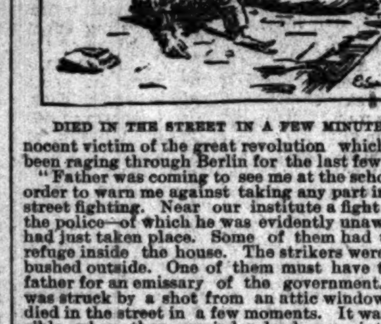
The Revolution has therefore at once passed beyond the immediate circle of the iron workers and their special demands. It is now concerned with the overthrow of the Social Democratic constitution. I, too, am ready to curse myself for having through so many years contributed to bring about the condition of things we have lately experienced. I only did it, however, because I hoped it would lead to a happier future for my children and their descendants. I knew no better. But will my sons be able ever to forgive my share in the events which have robbed them of their mother and sister, and destroyed our family happiness?

At any cost I must speak to Ernst, and warn him not to venture into the streets, as young men are so easily tempted to do just now. I have plenty of time during the day having been dismissed (on political grounds) from my situation as Inspector and put on to clean the streets at night. Perhaps my work there will turn out to be a bloody one.

THE END.

From Ernst Schmidt to Franz Schmidt, Foreman Printer, New York.

"My Dear Brother: You will have need of all your courage, for I have sad news to tell you. Our dear father is no more. He, too, is an in-



DIED IN THE STREET IN A FEW MINUTES.

nocent victim of the great revolution which has been raging through Berlin for the last few days.

"Father was coming to see me at the school in order to warn me against taking any part in any street fighting. Near our institute a fight with the police—of which he was evidently unaware—had just taken place. Some of them had taken refuge inside the house. The strikers were ambushed outside. One of them must have taken father for an emissary of the government. He was struck by a shot from an attic window and died in the street in a few moments. It was terrible when they carried a dead man into the front door, and I recognized my own father.

"He fell a victim to his care for his children. It was for the sake of their future that he became a Social Democrat; but he had completely given up his erroneous opinions.

"He wrote you himself before his death about the sad condition of our beloved mother and about grandfather. In my sorrow and utter desolation you are my only thought and hope. When I post this letter I shall already be past the German frontier, which is said to be quite unguarded on the side nearest Holland. Once there I shall be able to make use of the money order you kindly sent.

"Here everything is in confusion. Terrible defeats on the frontier—anarchy and utter disorder within the country. How it all came about you will see in father's notes, which I am bringing you, continued up to the very day of his death.

"With love to yourself and Agnes, yours affectionately, ERNST."

*It may be necessary to explain that many houses in German towns consist of a Vorder and Hinterhaus, quite separate, but for postal and other municipal purposes considered as one. The Vorderhaus faces the street, and has a garden or courtyard at the back, separating it from the Hinterhaus, which usually has its back to another street. Thus the two have only one front and one back door between them.

THEN THE STREET WAS UNDER WATER.

Result of the Blocking of a Sewer at Cottage Grove and Thirty-fourth Street.

There has been considerable complaint concerning the condition of the street at Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fourth street for some weeks past. Residents of that vicinity claim that the main sewer has been partially closed at that point for several months, and in consequence the street is covered with water after each rain to the depth of a foot or more in low places. Owing to the bad weather and poor drainage the street has been under water much of the time. Yesterday morning when the people of that neighborhood looked out upon the condition of affairs they were not surprised to find the usual flood in the street with a little "extra" in the shape of a dead horse, which had in some manner lost his life in the flood sometime during the previous night. The body lay lengthwise across the space between the car tracks and the curb, obstructing one-half of the street. At a late hour yesterday afternoon it had not been moved. A gang of men succeeded in opening the sewer during the day, allowing the surplus water to escape. Nobody could be found in the vicinity who knew who owned the horse.

TWO ELOPEMENTS AT TERRE HAUTE.

One of the Brides Had Just Become of Age, the Other Only Fifteen.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 23.—[Special.]—Miss Pearl Shanks, daughter of the wealthy fancy stock breeder of Paris, Ill., wanted to marry F. Pearman, a dry goods clerk of that place, but her parents refused him permission to speak to her. They carried on a secret correspondence all winter and once tried to elope. She became of age Friday and Sunday night slipped away from home and married Pearman at a parsonage at midnight, coming to this city at 1 o'clock. They are visiting relatives here and will return to Paris in a few days.

Arthur Workman, the plasterer who ran away from here Sunday night with Anna Fischer, a 15-year-old girl, was arrested today at Lebanon, Ind. Her father and a police officer have gone to bring them here. It is said Workman has another wife.

But Not Half as Safe.

The Czar's throne is said to be worth four times as much as Queen Victoria's.

BLOCKED THEIR BILL.

DEMOCRATIC MALCONTENTS ARE CREATING PARTY TROUBLE.

They Tie Up the Congressional Bill in the House—Brandt Joins the Forces of Carson et Al. and Bourbons Are in a Quandary—The Affair Likely to Postpone Adjournment—Setback for Peoria State Fair—Boomer's Bill to Increase Suit Costs in Cook County.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—The Congressional apportionment bill is hung up in the House, and its chances of passage are by no means promising. Representatives Carson, Wilkenning, and Forsythe declare unhesitatingly they will never support it. Early this morning an understanding was had between the Republicans and Democrats by the terms of which the Republicans were to vote on the apportionment bill without breaking a quorum. Just before the noon recess the bill was called up as a committee report and its discussion was commenced at the afternoon session. A motion to concur in the committee amendment was adopted by a vote of yeas, 70; to nays, 69. Six Democrats, headed by Mr. Carson, would not vote at all. Then Mr. Warder made a stirring speech in advocacy of the substitute bill drawn by the Republicans. He said:

The Republicans have attempted to formulate a bill which will give expression to the popular sentiment of the people of Illinois. To the State outside of Cook and Lake Counties the bill gives fifteen district—seven Republican, seven Democratic, and one doubtful. We have proceeded upon the thory that the State of Illinois, which has for a quarter of a century been a Republican State, may at least be conceded a doubtful State at this time. With the small Democratic majority of 26,993 in 1892 we have proceeded upon the theory that it would be right to concede half of the certain districts to your party, half to our party, and leave two doubtful districts for battle. I want to call attention to the Democratic bill. In Cook County you make seven districts, five Democratic and two Republican. You go into the State and make fifteen districts, nine Democratic and six Republican. Upon your little majority of 26,993 you carve out a majority of eight in Congress. I ask you if that is not a suppression of the will of the people. The majority of the Democratic party in Congress today owes its existence to the fifteen Southern States and to political crimes in the apportionment of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana. Are we coming to the time when the iron heel of the majority will suppress the rights of the minority altogether by this infamous Gerrymander? It is against the principles of liberty; it is against the principles for which our forefathers contended; and I trust, gentlemen, you will not allow yourselves to go on record as against a measure as fair and as honest as the bill we present here today as a substitute for the pending bill. [Applause.]

Crafts Gets in His Work.

Mr. Meyer seconded the motion for the Republican substitute, and two other motions were made: the first came from the Democrats to table the substitute, the second was offered by the Republicans, and it meant a recommitment of the bill and amendments. This motion would have prevailed on the roll call, because the seventy Republicans who were present, aided by Carson and his friends, would have enough votes to send the bill back to the committee. The Democrats realized their danger at once, and made a point of order that, under the rules a motion to table took precedence over a motion to recommit. The point was sustained by Speaker Crafts, and a roll call was had on the motion to table. The Republicans failed to vote; but Carson and his following got into the band wagon. The Democrats, however, could only muster seventy-five votes. There was nothing to do but adjourn, and this the House proceeded to do.

Mr. Brandt Creates Surprise.

The Democrats have seventy-seven votes in the House. One of these, Mr. Black, is detained at his home on account of serious illness in his family. This reduced the Democratic strength to seventy-six, or one less than a majority. The other man who did not respond to his name was Mr. Brandt, who lives up in Northwestern Illinois. Nobody knew but that Brandt was satisfied with the Congressional bill. He had never expressed any discontent and from the minute he left the hall when the bill came up, to the present writing, nobody has seen Brandt. In the language of one of Whitcomb Riley's poems, "He isn't gone, he is just away." Carson, Forsythe, and Wilkening will vote with the Republicans any time to recommit the bill or for any amendments which will help out the district in which Will and Champaign Counties are located. So it will be seen the bill isn't in the best possible shape. If Black and Brandt are here tomorrow and will vote, it may get into third reading. A good many Democrats say tonight it never will become a law.

The condition of affairs has a direct bearing on the question of adjournment. During the noon recess the Committee on Rules considered the Senate resolution for a sine die adjournment on the 26th inst. A proposition to amend the resolution, by making the date the 2d of June was adopted by a vote of yeas, 4, to nays, 3. Speaker Crafts, Mr. Morris, Mr. Paddock, and Mr. Hawley favored the amendment. Mr. Johnson, Mr. McKinlay, and Mr. Zimmerman were opposed to it. About half the Democrats favor the amended proposition, and it was Speaker Crafts' intention to bring the matter up in the house tomorrow. Now he will do nothing of the sort, he says.

The question of adjournment came up in the House Republican caucus this afternoon and a resolution was passed by the terms of which whenever seventy Democrats got on the record either for or against a proposition to adjourn sine die the Republicans would furnish enough votes to carry the proposition in the affirmative. This means a prolongation of the session. The Republicans hold that the Democrats are in the majority and that no censure or blame attaches to them as the minority party if the Legislature runs all summer. It is possible that a sine die adjournment may occur on the 2d, but everything looks like a continuance of the date in the Senate resolution to the 9th of June.

Why Brandt Vanished.

At 9:30 tonight the Democrats were still searching for Representative Brandt, but could not locate him. A good many people think he went home at noon today. According to the say-so of some of Brandt's friends, his cause of complaint originated in the Governor's office. Hetbld a friend one day last week, that he had been to see the Governor about a minor appointment to some office or other, probably connected with an asylum, and he said the Governor told him that he lived in the wrong section of the State to get that appointment. Brandt is a Republican county, but he did not see any reason why that fact should deprive a Democrat of recognition. He was not pleased with the treatment he received, and said the Democrats in and around the State House would want his vote before he would want any office. This probably accounts for his disappearance at a most inopportune time to the cause of true Democracy.

IN A SLOUGH OF DESPOND.

Democrats Don't Know How They Stand on the Apportionment Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—The Democrats are in a quandary tonight over the fate of the Congressional apportionment bill, but the matter has progressed so far that definite action will certainly be called for before waiting for the election of the successor to Representative Meyer. There is considerable speculation as to when the bill will come up again, as the adjournment of the House today, while it was pending, leaves the matter under the head of unfinished business. As reapportionment bills are privileged, however, under the rules, it is thought by some that Speaker Crafts may hold that the disposal of the bill is the first thing before the House after the reading of the journal tomorrow. In this event, the fight over the measure will be prolonged without interruption until it is finally disposed of. In the event, however, that the Speaker should not decide the matter to be thus highly privileged, it will go over as unfinished business the same as any other proposition, until actually reached in the regular order of proceedings. As the special order for tomorrow is House bills on third reading, it would be some time before the reapportionment question would be reached if this calendar is to be cleared before it can be taken up.

ROUTINE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Bill to Prevent Extortion by Street Railway Companies Is Passed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—The House today struck out the enacting clause of the bill revising the law in relation to mortgages on personal property and regulating the manner in which chattel mortgages shall be recorded and foreclosed, because it did away with the provision requiring chattel mortgages to be recorded in the office of a Justice of the Peace in the township in which the mortgagor resided. Mr. Berry, however, gave notice that he would tomorrow move to reconsider the vote, saying that he wished to give the House an opportunity to amend the bill by eliminating the objectionable features.

The motion to reconsider the vote defeating the bill appropriating one-half year's pay to the widow of the late Justice Scholfield was defeated, 58 yeas to 68 nays. The motion of Mr. Kent to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Carson's bill to prevent extortionate charges by street railways was lost was carried by a vote of 68 yeas to 52 nays. The roll was then called and the bill passed, 79 yeas to 49 nays. The bill provides that all street railways operating in Illinois shall be required to carry passengers at a rate not exceeding five cents for each passenger for one continuous passage. For a violation of this act a penalty of $100 is provided.

Various appropriation bills were then read a first time and advanced or appropriately referred. The bill appropriating $12,500 per annum for the State Board of Agriculture and $100 per annum for other agricultural fairs was passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL APPROVED.

Measures to Benefit State Institutions Passed by the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—In the Senate appropriation bills on third reading were called up, and the following were read a third time and passed.

Appropriating $79,600 to the State Reformatory at Pontiac for ordinary and contingent expenses; appropriating the sums of money which accrue to the State under a certain act of Congress to the University of Illinois; appropriating $22,100 for improvements at the State Reformatory; also appropriating $12,750 for furnishing the new cell block; appropriating $15,000 for the purpose of improving the main building of the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago; appropriating $120,000 annually to meet the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard.

A message was received from the House stating that that body had passed a bill permanently locating the State Fair at Peoria. Senator Niehaus spoke in favor of advancing the bill without reference to a committee and it was ordered to be placed on the calendar in the order of House bills on first reading.

Senator Thiele introduced a bill increasing the cost of commencing a suit in the Cook County courts from $6 to $10, and increasing the cost of filing answers from $1.50 to $3, and increasing the cost of commencing condemnation suits to $20 for the first tract and $10 for each additional tract. The Senate then adjourned.

MOLONEY AND THE WHISKY TRUST.

Statement of the Attorney-General Desired by the Investigating Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—Senator Salomon, Chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the whisky trust, tonight issued a summons directing the Doorkeeper of the House to notify Attorney-General Moloney officially that he will be expected to appear before the committee at half-past 9 o'clock tomorrow and give his evidence as to his actions as the law officer of the State. The Doorkeeper found Attorney-General Moloney tonight and served the summons. It is the purpose of the committee to ascertain if possible how it was Attorney-General Moloney came to begin the suit and at whose instigation. For the first time full attendance of the members may be confidently relied on, and the Attorney-General will be expected to give his evidence without reservation. Some of the members of the committee seem to think that the Attorney-General has not treated a coördinate branch of the State Government with proper respect in that he began a suit touching the matter at that time under legislative investigation.

PEORIA FAIR-BOOMERS ASTONISHED.

They Get a Setback That Redounds to the Benefit of Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—The Peoria State Fair boomers received their first defeat of the session in the Senate today. When the House bill permanently locating the fair at Peoria was reported to the Senate a motion was made by Senator Niehaus to read the bill a first time and order to second reading. Craig and others promptly objected, and Higbee asked to have the bill referred to the Appropriations committee. The Chair ruled the motion of Higbee out of order, and all efforts to advance the bill were defeated, and it was ordered to the foot of the calendar of House bills on first reading. The friends of Springfield are chiefly instrumental instrumental in defeating the efforts of the Peorians to advance the measure, and it now appears very improbable that Peoria can succeed by any possible combination in the Senate.

NO MONEY FOR MOLONEY.

The Senate Knocks Out His Appropriation Bill to Promote Litigation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—The House one day last week played all sorts of unkind pranks with the bill appropriating $10,000 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the employment of counsel, etc., for the prosecution of suits to be brought against ex-Treasurers of State to recover interest collected on public funds. The enacting words were knocked out of the bill, after which a motion to reconsider was promptly tabled, thus killing the bill for all time. Today a companion bill came up in the Senate and it received fourteen affirmative votes, while twenty-four Senators went on record against it. The Legislature does not seem to think well of the proposition and it is killed outright. A majority of the members of the General Assembly do not believe in the theory of these bills and they are beaten.

Pavey Wants a Bill of Particulars.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—In the suit of the State against ex-Auditor Pavey and his bondsmen, the defendants today made a motion in the Sangamon Circuit Court for a rule on the plaintiffs to file a bill of particulars. It is averred that the declaration is vague and does not disclose what the State is really suing for. Judge Creighton took the matter under advisement and will render his opinion next Monday.

Legislative Notes.

The House Committee on Municipal Corporations had before it today the anti-Pinkerton bill, which has passed the Senate, and it was ordered to be recommended for passage.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations ordered to be recommended for passage the bill appropriating $9,000 for the purpose of placing a statue of the late Gen. James Shields in the National Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C.

The new Board of Commissioners of Labor met here today and organized by electing Joseph Ferris of Springfield President and George Schilling of Chicago Secretary of the board. The latter office is the only one on the board to which a salary is attached. Schilling has been a labor agitator for years. Ferris is probably the youngest man on the board, but has always been active in labor circles.

The Cause of Cholera.

The endeavors made to discover the cause of cholera seem to have failed all the way along the line, for at the Pathological Society of London the other day Dr. E. Klein read a paper on "Anti-Choleraic Vaccination," in which he stated that the views of Haffkine and others as to the specific action of a cholera bacillus could not be maintained. Dr. Klein stated that his researches showed that "a protection produced by a first injection of the intra-cellular poison against a second injection of an otherwise fatal dose of the intra-cellular poison was not a protection against the specific toxines; as a matter of fact, guinea-pigs protected against the intra-cellular poison of the cholera bacilli succumbed after intra-peritoneal injection of the toxines produced by the cholera bacilli in gelatine cultures." The subject is obviously a very difficult one; but at present the net result is very much "as you were." That, however, should not discourage investigators; there must be some cause for cholera as for other diseases, and, the cause discovered, the remedy may be found.—*English Mechanic.*

Between Two Fires.

"It seems to me," said Uncle Silas Sassafras, as he read the rules and regulations tacked on the door of his room at the Hyprise Hotel, "that these hotel people just systematically try to bleed people."

"What is it, father?" asked his wife.

"Why, one of these dinged rules says, 'Don't blow out the gas,' and another says, 'Gas burned all night will be charged extree.' Now what's a fellow to do?"—*Life.*

Kentucky Tobacco.

Kentucky leads the Southern States in the production of tobacco, with a crop of 221,880,000 pounds.

BY LAKE VIEW ROUTE.

PLAN BY WHICH THE NORTHWEST SIDE WILL RECEIVE WATER.

Instead of a New Pumping Station Near Wicker Park the Main from the New Pumping Station Will Be Extended—New Aldermanic Districts May Be Made in the City—Corporation Counsel Kraus Will Move Against the Pennsylvania's Injunction—For a Garbage Crematory.

City Engineer Artingstall has solved the water-supply problem for the Northwest section. Ald. Keats has been hammering away at the Engineer's Department for a year, urging a better supply for the people of his region, but to no purpose. He got no satisfaction. Last March the Chief Engineer said the only method of relief was the erection of a pumping station near Wicker Park or further north. The Council appropriated $150,000 for this purpose. Mr. Artingstall has been requested to proceed with the plans for the new station. But he says there is a cheaper, simpler, and more expeditious way out of the difficulty. He will present it to the Finance committee at its meeting Friday. The Lake View Pumping Station has a capacity of 36,000,000 gallons daily. Only 10,000,000 gallons are utilized. Mr. Artingstall proposes to utilize part of the other 26,000,000 gallons for the people of the northwest section.

The Sulzer street three-foot water main extends from the Lake View works across the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards into the Twenty-seventh Ward now. Mr. Artingstall says it can be extended further west to Kedzie avenue or Crawford avenue. From this point a two-foot main can be laid south through the Fifteenth and Fourteenth Wards, which will supply all the water that is necessary for the complaining section. The necessary mains can be laid in a month and at a cost all told of $90,000. The surplus of $60,000 can be used to increase the water supply in the West Pullman section. There is no doubt the Finance committee will adopt Mr. Artingstall's plan, and that the people of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards will have abundance of water before July 1.

MAY MAKE NEW DISTRICTS.

Additions to the City Render Such Action Necessary.

A week ago Monday two ordinances for the tacking on of the recently annexed territory, Rogers Park and West Ridge, were introduced in the Council and referred to the Committee on Elections, of which Ald. Hepburn is Chairman. No action has been taken on those ordinances because Mr. Hepburn has been looking up the provisions of the charter relating to the division of the city into wards and has become convinced that under its provisions a redistricting of the city should be undertaken. The charter provides that the City Council shall "from time to time divide the city into half as many wards as there are Aldermen," and that "in the formation of the wards the population of each shall be as nearly equal and the ward shall be as compact and as contiguous territory as possible." The wards as they are now are not nearly equal in population. They are not composed of contiguous territory. Some wards have 15,000 people; others have 60,000. It is time for a redistricting in the opinion of Ald. Hepburn and other Aldermen. It is likely that an order for an ordinance on the subject will be introduced at the next meeting of the Council. Or the Elections committee may go ahead in the matter and present a redistricting ordinance.

ELEVATED ORDINANCES GO OVER.

Council Committee on Streets and Alleys North Cannot Agree.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys North at a meeting yesterday afternoon took up the consideration of the three ordinances for elevated roads referred to it at different times. At the meeting were present Messrs. Story, Schaffner, Claussenius, Alexander, Clark, and others interested in one of the three. The names of the companies asking the franchises are the Grand Central, the North Chicago Rapid Transit, and the North Side Elevated,

No sooner were the ordinances brought up than Ald. Meinecke moved that their consideration be postponed one week. He said many property-owners object to the construction of the roads, and he thought they ought to be given a chance to be heard. Besides, he himself wanted to find out who are behind the ordinances and to see if they really meant to build the roads if they get a franchise. He has interviewed several of the gentlemen said to be behind the schemes, and says all have denied that they are interested.

Ald. Wadsworth said the people in the north districts need rapid transit and that at once. He thought the committee could act none too soon. People demand some means of reaching the center of the city and one of the three companies should be given a franchise at once.

The committee was almost evenly divided on the question of letting the ordinance go over to another meeting for an opinion, which was done. All the members of the committee were unanimous on one point and that was that the North Side must have an elevated road owned by some one not interested in the Yerkes system and some one who would not under any circumstances sell out to him. The only question was as to which company should be favored.

CANNOT RESCIND THE CONTRACT.

City Law Department So Informs the Commissioner of Public Works.

The city Law Department yesterday gave to the Commissioner of Public Works an opinion as to the right of the city to rescind a contract for public works after the assessments have been made and the contracts let. The opinion is written by Assistant Corporation Counsel Dalmor, and the gist of it is contained in the conclusion, which reads:

I am informed that my predecessors in the department have uniformilly advised the Commissioner of Public Works that he could not safely obey the orders of the City Council directing a suspension of public work after the contract therefor has been duly executed. I concur in this view and suggest that in such cases you should call the attention of the Mayor and through him the City Council to the liability of the city for damages if the order is carried into effect so that it may be deliberately decided by the proper authority whether under all the circumstances such liability ought to be incurred.

The opinion, it is thought, will please the Mayor, for on the night of his inauguration he announced that the practice of rescinding orders for the improvement of streets after the assessments have been made should be discontinued.

TO DISSOLVE TRACK INJUNCTIONS.

Counsel Kraus Will Move to Secure Action and Have Rails Torn Up.

Corporation Counsel Kraus announced yesterday that he will go into court this morning to secure the dissolution of the injunction under cover of which the Pennsylvania tracks were laid last winter. Judge Collins will hear the arguments in the case. Immediately that the injunction is dissolved, and there does not seem to be any doubt about that, the tracks laid under its protection will be torn up. This will be the first step towards compelling the Pennsylvania company to elevate its tracks. Ald. McGillen will call a meeting of the committee of ten appointed Monday to consider the track elevation question in a few days. It is understood the committee will try to deal with the Pennsylvania, Western Indiana, the Lake Shore, and the Rock Island companies first. All those are ready to elevate at least eight feet it is understood.

Must Pay or Water Is Turned Off.

One of the men who owe the city long due water bills learned yesterday that the order of Supt. Crossette of the Water Department that the bills must be settled at once under penalty of the water being turned off was not an idle statement. This was Mr. Judd of the firm of Currier & Judd, managers of the St. Charles Hotel. For over a year the hotel has owed the city over $1,000. Mr. Judd explained to the Superintendent that he had just bought out a Mr. Richards in this hotel business and that he did not acquire in the purchase the right to pay any old water bills. Mr. Crossette told him he could do as he pleased, but if the bill was not paid by noon he would have the water turned off. Mr. Judd was finally granted twenty-four hours in which to settle. Other individuals who had been notified to pay their long due bills were on hand with their money before the hour set for turning off the water.

He Wants a Garbage Crematory.

Commissioner of Health Reynolds, who was instructed at Monday night's meeting of the council to make an investigation of the crematory plant in the city, said yesterday he had begun such an investigation before the council called his attention to the matter. He believed the only way to dispose of garbage successfully is to burn it. A plan of his own is to have an inclined, rotating, cylindrical sieve leading to a furnace. The mixture of ashes and garbage is to be dumped into this. The ashes will sift through into bins and the garbage descend into the furnace. He will petition the council Finance committee to give him money for the erection of such a crematory.

Municipal Notes.

Certain marine men having made complaint that the signals on the city cribs are not sounded with the regularity they should be, the city engineer will send word to the men having that matter in charge to use due care in the performance of their duties.

Commissioner of Buildings Toolen yesterday ordered two frame buildings on Blue Island avenue to be torn down—one because it is larger than the ordinances allow and the other because it has been weakened by fire. He also ordered George Aye to take down a small cottage at No. 707 Laflin street, it being considered unsafe.

An injunction suit to restrain the Illinois Central railroad from elevating its tracks was begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by Edwin Nesbit, who owns a lot on Washington avenue, and he alleges that the railroad company is about to elevate the tracks of a branch of the road that crosses Washington avenue between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, and if they do so it will damage his property. He asks that the company be estopped from completing the work.

Commissioner of Public Works Jones has notified the owners of the seventy feet of property on La Salle street next to Lake street that if they will pay the expense he will cause that part of the tunnel in front of their property to be covered. The North Chicago Street railway company is now rebuilding the walls of the approaches and that much of the tunnel can as well as not be covered. The decision of the property-owners must come today.

Chief of Police McClaughry yesterday made a report to the Mayor on the shooting which the Chief Executive awoke to hear outside of his house last Sunday night. The report was the statement of Officer Hannon, whose revolver was emptied. He says he heard a wagon being driven at full speed down Jackson boulevard. He was not able to stop the driver, and as the wagon passed he fired five shots in the air to attract the attention of the next officer down the street. Chief McClaughry is inclined to excuse the officer, but the Mayor thinks he should be instructed to be less free about firing his revolver.

GLOOM OF DEPRESSION NOT YET OVER.

Monetary Stringency Will Give Currency Question Priority in Congress.

NEW YORK, May 23.—[Special.]—The suspension of the National Bank of Deposit, the failure of a house which has been prominent in the toy trade, with liabilities not far from $300,000, and the attachments which have been issued against the Domestic Sewing Machine company indicate that some of the reports which prevailed in Wall street last week, and which will cause the Stock Exchange to take official action tomorrow, were not without foundation. These troubles, it is believed here, are only the beginning of a series of financial embarrassments which will be made public one after another, and will probably last all summer. They will not come of a sudden, probably, although I think some of the bankers are a little apprehensive that panicky conditions may prevail after the government's fiscal year begins in June. But the bent of opinion is that they will simply indicate the stringency of the times, the depression of business, and the impossibility of procuring discounts with which to carry on business. Some of our largest banks have already been quite severely hit within the last two weeks. They are institutions which are managed with exceeding care, and there is no likelihood that any of them will become embarrassed as was the National Bank of Deposit. There are two and perhaps three which have loaned large amounts of money to institutions which have failed, and if it should happen that any one of these was supposed to be financially embarrassed the report would certainly create a panic. They carried $1,500,000 of cordage paper, and although they seem to think these loans will be paid, yet the fact that they have such discredited paper among their assets tends to make all bankers careful and suspicious. One of these banks is reported to be carrying $100,000 of the paper of the Domestic Sewing Machine company, and, although that corporation insists that it is solvent and will meet every obligation which it has as soon as it is due, yet the fact that a banking institution here has seen fit to levy attachments upon the property of the company has, of course, seriously shattered its credit. Then some of these banks had the paper of Ives, Blakely & Williams, which failed today, one of them for nearly $40,000 and the other for nearly $30,000. These items would be comparatively trivial, so far as the banks are concerned, were it not for the fact that this makes the third time in the course of two days that they have been discovered to be traveling close to the hearse, as the expression is on Wall street, and the question is asked whether, if institutions as ably managed as these are have been caught in this way, how many others of smaller consequence have been unfortunate?

A financier who has been in Washington for a day or two and has seen Mr. Cleveland, and, I think, Mr. Carlisle, brings word here that both the President and his Secretary of the Treasury now seem to understand that it would be unwise to pass any tariff law until the policy of the government in respect to silver is determined. Mr. Cleveland has been told that if we are to have free coinage, as seems to be the determination of a majority of the incoming Congress ascertained by a careful canvass, a tariff bill would need to be different from one which would be based upon a financial policy of the government such as characterized it from 1873 until the Sherman law was passed. This seemed to be a revelation to Mr. Cleveland, in the opinion of the gentleman with whom he talked, since shortly before his inauguration his idea was to have the tariff bill considered, passed, and got out of the way quickly, so as to give Congress an opportunity to deal with the silver currency question.

Marine engineers here have been able to talk of little else today than the astonishing achievement of the armored cruiser New York yesterday. One of them said to me this afternoon: "The feat seems incredible. Even now it seems to me as though there must be a mistake in the reports. When you think of the great displacement of this boat and then learn that it was able to overcome that mighty resistance and to get and maintain a speed equivalent, I should say, to about twenty-four miles, as miles are measured on land, it seems as though its makers and engineers must have discovered some new method of obtaining power and adapting it. I made a calculation this morning and I think I am right in saying that that speed is equivalent to sixty miles an hour, perhaps more, obtained by a railroad locomotive which has little resistance except the friction of the rails to overcome. That is to say, the New York, if its machinery was so adjusted that it could be run on wheels upon a railway track, would have maintained a speed of from sixty to seventy miles an hour. It is the greatest achievement in naval architecture since Ericsson built the Monitor."

WILL URGE DONHAM'S DISMISSAL.

Probable Purport of Mr. Roosevelt's Recommendations in the Terre Haute Case.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 23.—[Special.]—Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt, it is understood, will recommend tomorrow to the President the removal of Senator Voorhees' new Postmaster, Donham. Donham forcibly gained possession of the postoffice Friday night, May 12, and thereupon sent notices of instant dismissal to the employés, appointing and accepting the bonds of their successors. This was in spite of instructions from the department to make the transfer of the office Saturday night and in ignorance, if not defiance, of the postal regulations, which provide that all removals and appointments of letter-carriers are to be made at Washington for offices not under the civil service law. The Donham people believed that the office would pass under the law Saturday, when the first examination was to be held. The question is whether Senator Voorhees, as Chairman of the Senate Finance committee, will be able to save his home Postmaster. The civil service reformers say this Terre Haute episode furnishes the most unequivocal and complete test case that has ever arisen. They rejoice in the opportunity to elicit from the President definite action which will either reassure them or tell them they must no longer pin their faith to him.

Human Sacrifices.

From the record of the Madras High Court it appears that the practice of offering human sacrifices to idols is increasing in Southern India.

LIQUOR IN HYDE PARK.

POLICE NEED NOT INTERFERE WITH THE SALES IN HOTELS.

Corporation Counsel Kraus Advises Chief McClaughry That His Officers Are Not Compelled to Enforce the Prohibitory Law There—Citizens May Take Necessary Action to Prevent the Selling of Liquid Refreshments with Meals—Lively Fight May Follow.

Corporation Counsel Kraus furnished Supt. McClaughry with an opinion yesterday in reference to the sale of wine, beer, and other liquors to hotel guests within the Hyde Park prohibition district, which is likely to stir up considerable discussion. For some time the Superintendent has been flooded with complaints that exhilarating beverages were dispensed in the districts in question contrary to law. He informed the Mayor and Mr. Kraus, and the three had a conference on the subject yesterday, when the Superintendent reduced his facts to writing in the following form:

1. That there are now open to the public in this Hyde Park prohibition district from 300 to 400 hotels which have no bars and do not dispose of beer and wines in any other way, if at all, than with and as a part of the regular meals furnished to their guests.

2. That the present available police force of the city is 3,000 men, whose capacities are now taxed to their utmost limit in the discharge of their general duties of preserving the public peace and the lives and property of the public, and that there are no funds available for any increase of this force.

3. That certain citizens, residents within this district, are demanding that the Superintendent should suppress the disposition of beer and wines with meals furnished at these hotels—by the use of the police force for the detection and punishment of offenders against the prohibitory ordinance.

On this statement of facts Mr. Kraus has rendered the following opinion:

The general duty of the Superintendent of Police to enforce the ordinances of the city, like the duties imposed upon all executive officers, is practically limited by the means furnished him with which to discharge it. His duties are multifarious and are of such varying degrees of importance with respect to the public interests involved, that some must, in the nature of things, have priority in the time of their performance; and exigencies may arise when it would be proper for him to use all the power and means at his command in the discharge of one duty to the total temporary neglect of another, although both may be imposed upon him by laws of equal validity.

The right to enforce the ordinances of the city is not vested in him alone, but any citizen may institute proceedings for their violation, and avail of all the machinery of the law for the punishment of offenders against them. It thus results that the Superintendent of Police finds that certain violations of law from the nature of their effect upon the peace and safety of the city require the intervention of the police force for their detection and punishment, while others may be properly left to be prosecuted by the individuals more immediately affected.

The Superintendent of Police, in view of the limited means at his command and the varied nature of his duties, may also properly exercise discretion as to the means he will employ for the enforcement of the ordinances, and in the employment of the means he has a right—indeed, it is his duty—to consider the habits and customs of society as at present constituted, and must exercise his great discretionary powers with the most scrupulous regard for private rights and interests.

If, in order to enforce an ordinance not affecting the public peace or the safety of property, with any degree of success, he must employ spies, or convert his police force, needed for more important duties, into spies, who shall be present unbidden in the temporary homes of the city's guests, that their hosts may be arrested and punished for furnishing the elements of comfort freely provided at other hotels; and in all the hospitable private homes of the city he may lawfully say, and, indeed, he should say, that the duty to enforce the ordinances of the city imposes no such obligation upon him with the limited forces at his command.

All this of course means that the vending of liquors—beer, wine, ale, whisky, etc., at hotels to be used with meals may proceed without hindrance on the part of the police, though no license is to be exacted on account of such vending.

Young People's Sunday-Closing Movement.

The general committee of the united young people's movement for the Sunday closing of saloons met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon. Reports were received from the subchairman of every ward in the city, noting the progress being made in the circulation of petitions. All reports showed great activity and petitions being numerously signed. Chairman Cleland said: "We have not computed the number of signatures to the petitions and I cannot say how many are now enrolled." The committee having received some support from saloon-keepers and bartenders who favor Sunday closing has decided to make a canvass of the saloons of the First Ward with a special petition to which the signers approve of an impartial enforcement of the Sunday closing of saloons.

MANY LEADERS TALK ON DRESS REFORM.

The Central Music Hall Meeting Addressed on the Various Modes.

An audience of several hundred people, mostly women, waited patiently for nearly half an hour yesterday afternoon at Central Music Hall until some of the members of the National Council of Women could gather their forces preparatory to their talk on the subject of dress reform.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before the women who were to speak and whose costumes were to illustrate their talk took their seats upon the platform. Although the women who were present to listen may have had the subject of dress reform near their hearts it was conspicuously absent in their toilets. Small waists, large sleeves, beflounced skirts were the rule and not the exception, and those who wore the familiar costume of the ordinary dress reformer were few and far between. Those who occupied the stage and whose gowns were totally unlike in make and style were Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Edmund Russell, Mrs. Helen G. Ecob, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Miss May Gleason, Mrs. Bertha Morris Smith, Mrs. Octavia M. Bates.

Mrs. Sewall, who looked decidedly [illegible] in a gown of light crepon and a jaunty bonnet to match, opened the meeting and spoke on the appropriateness of dress. She thought that the mind had been educated at the expense of the body. She also made a plea for color, and said she thought every woman should know what was becoming.

Mrs. Russell, in her well-known gown of brown made in Grecian style with chains of gold on the shoulders, and a bonnet of gold network, spoke next. Her subject was the artistic in dress. Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Ecob, all made addresses and Miss Gleason performed a minuet. Several short costumes were worn by Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Smith, and Miss Gleason.

Among the women who wish to put themselves on record as favoring dress reform are:

May Wright Sewall, Isabel Somerset, Frances E. Willard, Clara Barton, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, the Rev. Anna M. Shaw, Celia P. Woolley, "Sophie May," "Jennie June" Croly, Lillie Devereux [illegible], Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D., [illegible] A. Preston, M. D. (Smith College), Susan N. Carter (Cooper Institute), Lucia Gilbert Runkee, Mary Mapes Dodge, Frances M. Steele, Elizabeth Livingston [illegible] Adams, Mattie C. Flower, Laura Lee, [illegible] Boyce, Marietta Holly, Mary E. Wilkins, [illegible] Campbell, Minerva Parker Nichols, Josephine Shaw Lowell, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Lucy M. Peabody, Eliza Sproat Turner, Frances J. Barnes, "Marion Harland," Mary [illegible], Mary Allen Wood, M. D., Louise [illegible], Hester M. Poole, Lucia Gilbert [illegible], A. H. Markley, Anna W. Longstreth, Anna Whitney, Eliza Putnam Heaton (N. Y. Recorder), Elizabeth B. Thurlberg, M. D. (Vassar College), Charlotte Emerson Brown, Alice [illegible] Palmer, Margaret E. Sangster (*Harper's* [illegible]), Emily Huntington Miller, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Lucy Stone, Lucretia R. Garfield, [illegible] son Clarke, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, [illegible] Henry Villard, Candace Wheeler, Adelaide [illegible] son, Corinne Brown, Florence Kelly, [illegible] Modjeska, Ellen M. Henrotin, Jeannette [illegible]

COREA AND JAPAN AT PEACE AGAIN.

United States Aids in Adjusting, by Diplomacy, Their Disagreement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—[Special.]—Advices have been received at the State Department to the effect that the difficulty between Corea and Japan, growing out of a disagreement regarding import duties on grain, had been settled. The matter went so far that the Japanese Minister had been withdrawn and serious trouble threatened. The United States Ministers to Japan and Corea offered their services in bringing the matter to a satisfactory settlement. The Corean Government agrees to pay the Japanese Government an indemnity of $110,000 in settlement of the claims of the Japanese merchants, the sum being a compromise between the sum originally demanded by Japan and that offered by Corea.

IN HYDE PARK

NOT INTERFERE WITH ALES IN HOTELS.

unsel Kraus Advises Chief That His Officers Are Not Enforce the Prohibitory Citizens May Take Neces- to Prevent the Selling of shments with Meals—Live- Follow.

unsel Kraus furnished Supt. an opinion yesterday in ref- le of wine, beer, and other uests within the Hyde Park ct, which is likely to stir up ussion. For some time the as been flooded with com- rating beverages were dis- ricts in question contrary to d the Mayor and Mr. Kraus, a conference on the subject the Superintendent reduced g in the following form:

re now open to the public in ohibition district from 350 to have no bars and do not dis- ines in any other way, if at all, part of the regular meals fur- sts.

ent available police force of nen, whose capacities are now ost limit in the discharge of ties of preserving the public e and property of the public, no funds available for any in-

itizens, residents within this nding that the Superintendent e disposition of beer and wines ned at these hotels—by the use or the detection and punish- against the prohibitory ordi-

ent of facts Mr. Kraus has owing opinion:

y of the Superintendent of Po- ordinances of the city, like the pon all executive officers, is d by the means furnished him charge it. His duties are so are of such varying degrees of espect to the public interests ome must, in the nature of ority in the time of their exigencies may arise when it or him to use all the power and nand in the discharge of one temporary neglect of another, y be imposed upon him by laws

orce the ordinances of the city m alone, but any citizen may gs for their violation, and avail ry of the law for the punish- against them. It thus results endent of Police finds that cer- law from the nature of their ace and safety of the city re- tion of the police force for their ishment, while others may be prosecuted by the individuals affected.

dent of Police, in view of the his command and the varied es, may also properly exercise e means he will employ for the e ordinances, and in the em- neans he has a right—indeed, it nsider the habits and customs esent constituted, and must ex- discretionary powers with the regard for private rights and

nforce an ordinance not affect- ce or the safety of property, f success, he must employ spies, ice force, needed for more im- to spies, who shall be present emporary homes of the city's hosts may be arrested and pun- ng the elements of comfort free- er hotels; and in all the hos- mes of the city he may lawfully he should say, that the duty to nances of the city imposes no pon him with the limited forces

rse means that the vending of ne, ale, whisky, etc., at hotels meals may proceed without part of the police, though e exacted on account of such

Sunday-Closing Movement.

mmittee of the united young nt for the Sunday closing of Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday rts were received from the sub- y ward in the city, noting the ade in the circulation of peti- showed great activity and peti- merously signed. Chairman We have not computed the num- to the petitions and I cannot now enrolled." The commit- ed some support from saloon- enders who favor Sunday clos- make a canvass of the saloons rd with a special petition to approve of an impartial en- Sunday closing of saloons.

S TALK ON DRESS REFORM

sic Hall Meeting Addressed e Various Modes.

of several hundred people, waited patiently for nearly terday afternoon at Central some of the members of the il of Women could gather aratory to their talk on the reform.

3 o'clock before the women k and whose costumes were r talk took their seats upon lthough the women who were may have had the subject of r their hearts it was conspic- their toilets. Small waists, flounced skirts were the rule exception, and those who iliar costume of the or- reformer were few and Those who occupied the ose gowns were totally e and style were Mrs. May Mrs. Edmund Russell, Mrs. Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, n, Mrs. Bertha Morris Smith, Bates.

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JAPAN AT PEACE AGAIN.

Aids in Adjusting, by Di- Their Disagreement.

D. C., May 23.—[Special.]— en received at the State De- effect that the difficulty be- Japan, growing out of a dis- rding import duties on grain, led. The matter went so far ese Minister had been with- ous trouble threatened. The inisters to Japan and Corea rvices in bringing the trouble ory settlement. The Corean rees to pay the Japanese Gov- emnity of $110,000 in settle- claims of the Japanese mer- being a compromise between lly demanded by Japan and Corea.

BEER FLOWS FREELY.

BREWERY TRAIN UNLOADS ITS CARGO IN NORTH EVANSTON.

Leaves the Track at the Junction Switch and Scatters Malt Liquid in All Directions—Through the Vigilance of the Police Only One Inhabitant of the Thirsty Suburb Is Able to Take Advantage of the Unusual Opportunity—Fifteen Cars Piled in a Wreck.

When a Milwaukee beer train in the course of its run to Chicago decided yesterday to leave the track it chose to accomplish its object at Evanston. Not only did it do that, but it scattered the kegs of the Milwaukee beverage to the four winds.

The thirsty souls of the dry north shore suburb have long consoled themselves by singing "Deliverance will come," but they didn't expect it to come on a railroad train. The Justices of the Peace had gone against them, the courts, one and all, up to the Supreme Court had declared that the clause in the charter of the Northwestern University concerning liquor-selling was valid.

WRECK OF THE BEER TRAIN.

Even Lyman and his little bill failed to touch the four-mile limit, but a common freight train from Milwaukee brought the amber fluid into Evanston. But when all this was done the police force guarded the beer so closely that most of the thirsty remained unsatisfied.

Leaves the Rails.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock Train No. 182 left the track at North Evanston, and thirty seconds later stopped with fifteen of the twenty-five cars of the train crushed in one big heap. Just south of the North Evanston Station is a signal and switch tower. This tower was put in by the railroad company five months ago, and was finished with interlocking system of signals and switches. The tower is at the junction of the main tracks of the Montrose division, and a long siding, the two tracks from the north branching into five. It was at this switch the trouble occurred. The train was moving at the rate of forty miles an hour, the signals on the tower were all right, the switch seemed in position to the engineer, according to his statement, but on going over the switch the engine and train were derailed.

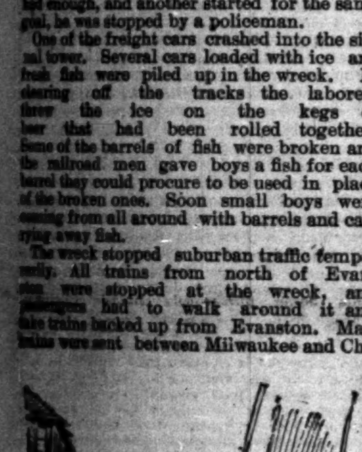
No one was hurt by the wreck. Fifteen cars were smashed to pieces. Seven of these contained beer. At one place three cars lay, one above the other, and on top of all, visible from all sides, stood a keg of Milwaukee's best. Immediately after the wreck it is said that a few kegs of beer were rolled off into neighboring cellars, but this did not last long. The Evanston police force soon appeared and guarded every keg. All day long the thirsty crowd stood around the kegs, but only one man was satisfied.

One Thirst Quenched.

At 9 a. m. he discovered a keg that was cracked lying between two telescoped cars. He crawled in out of sight and held his mouth under the dripping keg, but when he had enough, and another started for the same goal, he was stopped by a policeman.

One of the freight cars crashed into the signal tower. Several cars loaded with ice and fresh fish were piled up in the wreck. In clearing off the tracks the laborers threw the ice on the kegs of beer that had been rolled together. Some of the barrels of fish were broken and the railroad men gave boys a fish for each barrel they could procure to be used in place of the broken ones. Soon small boys were coming from all around with barrels and carrying away fish.

The wreck stopped suburban traffic temporarily. All trains from north of Evanston were stopped at the wreck, and passengers had to walk around it and take trains backed up from Evanston. Mail trains were sent between Milwaukee and Chicago by way of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. At 1:30 p. m. the east track was cleared and the trains which had collected during the morning passed through to Chicago.



A CAR IN THE SIGNAL TOWER.

The Cause Unknown.

Division Superintendent W. A. Gardener said:

"I am not sure what caused the wreck. Either the operator made a mistake or something dropped from the train, breaking the switch apparatus. The operator, Charles Young, has been at work here only ten days, being put on when we had our trouble at this tower some time ago. Young claims that the switch was turned all right, and the engineer of the train, Edward Moran, who is one of the oldest engineers on the road, verifies the statement insomuch as to claim that as far as could be seen the switch was safe. The lever system in use was damaged by the wreck to the extent of a few hundred dollars. The operator was on duty and immediately wired us of the accident, and I was here with the wrecking train within half an hour. The engineer, as soon as he felt the train leave the rails, applied the air brakes. While this was the natural thing to do, the cars would not have telescoped so badly if he had not done so."

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION BALKED.

Hopeless Insolvency of the Iron Hall Alleged in a New Complaint.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—[Special.]—Nearly 2,320 members of the old supreme sitting of the order of the Iron Hall met here today in response to a call sent out by Supreme Accountant Walker. The delegates came from Massachusetts, Tennessee, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and New York. This would have been the time for the regular supreme sitting under the old management, and it was given out that the officials would attempt to formulate a plan for a complete reorganization on lines that would be acceptable to the court. The object of the sitting is to make another attempt to get the courts to turn over the funds, something less than $2,000,000, to the officers, who would then go ahead with the reorganization. This object is apparently balked by a supplemental complaint filed in the court today by those who were instrumental in throwing the society into the hands of receiver. This complaint gives an exhaustive showing of the funds and the condition of the order in the different States and alleges hopeless insolvency. This action took the officers completely by surprise and they have delayed taking any action looking to reorganization.

Talked of Experimental Science.

Prof. S. W. Stratton of the University of Chicago last night gave the first of a course of six weekly lectures on experimental science at the Cobb Lecture Hall, Fifty-eighth street and Ellis avenue, before the Junior Steam-Fitters' Protective Association of Chicago.

Gov. Hogg Vetoes Sugar Bounty Bill.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 23.—Gov. Hogg has vetoed the act known as the sugar bounty bill. The act was intended to enable the Superintendents of State penitentiaries to accept from the General Government the bounty on sugar raised on the convict farms.

Deaths by Violence.

Of 1,000 deaths in Europe sixteen are by violence; in the United States, forty-one.

GOTHAM'S VANGUARD IS ARRIVING.

New York's Four Hundred Beginning to Come to the World's Fair.

Men and women from the hallowed ranks of McAllister's four hundred are besieging Chicago and the Fair. Each train from New York adds to the list already in this city and from the date books of the leading hotels it is easy to see that during June there will be few society folk in the big Eastern city. It is rumored that even McAllister himself is coming in that month, and with him will come the inner circle of the mystic band which makes up the aristocracy of Gotham.

Yesterday the registers in the Lake-Front hotels smacked strongly of the Four Hundred, such names as Sloane, Tailer, Trevor, and Winthrop being common. The Sloanes are the advance guard of the Vanderbilt party, which is booked to appear later. In the list registered yesterday at the Auditorium by Mr. Sloane appear the names of his wife, Miss Sloane, and the Misses E. V. and L. V. Sloane. Just below these names, on the same register, are those of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Phil S. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, H. E. Cox and C. W. McMurran of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pele of Tuxedo. On another page are registered Mr. and Mrs. George Storm, Fred Storm, Miss Kate Finch, J. A. Graham Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Mulliken, of New York, and C. D. MacDougall of Auburn.

The Tailers and Trevors are at the Richelieu. T. Suffern Tailer is not along, but the family is well represented by Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Tailer and J. Lee Tailer, the young coachman who drove the "Oval" all last week in New York, and who is said to be second in skill with the whip and ribbons only to the husband of Pierre Lorillard's daughter. At the same hotel are Mrs. Ambrose P. Spencer, J. Clinton Spencer, W. H. Phillipson, and R. L. Gray.

The Trevor party at the Richelieu is made up of Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Miss Trevor, and J. B. Trevor Jr., of Yonkers, and Miss Winthrop and Beekman Winthrop of New York. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Cone, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stemmler, and C. Lawrence Perkins of New York are also at the Richelieu.

An excursion party of forty people from different parts of Germany will arrive at the Palmer this morning. They came in the first of a series of excursions to the Fair from European countries, and others will follow in rapid order from now until the Fair gates are closed. The Germans are expected to be here ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Firth of Brighouse, Miss Collie of Alderley Edge, I. T. Robinson and G. C. Williams of Huddlesfield, and W. Simpson and T. Woodhead of Manchester were added to the English contingent at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon. They are all here to see the Fair and will remain some weeks.

K. M. Dunbar of Maine, President of the Press Association of that State, is at the Mecca. He is a delegate to the National Editorial Association meeting, and while here will arrange for an excursion of the Maine press to the World's Fair in September.

Baron Fava has engaged rooms at the Metropole for himself and a party of friends. They are expected to arrive tomorrow.

Ex-Gov. Fifer is at the Grand Pacific. He is here on business, but expects to be able to see the Fair with his family some time in the summer.

Bishop Alexander Burgess of Quincy is at the Grand Pacific. He is here to take a glance at the Fair.

Mme. Lillian Nordica and Mrs. W. F. Baldwin of Boston and Miss Mabel Jenness of Washington are at the Victoria.

Palmer House—W. P. Leiser, New York; F. K. Jones, Philadelphia; R. W. Walker, Little Rock; R. H. Barnum, New York; J. M. Baker, Washington, D. C.; A. S. Dietzman, Louisville; W. L. Hopton, Leeds, England; Robert McLaren, St. Catherine, Ont.; A. G. Shafer, Detroit; F. A. Ryan, Indianapolis; E. M. Foster, Nashville; W. T. B. Wakefield, Los Angeles; T. B. Whitney, Boston; J. C. Bastes, St. Louis.

Grand Pacific—J. H. Guner, Goshen, Ind.; D. J. Brewer, Washington, D. C.; T. A. Butterworth, Milwaukee; F. Leman Hare, London; S. H. Kahn, New York; Bishop Alexander Burgess, Peoria; Matthias Gage, Riverside, Cal.; Joseph W. Fifer, Bloomington; T. B. Townsend, Zanesville; T. C. Lawler, Prairie du Chien, Wis.; G. Volker, Hamburg.

Metropole—H. H. Bills, Denver; M. D. Collier and wife, New York; H. Herbert and wife, London; W. A. Elin, London; W. E. Bramer, St. Paul; Mrs. F. B. Gilmore, New York; Mrs. A. B. Hertdegen, Cincinnati; C. C. Osborne, London; H. de W. Cooke and wife, Stamford; Miss I. W. Semple, Philadelphia; Mr. Semple, Philadelphia.

Lexington—Albert Gulgan, Boston; Fred Pope, Boston; William H. Seaman, Sheboygan; Sherley L. Harbison, Lexington, Ky.; Otto Andrews and wife, New York; H. S. Lampher, New York; J. R. Melcher, New York; A. R. Evans, New York; Dr. Emile Reimes, wife, and two daughters, Hamburg; Max Frankel, Berlin.

Sherman—J. Lindahl, W. C. Garrard, and J. McCrury, Springfield, Ill.; W. Littman, St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Doan, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Bowen, San Jose, Cal.; H. D. Clark, Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Homewood, Buffalo; B. K. Rachford, Newport, Ky.; Fred Britt, Pueblo, Colo.; J. D. Gold, West Cornwall, Conn.

Auditorium — L. Bretln, Copenhagen; John Canfield, Manistee; Dr. Lessing, Berlin; W. H. Smith, New York; Charles W. Greene, Redlands, Cal.; Mrs. J. H. Barber, Denver; L. J. Drake and wife, Omaha; A. A. Monroe, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tailer and party, New York; James H. Smith, New York.

Tremont—D. M. Mead and wife and O. L. Robbins and wife, Dallas, Tex.; C. M. Hall, R. C. Green, B. L. Allen, S. D. Glover, G. L. Blake, and F. W. Wyskoff, New York City; C. C. Markham, Boston, Mass.; A. E. Pierce and daughter, Jamestown, N. Y.; W. Lothman, St. Louis, Mo.; and F. D. Curtis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Great Northern—R. W. Allison, Pittsburg; T. C. Hughes, St. Louis; John Blythe, Pittsburg; M. Bayes, Indianapolis; Dr. H. C. Frost, Buffalo; A. L. Reed, Omaha; G. C. Shafer, Syracuse; J. B. McMillan, Tacoma; M. H. Gould, Denver; W. McKinley, Duluth; H. D. Wicks, Saginaw.

Victoria—J. H. Bing, Detroit; C. J. Moore, Jamestown, N. Y.; W. H. Binnai, Peoria; F. C. Smith, Montevideo; Mme. Lillian Nordica, London; Mrs. W. F. Baldwin, Boston; C. F. Snyder, Berlin; E. E. Martin, Australia.

Wellington — A. Kennedy, Springfield, Mass.; G. W. Perkins, Grand Rapids; R. Bentley, Youngstown, O.; A. B. Cox, London, Ont.; Fred Ford, Youngstown; E. Marvin, Frankfort, Ind.; I. L. Herrington, Indianapolis.

Richelieu—M. J. O'Connor, Louisville; W. H. Phillipson, New York; T. F. McGarry, Grand Rapids; H. Crasp, Grasse, France; Mrs. Mitchell Harrison, Philadelphia; F. W. McCutcheon, St. Paul.

Leland—F. C. Ford and O. C. Wyman and wife, Minneapolis; Mrs. B. W. Ashley, Jackson, Minn.; W. L. Smith, Cincinnati; J. T. Oliphant and Wife, Austin, Tex.

OLD SETTLERS TO BE ENTERTAINED.

Preparations Being Made by the Calumet Club for the Event.

Old settlers who were residents of Chicago and of age in the year 1840 will be entertained by the Calumet club about the middle of June. All the members of the club who are old settlers within the meaning of the club's description are members of the Committee of Arrangements. The committee will be called together by its Secretary, F. B. Tuttle, probably Saturday, to fix the date and revise the list of invitations. As two years have now elapsed since the last old settlers' dinner several once familiar names will have to be struck from the roll of guests and no doubt some survivors who were vigorous enough to accept the club's hospitality on the last occasion will now be obliged through infirmity to decline it. Among those on the committee are Silas B. Cobb, Arthur G. Burley, Horatio G. Loomis, and Franklin D. Gray. The club has been fortunate in saving from the fire which destroyed its old headquarters last January a considerable number of valued relics of the early days of the city. The addition to the club's building which is now in course of erection will shortly be far enough advanced to allow of the date and other details of the reception to be fixed.

Unwise Economy.

Whatever else you hoard do not include in the list old medicine bottles. The cost of these when perfectly new is very trifling, and the futility o saving them against a possible errand to the chemist is apparent. Nor should tacks taken up when you remove carpets from the floor for the annual or semi-annual shaking be put aside for a second use. A new paper of tacks should be used whenever a carpet is relaid. I once knew a woman who made one match, by careful economy, serve three separate lightings; yet she went to her grave with the spirit of a pauper, and a bevy of spendthrift cousins swooped down on her fields and barns as eagles on the prey.—*Harper's Bazar.*

GOOD HOMES ITS AIM.

WORK OF THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT OF ARMOUR INSTITUTE.

Ample Provisions Made for Teaching the Best Methods of Housekeeping, Cooking, Dressmaking, and the Like—Scope of the Plans Already Made—Competent Lecturers Secured—Mrs. Mary H. Hull the General Director—What Pupils in the Fall Course Are Entitled To.

The Department of Domestic Arts at Armour Institute is proving to be one of the most interesting features of the work which is being organized by Dr. Gunsaulus and supported by the philanthropy of Mr. Armour.

With its model dining-room and class kitchen, its plain-sewing and dressmaking rooms, its millinery and embroidery rooms, its reception and lecture room and office, covering the fourth floor, taken together with the complete library of books relating to home economy, method, science, and art, it would seem the women of Chicago ought to be able to solve their domestic problems. "Housekeeping Made Easy," "The Gentlewoman at

MRS. MARY H. HULL.

Home," "The Family Living on $500 a Year," "The Art of Entertaining," to say nothing of social science questions, such as "Poverty and Its Causes," color and form and symmetry of dress and furniture, and the duties and privileges of the nineteenth century women, suggest the breadth of the department.

The authorities at Armour Institute seem to be in earnest in the work. Those who anticipate entering the domestic department in September are entitled through the summer to the use of the household periodicals and the library, which contains several thousand books, and to the lectures which will be given by professional teachers who belong to the World's Fair.

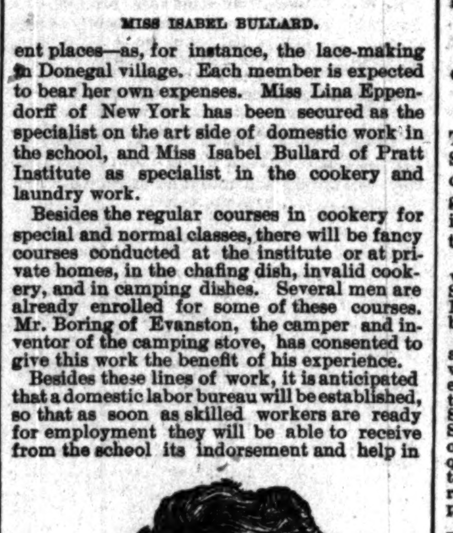
Mrs. Mary H. Hull, who is director of this department, will also conduct classes to the World's Fair among those exhibits which relate to her work, such as the domestic exhibit of the Pratt Institute, in the model kitchens in the Woman's Building, and in several differ-

MISS ISABEL BULLARD.

ent places—as, for instance, the lace-making in Donegal village. Each member is expected to bear her own expenses. Miss Lina Eppendorff of New York has been secured as the specialist on the art side of domestic work in the school, and Miss Isabel Bullard of Pratt Institute as specialist in the cookery and laundry work.

Besides the regular courses in cookery for special and normal classes, there will be fancy courses conducted at the institute or at private homes, in the chafing dish, invalid cookery, and in camping dishes. Several men are already enrolled for some of these courses. Mr. Boring of Evanston, the camper and inventor of the camping stove, has consented to give this work the benefit of his experience.

Besides these lines of work, it is anticipated that a domestic labor bureau will be established, so that as soon as skilled workers are ready for employment they will be able to receive from the school its indorsement and help in



MISS LINA EPPENDORFF.

securing places. In this way it is thought the demand for skilled labor in the household can be met, not by ignorant servants, but by those who are thoroughly competent.

Women's classes are also being organized. Lectures through the year will be given on special themes by such persons as Mrs. Candace Wheeler of New York, Mary Frances Steele of Chicago, Ellen M. Richards of Boston, besides the regular lectures which will be given by Mrs. Mary H. Hull on homekeeping and the wide duties of women in their relation to the home; by Miss Eppendorff on art in the home; by Dr. J. H. Hollister on home nursing; and by Miss Morely on physical culture.

The tuition is considered nominal, and, it is said, no such opportunity has been offered to women of all classes anywhere in the West prior to this.

SECURES A GOLD COIN NOT OFTEN SEEN.

Gold Fifty-Dollar Slug Falls Into the Possession of a Chicago Man.

A Californian who had run through all his ready cash in this city recently was forced in an emergency to part with a coin, the like of which is rarely to be found nowadays. It is an octagon $50 slug, minted in San Francisco in 1851. The coin is now owned by A. L. Doherty, who says he paid $165 for it. Around the octagon-shaped edge of the coin are the words "August Humbert, United States Assayer of Gold, California, 1851." Within this lettering is a circle, and inside of this is the figure of an eagle surrounded by the words "United States of America." The coin bears a stamp showing that it is composed of 880 parts of gold to 120 parts of alloy. Underneath the eagle is printed its denomination, "Fifty Dollars." It is said there are few such coin now in existence. It is also claimed to be the largest gold coin ever made.

Its Western Boundary.

The State of Massachusetts at one time previous to the revolution claimed the Pacific Ocean as its western boundary.

WORK OF THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Bill for the New Asylum Almost a Law—Other Important Measures.

LANSING, Mich., May 23.—[Special.]—In the Senate today the Doran bill to protect employés against coercion of employers, the factory inspection bill, the bill making ten hours a day's work for trainmen, and the measure appropriating $75,000 for an asylum for the insane in the Upper Peninsula were passed. The bill was reported favorably for the taxation of capital stock of palace, drawing-room, and sleeping car companies. The Committee on Judiciary was instructed to report out the barbers' Sunday closing bill tomorrow and the Joint Committee on Judiciary and Railroads was instructed to report out the bill fixing the liability of railroad companies for personal injuries to employés. In the House the Linderman bill, creating a commission for the purpose of experimenting with a view to ascertaining the best method of reclaiming the Pine Barrens of the State, was killed, as was the Gleucklich bill providing for the taxation of church property. Both Houses passed the bill establishing a naval militia.

WISCONSIN W. C. T. U. IN SESSION.

Twentieth Convention of the Organization Begins at Eau Claire.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 23.—[Special.]—The twentieth convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wisconsin was called to order in the First Presbyterian Church this morning by Mrs. N. H. Campbell of Evansville, President. Mrs. Fannie Rastall of Chicago, formerly business manager of the Woman's Publication Association, was introduced and spoke briefly. The missionary to the pineries made a report. It appeared that saloonkeepers complain their business is not so good since the women began sending their papers and song-books to the camps. Mrs. Campbell, President, delivered her address. Among the matters to which she called attention was the fact that no penalty was provided in the law requiring scientific instruction in the school in regard to the effects of alcholic beverages and that the law was inoperative to a large extent. Resolutions against Sunday opening of the World's Fair and the selling of liquor on Midway Plaisance are being prepared. Mrs. Rastall addressed the convention tonight.

BROKE THE RULES OF THE ORDER.

Commander-in-Chief Weissert Explains the Action in the Farnham Case.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23.—Commander-in-Chief Weissert of the Grand Army of the Republic said today that the cause for the annulling of the charter of Farnham Post of New York was its disobedience of known laws of the Grand Army. Farnham Post, some time ago in resolutions passed and published, criticised the pension law and Congress. To make known to the public resolutions of this kind without approval of the Department Commander and Commander-in-Chief, or the National Encampment, is contrary to the laws of the order. Communications have been received from all sections of the country, including New York, Col. Weissert says, protesting against the action of Farnham Post and insisting that the rule be enforced and the post disciplined. As soon as the proper papers were received the charter was revoked. The approval of the action of the Council of Administration of the department of New York has just been made at National headquarters in this city.

PROHIBITS SEALING IN BERING SEA.

British Captain Issues a Proclamation Threatening Seizure of Vessels.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 23.—Capt. Hughes Hallett, of the ship H. M. Carnett, issued this proclamation today:

To owners and masters of all sealing vessels under British flag and all others concerned: I, Harry Francis Hughes Hallett, Captain of Her Majesty's Ship Carnett and Senior Naval Officer, present, hereby give warning and remind you that sealing is prohibited in Bering Sea and call upon you to inform me without delay through the Collector of Customs at Victoria, of the place and date at which your vessels employed in sealing are to rendezvous during the season of 1893. Should you fail to comply with this demand I hereby give notice that I shall consider that orders relative to sealers have been evaded and shall cause any such vessel to be seized, warning or no warning, if caught in Bering Sea. Orders relative to sealing in the vicinity of Russian Islands, already published, state that all vessels found within prohibited distances with seal implements or skins on board will be liable to seizure.

STATE BOARD OF LABOR ORGANIZES.

Officers Elected for the Coming Year—List of the Members.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—The newly appointed Commissioners of the State Bureau of Labor met here today in compliance with a summons from Gov. Altgeld and effected an organization. Following is a list of the members of the new board with their occupations and places of residence:

J. J. Stivers, printer, Chicago; Adolph Sturm, veneer, Chicago; J seph Ferris, iron molder, Springfield; Louis F. Lumaghi, coal operator, Madison County; Miss Mary E. Kenney, bookbinder, Chicago.

Miss Kenney was chosen Temporary Chairman and Joseph Ferris Chairman of the board, of which he is the youngest member. The board elected George A. Schilling of Chicago as Secretary, and agreed to the appointment of Charles F. Seib of Chicago, a cigarmaker, as his assistant. Secretary Schilling will enter upon his duties at once, but it is understood that the board has requested the retiring Secretary, Col. John S. Lord, to superintend the publication of the biennial report of the board, which is now ready for the printer.

TO ENTERTAIN KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Grand Lodge of Illinois Makes Preparations to Receive Visitors.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, Knights of Pythias, has arranged to extend every possible courtesy to members of the order who may come to the Fair. Pythian headquarters have been established at the Grand Lodge offices, No. 126 Washington street. Everything is furnished free. A register has been opened for the names, home addresses, and stopping places of members and their families. A bureau of information has been established. Identification cards are furnished to all Knights, by means of which prompt notice can be sent to the headquarters in case of accident, thus insuring prompt attendance of friends and fraternal care.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Navy Department Completes Arrangements for the Trip of the Caravels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The Navy Department today completed arrangements for conveying the Columbus caravels, the Santa Maria, Pinta, and Nina, from New York to Chicago. They will be towed from New York to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and from there to Chicago. The service will cost about $5,000. Commodore Erben will arrange for their trip to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and the Consul at Montreal will make arrangements for their cruise from there to Chicago.

New National Bank in Iowa.

A certificate has been issued authorizing the First National Bank of Cresco, Ia., to begin business. The capital stock is $50,000. James B. Eby is President and P. K. Brandt Cashier of the new bank.

Washington Briefs.

The President today appointed Samuel Blackwell of Alabama Third Auditor of the Treasury, vice W. H. Hart of Indiana, resigned, and Edward P. Kearns Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania.

Reports from forty-four of the sixty-three Internal Revenue Districts show that 5,451 Chinese have registered. The largest registration from a single district is from Colorado, where 1,500 registered.

Probably Mistaken as to Time.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 23.—[Special.]—Horace B. Gates, Treasurer of the Hacket Hardware company, said today that he saw Charles S. Rogers President of the Northwestern cordage works, Friday afternoon at about 3 o'clock. According to all the published accounts he must have leaped to his death from the high bridge at 2 o'clock. It is believed that Mr. Gates is mistaken as to the hour at which he saw Rogers.

Georgia Negroes Hanged by a Mob.

WAYCROSS, Ga., May 23.—Near Hazelhurst yesterday afternoon two negroes, Eph Merchel and an unknown, were taken from jail and hanged by a mob. Merchel murdered J. J. Brown at Nichols, Ga., in a quarrel over wages. The negroes were being transported to Nichols when they were lynched.

SANTA FE BOTHERED.

ITS COMPETITORS TRYING TO PREVENT THE RATE REDUCTION.

President Reinhart Has Authorized It, but the Road Doesn't Want to Appear as a Demoralizer by Failing to Give Thirty Days' Notice—Fair Excursion Agents and Railway Officials Seem to Be in a Conspiracy—Low Rates to Pacific Coast Points.

Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad received a dispatch from President Reinhart yesterday authorizing him to put in effect the rates recommended by the majority of the committee of Western roads last week—$20 for the round trip between Denver and the Missouri River and $17.50 for the round trip between the Missouri River and Chicago, making the round-trip rate between Denver and Chicago $37.50. These rates would be put in effect by the Santa Fé this morning had not the point been raised by its competitors, who are doing everything in their power to prevent a reduction in rates east of the Missouri, that the Santa Fé cannot reduce rates east of the river without giving thirty days previous notice as required by the President. The Santa Fé does not desire to be placed in the position of a demoralizer and is consequently trying to find out whether it has to give such notice or not. It is hard to see what the Santa Fé's competitors have to gain by a delay, as the Santa Fé has now in effect a rate of $30 from Denver to Chicago and return, which is $7.50 less than the new rate it proposes to put in effect. The proportion of the lines east of the river of the $30 rate is less than the rate the Santa Fé means to put in effect east of the river. If the roads can afford to accept east of the river a proportional rate of $12.50, as they now do, they can hardly claim that a rate locally from the Missouri River of $17.50 is too low. The true inwardness of the opposition to a reduction in rates from the Missouri River to the East is, it is claimed, that most of the roads have made arrangements with excursion agents, allowing the latter exorbitant commissions, which gives them a chance to give the benefit of those commissions to their patrons; or in other words a conspiracy seems to exist between the excursion agents and the railway officials whereby the former can control all the business and make big profits, while those people who wish to visit the Fair on their own account are compelled to pay exorbitant rates.

When the 80 per cent round trip rate was established it was claimed by the railroad officials that this rate was for first-class trains only and that for the benefit of those who cannot afford to pay such rate special excursion trains would be run at one cent a mile or less. But none of the roads have thus far made an attempt to run cheap special excursions and there is at present no indication that they will run any such trains, thus compelling everybody to pay the high rates on the regular trains.

That a material reduction in rates will have to be made before long is generally admitted. The withdrawal of the Santa Fé from the Western Passenger Association leaves that organization in a chaotic condition and the experience heretofore has been that without an ironclad agreement to restrain the roads regular rates cannot be maintained.

There is another factor that will compel the roads to reduce the rates—namely: water competition. The "Soo" line makes the announcement that it will run regular excursions to Chicago from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth in connection with steamboats from Gladstone and Mackinaw. The round trip rate from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth to Chicago, including meals and berth on steamer while en route, will be $15.30, while the regular round trip rate by the all rail lines is $17.50. Those who desire will be given the opportunity to use the steamers of the "Soo" line for a period of ten days in this city for lodging and board, for which the charge including the fair will be $40, which is $4 a day. That the "Soo" line's enterprise will be crowned with success is a foregone conclusion, and unless the Northwestern roads come down with their rates the "Soo" line will get the great bulk of the business from the Northwest.

RAILROAD RATES CONSIDERED.

Bloomington Jobbers Lay Complaint Before the State Commission.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld's new Railroad Commissioners had their first case before them today. This was on complaint of the Chicago Vehicle company, whereon it was alleged the rates on buggies from manufacturing districts in Illinois were proportionately too high as compared with rates on like articles from manufacturing centers in other States. The Bloomington jobbers in general merchandise intervened as complainants on the ground that their rates on local outward shipments from Bloomington were out of all proportion to the rates charged on inter-State traffic to Bloomington and other interior junctions in Illinois. This is virtually the old 1887 case, which was decided by the Railroad Commissioners at that time. It was finally agreed that as the questions at issue were of the most serious importance more time be given the railroads to prepare answers to the complaints and an adjournment was taken to Chicago to June 7. The matter of rates of all classes throughout Illinois is involved in the question at issue, and as any change in these will necessarily affect all through rates to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers beyond the gravest results of any change are apprehended by the railroads.

RAILROAD WINS "SWITCHING" CASE.

Iowa Commission Had No Jurisdiction in the Eagle Point Controversey.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 23.—[Special.]—The State Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Dubuque District Court in the Eagle Point switching case. It has been on the docket since 1890 and is regarded as a test case. Fengler & Co. had been receiving oil for use in their lime kiln at Eagle Point over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, but transferred their business to the Great Western, whereupon the Milwaukee road refused to switch the oil to Eagle Point at the rate prescribed by the Commissioners, $1.50 per car, but established a station at Eagle Point and demanded $18.50 per car. Fengler & Co. then appealed to the Iowa Railroad Commissioners and the latter entered suit to compel the company to do the switching at $1.50 per car. On defendant's motion the case was taken to the United States Supreme Court. The latter remanded it back to the State District Court on the ground that no question of inter-State commerce was involved. Judge Ney decided that the switching came under inter-State commerce, over which the Iowa commission had no control. The Iowa Supreme Court affirms the decision of the lower court.

LOW RATES TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Serious War in Progress Between Transcontinental Lines.

The row between the transcontinental roads on freight business to California is getting quite serious for the interested roads but is proving a good thing for shippers and merchants. A short time ago the Northern Pacific and Great Northern put in effect reduced rates to San Francisco, via steamship lines from Portland and Puget Sound, to meet the competition of the Southern Pacific from New York. This induced the Southern Pacific to make rates via its Sunset route to Portland and Tacoma in connection with steamship lines from San Francisco to those points lower than the direct rates by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific to Portland, Tacoma, and Puget Sound points. The latter in retaliation now announce still lower rates to those points as well as to San Francisco. The Canadian Pacific is also taking a hand in the fight and has reduced freight rates to lower figures than were ever in effect before.

Western Classification Changes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—The semi-annual meeting of the Western Classification committee of the railroads west of the Mississippi River began this morning at 10 o'clock with seventy-five lines represented. The question of most importance to be considered is whether the present rule requiring unanimous consent to changes in or additions to the classification shall be changed to require only three-fourths in the affirmative. The argument in favor of the change is that one line alone acting from pure self interest can block the whole association. There has been a great deal of feeling stirred up in the matter. The threat has been made that, if the change is not effected, some of the lines in the association will withdraw. The body immediately upon assembling took up the matter, and began its discussion behind closed doors. After a short debate it was decided to complete the consideration of the routine docket first and the proposed change in the rules will come up later.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Swedish Lutheran Conference, Minneapolis, Minn., May 22 to 30, fare and one-third from points in Minnesota; annual convention South Dakota Christian Missionary Society, Watertown, S. D., June 8 to 11, fare and one-fifth from points in South Dakota east of the Missouri River; annual commencement State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., June 9 to 15, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; annual State camp Patriotic Order Sons of America, Springfield, Ill., June 13 and 14, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; eleventh annual reunion Society of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Mukwonago, Wis., June 21 and 22, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin; first annual Methodist Assembly, Pertle Springs, Mo., July 10 to 18, fare and one-third from points in Missouri.

McLeod Steps Down and Out.

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—There was just a quorum ten of the seventeen directors of the Boston and Maine railroad present at the meeting today. President McLeod's letter of resignation was presented to the meeting. In it he says he accepted the office of President representing the interests of the Reading railroad in the Boston and Maine. He says he contemplated traffic arrangements between the two companies which would be mutually advantageous; but since he is not now officially connected with the Reading railroad company and the Reading has parted with its Boston and Maine stock, it will be impossible for him to carry out his plans. Frank Jones will be reëlected President at the next meeting of the board.

New Railroad in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23.—[Special.]—McIntosh Bros. of this city have been awarded the contract for building the first section of the Iola and Northern railway, to connect the Green Bay, Winona, and St. Paul with the Soo. The officers of the company are: President, Joseph Walker Jr. of New York; Vice-President, S. W. Champion of Green Bay; Secretary and Treasurer, W. J. Abrams of Green Bay.

"Soo" Time to Be Reduced.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 23.—[Special.]—The Soo road will reduce its running time between St. Paul and Montreal twelve hours. Trains will leave here at 6:25 p. m. and reach Montreal at 8 o'clock the next morning. The change will be made June 1.

Railroad Notes.

A dispatch from Montreal states that Traffic Manager Olds of the Canadian Pacific admits that his road will make a reduction of 10 per cent all round in freight rates.

The offices of Assistant General Passenger Agent L. S. Allen of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have been removed from the Rookery Building, Chicago, to the Grand Central Passenger Station, Fifth avenue and Harrison street.

The Presidents and representatives of the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the cities and towns of Colorado held a convention in Denver a few days ago and adopted a resolution requesting all railroad companies doing business between Chicago and Colorado points to make round-trip passenger rates from Chicago westward the same as they are to be from Colorado points eastward during the continuation of the World's Fair.

VARIATIONS OF THE THERMOMETER.

From 88 Degrees Below in Siberia to 120 Degrees Above in the Colorado Desert.

The lowest mean temperature that occurs anywhere, or at any season on the globe, occurs in January at Werkojansk, in Northeastern Siberia. Here the mean for the first month in the year is 61.2° below. For the same period the temperature is 40° below over the region situated a little north of the magnetic pole. At Werkojansk the thermometer has registered over 88° below zero. Going to the other extreme, the *Nautical Magazine* finds that the atmosphere of the Colorado River desert has shown a maximum of 120°, and this will give a seasonal variation over the land of upward 200° Fahrenheit, against less than one-third of that range over the water of the Atlantic. The comparative constancy of oceanic temperatures moderates the climatogical conditions of approximate land masses very considerably, and the disparity between summer's heat and winter's cold is still less marked when the seaboard is swept by warm ocean currents. The mean annual temperature of the British Islands is quite 20° higher than it would be did its temperature depend upon latitude alone. This is, of course, owing to the influence of the gulf stream, which is calculated to pour into the North Atlantic some thirty-eight cubic miles of warm water per hour. The heating effect of this current upon the atmosphere of the North Atlantic is best seen by comparing the position of isothermal lines with the same temperature lines in the South Atlantic. Thus, in the month of January, the isotherm of 34° runs in almost a straight line from Boston to Iceland and from Iceland across to the Norwegian coast. At its most northerly limit it just impinges upon the Arctic Circle. Thus, the mean temperature of 35° is found in the coldest month at a distance of 66½° north of the equator. In the South Atlantic during the month of July, the midwinter month, the isotherm of 35° is practically identical with the fiftieth parallel of latitude. Contrasting the temperatures for the midsummer months, it will be seen that while in the South Atlantic the isotherm of 50° has a mean latitude of 45°, the same isotherm in the North Atlantic passes over the middle of Iceland and from there runs in a straight line to the North Cape of Norway, in latitude 72°.

ILLITERACY THE HANDMAID OF CRIME.

The Schoolhouse a Better Preventive than the Penitentiary.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* Does education help morals? is a question that has frequently been discussed. It is somewhat surprising, in this age, to find persons replying in the negative to this proposition, and holding that our schools are having very little effect in reducing the amount of crime and vice in this country; and they even point to the criminal records in support of their view and to the large number of crimes committed in Boston and other cities where the school systems are practically perfect, and where every one can get a good education.

If we examine the criminal and police statistics, however, as the United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. W. T. Harris, has just done, we will find that they make no such showing as is pretended, but quite the contrary. There are, of course, some educated as well as illiterate persons arrested, but the difference in the number of arrests of these two classes shows how great is the effect of the schools in the elimination of crime.

The number of prisoners confined in seventeen States which have complete statistics on this point—fourteen of them Western or Middle States—is 110,538, and among these the illiterates in proportion to numbers contribute six times their quota. The records in the towns show an even greater proportion of crime among the ignorant, and the illiterates for the whole country furnish to each thousand of persons eight times as many prisoners as those who can read and write.

It is plain from these facts that our schools have already greatly reduced the amount of crime, and that when we shall have succeeded in getting rid of all illiteracy we will still further reduce the number of criminals.

Just a Woman After All.

A bright young woman who perhaps does not mean her name to go with this, but whose initials are "E. L. K.," sends the following cheerful and live little comment to the *Woman's World and Work:* It is lovely to leave home with father in the morning and to come home with him at evening, but somehow a girl cannot impress the family with the fact that she deserves as much attention and consideration as a man. Everybody seemed to realize the importance of my position, and the initial week "down-town" made me feel mannish in the extreme. I was waited on, petted, and obeyed just for all the world like father. It must have been the novelty of the situation, for soon I began to be pushed aside and to lose my significance in the estimation of my sisters and brothers. One by one their favors vanished and I could see my "mannish" traits slipping away and could feel myself taking my old place, serving the coffee, hustling around for my dinner when I chanced to be late, and blackening my own boots like an out and out woman. Now I am my old self once more, the same inoffensive, unimportant personage I was before starting out in the world three months ago. It is useless to try. Abroad we can be preachers, doctors, lawyers, anything, everything, but in the household we can be only—women.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

No Room for Another.

It is said that when Benjamin Franklin proposed to start a newspaper his mother tried to dissuade him from it because there were already two papers in America, and there was no room for another.

SUMMER RESORTS.

30 MINUTES' RIDE FROM CHICAGO.

HOTEL GLEN ELLYN

Is located at Glen Ellyn, Ill., OPENS MAY 25.

A Magnificent Hotel with all modern improvements, costing $150,000, situated on the Galena Division of the C. & N. W. R. R., 14 miles from Chicago—30 trains daily—11c commutation fare. A picturesque and hilly country on the banks of Lake Glen Ellyn. The company's property consists of 116 acres, with delightful walks and drives; boating and fishing. Guests will have free use of the most remarkable group of Mineral Springs in the world. One of which analyses similar to the Contrexeville Springs, France.

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New, modern building, with luxurious appointments, including elevator, gas, hot water heating, baths, electricity, massage, etc. Trained nurses, experienced physicians. Spacious grounds (75 acres). For illustrated prospectus address N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

Insane or objectionable cases not received.

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One of the finest estates on the bay to let for the summer. Large house, very fully furnished; stable, ample grounds beautifully ornamented with shrubs and trees. Directly on the water. Splendid bathing beach, safe and healthful. Rent $2,500. Full particulars of HORACE S. CROWELL, 216 Washington-st., cor. of State-st., Boston, Mass.

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Will open June 15. The largest, best appointed, and most liberally conducted hotel at Lake George.

PURE WATER, PURE AIR, PERFECT HEALTH.

For terms and particulars, apply Hotel Grenoble, 56th-st. and 7th-av., New York.

WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

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Block Island, R. I.

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Address F. C. CUNDALL, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

GARRISON HOUSE, LONG BEACH, MAINE.

The ideal resort for the seeker of health, rest, and enjoyment. Beautiful historical scenery. Salubrious climate. Excellent fishing and boating; the best sea bathing on the coast. Comfortable rooms and first-class table. Every modern convenience. Terms reasonable. Address JOHN H. SANBORN, P.-O. York Village, Me.

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ON TOP of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS

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OPENS JUNE 26. A delightful point to break the journey between Chicago and the East.

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METATOXET HOUSE.

Twenty-seventh season opens June 1. Pleasantly located; first-class; modern conveniences. 200 guests. JOHN H. CASWELL, Propr.

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Opens June 19. Best location, near depot, beach, and Casino. 150 guests. J. BABCOCK, Supt.

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Apply to Superintendent for circular.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES—1893—will begin June 29th (5th Thursday), and continue nine weeks. John B. Minor, Jr., Instructor in Law for the past three years, will be associated with me.

For circulars stating terms, &c., address (P. O. University Station, Charlottesville, Va.)

JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. of Com. & Stat. Law or JOHN B. MINOR, JR., Instructor in Law.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF INDIANA MASONS.

Addresses and Reports by the Officers of the Grand Lodge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—[Special.]—The seventy-second annual session of the Indiana Grand Lodge of Masons convened here today with 441 lodges represented. Grand Master Sidney W. Douglass in his annual address paid a tribute to the two deceased Past Grand Masters, Robert Vanvalzah and Bruce Carr. Martin H. Rice, Treasurer, reports receipts $21,908.86; disbursements, $19,978.95. William H. Smythe, Secretary, makes his fifteenth annual report. In fifteen years he has turned over to the Treasurer $392,548.46. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

Grand Master, Daniel Noyes, La Porte; Deputy Grand Master, Frank E. Gavin, Greensburg; Senior Grand Warden, Edward O'Rourke, Fort Wayne; Junior Grand Warden, Simeon P. Gillett, Evansville; Grand Treasurer, Martin H. Rice, Indianapolis; Grand Secretary, William H. Smythe, Indianapolis; Trustee, Isaac P. Leyden, New Albany.

A Big Round-Up on an Immense Range.

One of the largest yearly round-ups in the far West was started out from the Washington side of the river today with forty men in the saddle. The horse-owners in the famous horse heaven country have combined for the event. The range is eighty miles long and thirty miles wide, extending from the mouth of the Yakima River on the east to Alder Creek on the west. The riders were divided into two parties, one to start in at the east end of the range and the other at the west. The range will be scoured and all horses brought up in the center, where the colts are to be branded. They expect to round up about 12,000 head of horses. The animals stood the winter well and are now in excellent condition.—*Portland Oregonian.*

He Courted Death.

"Didn't young Gusher go off rather suddenly?"
"He was helped off."
"I always expected as much. Was it a gambling scrape?"
"No, he wrote a spring poem and presented it to an editor in person."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

ONE of the main planks in the "Chicago platform" for this year is this: *Resolved,* That railway rates must come down.

UNDER the circumstances the Chinese cannot be blamed for thinking Confucius a greater man than Christopher Columbus.

LIGHTNING may not strike twice in the same place, but a tornado sometimes does. For particulars inquire of anybody in Louisville, Ky.

THE Count de Lesseps is said to be a sufferer from dyspepsia. It is certain that he has had a great deal of trouble with his Colon.

MILWAUKEE, too, wants to entertain the Infanta. Not to mention its other fluids, the Cream City fairly overflows with the milk of human kindness.

IN a fine burst of honest indignation the St. Louis *Republic* protests against the discourteous habit some papers have of referring to the Attorney-General as "C., B. & Q. Olney." It says those are not his initials.

THE editor of the New Albany (Ind.) *Tribune* finds that a visitor to Chicago "can obtain a comfortable room and bed, two meals outside and a lunch inside, and admission to the Fair, for $2 a day." In his opinion anybody who expects to get along on less than that is "rather penurious." He is right.

MR. GLADSTONE thinks highly of the British labor members of Parliament. The conduct of John Burns, Havelock Wilson, Michael Davitt, and Mr. Abraham of Wales in the present House of Commons, and of Cremer, Howell, Burt, and Broadhurst in the last House justifies the eulogy pronounced on the labor members at Hawarden Monday. But is it not a little too much to say that there has not been a single labor member of Parliament but was distinguished by his intelligence, sound knowledge, and trustworthy character? How about Mr. Keir-Hardie? Does this description fit that eccentric person?

THE New York stock market was firm at the opening but sold off generally a short time before the close. Chicago stocks were decidedly heavy. Sterling rates were firm. New York exchange sold at 20 cents discount.—The leading produce markets did not get far away from the prices established at the beginning of the week. Provisions were dull and firmly held, and principal cereals ruled weaker. The receipts of wheat and corn were liberal and no support was afforded values. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye 1 cent lower, barley easy, flaxseed ⅛ cent higher, September pork 7½ cents higher, lard 12½ cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

A NUMBER of Aldermen, actuated solely by a spirit of demagogism, want to reduce the license fee for peddlers from $25 to $10. They can give no good reasons for the proposed change. There is no demand for it except among the more greedy of the peddlers. Over 1,500 of them already have paid the $25 fee without a murmur. Others are holding back because the demagogue Aldermen have held out the hope to them that the ordinance reducing the fee to $10 will be passed soon. Those peddlers do a retail grocery trade on the public thoroughfares. They are under small expense and do a large business. The fee should be maintained at $25, for the city needs the money and the peddlers are amply able to pay it. Ald. Cooke's ordinance reducing the fee ought to be defeated.

MR. O'DONNELL continues to urge the passage of his ten Judges bill, and there seems to be little doubt it will pass the House. It has already passed the Senate. It will become law if the Governor does not use his veto power. The Governor has been himself a member of the Cook County bench. He is probably well aware that the ten additional Judges are not necessary. He knows that there are not enough court rooms for the accommodation of the additional Judges and that the county cannot well afford the $300,000 of annual expenses which the approval of the bill would involve. He doubtless will consider it his duty to veto the bill as it is intended solely for the benefit of the numerous Democratic aspirants for the bench who now earn a rather precarious living at the Chicago bar.

THE magnificent performance of the cruiser New York around Cape Ann Monday last stamps her as the fastest war vessel in the world above 5,000 tons. At the preliminary trial on the Saturday previous she ran 20.7 knots an hour. At the official trial, against tide and wind, she ran 21.09 knots an hour. Making allowances for tidal obstacles the record may show 21½ knots, but even setting it down at 21.09 she has broken the record. The two crack vessels of the English navy, the Blake and Blenheim, can show only about 21 knots, and, as THE TRIBUNE's dispatch states, "these vessels are not armored, but simply protected by four-inch decks over machinery and boilers. Even equal speed for them, therefore, would be nothing remarkable against a vessel carrying, in addition to a six-inch protective deck, a five-inch side belt and two turrets each eleven inches thick."

If the New York's record remains at 21.09 she has earned not only government approval but $200,000 in premiums for the Cramps, her builders, which will be divided pro rata among the crew, every man of whom did his utmost to help secure the splendid result, which will make the New York famous among all the navies of the world. She is entitled to carry the broom at her masthead and challenge the old song that Britannia rules the waves. Eighty-three and three-tenths knots in 3 hours and 56 minutes. That is the record England must beat.

IT was left for a recreant American to prostrate himself more lowly before royalty than even Alfred Austin, the Primrose laureate, who within twenty-four hours after the betrothal of the Duke of York and the Princess May published a most fulsome ode, whose every note was a contradiction of what he wrote on the Princess' "maiden widowhood" last year. The American in question is Mr Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, the young husband of the aged Baroness whose name he has assumed. Speaking in London recently this British toady-by-adoption, after announcing that "the ultimate heir to the throne of England is betrothed to a beautiful and popular Princess, who is well known and most dear to the English people," went on to say:

> Of the Princess May it was not only a common hope, but a common conviction, that no living Princess could be better fitted for the high destiny that awaited her. English to the backbone of her character and tastes, she had been trained in the very best English school; she had drawn from her royal mother, the Princess Mary, the inspiration of a high and noble example, and one that placed her in direct and inner sympathy with all the interests and all the progress of the English people.

And so on ad nauseam. How those denationalized Americans can play the flunky—and crawl!

THE COMMISSION AND THE FAIR.

The National Commission has failed to modify, either slightly or radically, the Sunday-opening rule of the directors. Thirty-one voted in favor of a slight modification of the rule, but that number was insufficient, as fifty-five are required, while only twenty-seven voted to strike out the Sunday-closing part of the rule. According to the ruling of Vice-President De Young it remains in force unmodified. For the act of Congress says the directors shall make rules "subject to such modification as may be imposed by a majority of such Commissioners." As the commission did not modify the rule it stands. The minority were surprised by this decision, but it is sound.

It has been known for a long time that a majority of the members of the commission were in favor of having the Fair open to the public seven days in the week. Whatever their shortcomings may have been, they have been sound on this point and have represented the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the United States. Indeed, of those who voted against Sunday opening yesterday a few personally are in favor of it, but got it into their heads that the order of Congress to close was imperative under any and all circumstances.

It has been the impression of those who favor Sunday closing that the new rule submitted by the directors would be a nullity unless approved by fifty-five Commissioners, or a majority of the whole body. Therefore they have viewed with pleasure the absence of so many of the members, confident that the necessary number of votes could not be secured. So when a vote was taken yesterday which resulted practically thirty-one for Sunday opening and twenty-seven against it they felt that they had won, fancying that that disposed of the rule. But when the Chair decided that as the commission had failed to modify the new rule in any particular it would remain in force a great light broke on them and they felt that they had made a blunder.

As the acts of the Commissioners are of far more importance than their words it is hardly necessary to say anything about the debate which preceded the vote. The subject was discussed fully by the ablest men on both sides. Those who read the arguments dispassionately will admit that those who favored Sunday opening had the best of it from the point of view of common sense and equity.

It must not be taken for granted that the action of yesterday will result in the opening of the Fair next Sunday. It remains still to see what action, if any, will be taken in the United States courts. It is claimed on one side that since the directors accepted the souvenir coins and the Sunday-closing condition attached to them they cannot throw open the gates on the first day of the week and can be prevented from so doing by injunction. It is claimed on the other side that the United States has no jurisdiction in the matter.

It was stated some time ago, and the report was doubtless correct, that the United States District-Attorney had been ordered by the Attorney-General to intervene and prevent Sunday opening in case the National Commission sanctioned it. As a matter of fact it has not done so. A majority of a quorum voted in favor of it, but not a sufficient number to approve it. Nevertheless it is not unlikely that some of the law points over which the Commissioners have been battling will find their way into court to be fought over there. If so it must not be forgotten that courts are slow, and hence it may not be safe to make appointments to visit the Exposition next Sunday.

THE TRACK ELEVATION PROBLEM.

The Mayor has done well in bringing the grade crossing question before the Council, and is correct in his assertion that it is economically impracticable to enforce as a whole the railroad track elevation ordinance passed last February. Why it is thus impracticable as regards the roads skirting the main river and its branches THE TRIBUNE has stated often. The Aldermen were right in prefacing the resolutions they adopted in reference to the appointment of a committee to consider the track elevation question with a declaration that grade crossings must be abolished and that prompt steps should be taken to that end.

Whether the Aldermanic committee appointed night before last will accomplish much of anything is by no means certain. Generally little is done through such agencies because an attempt is made to do too much. Conferences will be held which will be attended by railroad officers, most of whom may state that while there are defects in the present system, that while people do get killed at grade crossings, it is usually their own fault and that even if it were not the roads have not the money with which to elevate their tracks, and that the best thing for the people to do is to be more careful.

Ordinarily the most effective way of dealing with a multifarious question of this kind is to go at it in detail. It may be better in this instance to tackle one road first and see what can be done with it and whether a pacific arrangement can be made which will satisfy the people. For a long time the Rock Island and Lake Shore roads have been more inclined than any other lines to take their tracks off the surface. They negotiated with the city authorities three years ago, but they asked too much of the city and nothing was accomplished. Since then the public sentiment in favor of track elevation has become much more intense, and the railroads know it. That knowledge will have a tendency to make them more accommodating.

Were an arrangement made with any two roads, such as the Lake Shore and Rock Island, it would be much easier to deal with another road—for instance, the Fort Wayne. The pressure for the abolition of grade crossings will increase with every step taken towards track elevating. After the people of the South Side, for instance, have been given safe crossings those of the West and North never will rest contented till they get them.

It would not be proper, however, to set it down as a fixed fact that the committee appointed Monday night will do nothing. It may be that the railroad officers who will attend its sessions have begun to appreciate the fact that the people have determined grade crossings must go, and they may show a more willing spirit than they have done in the past. A little over twenty years ago they talked of the absolute impossibility of building viaducts as they do now of the impossibility of track elevation. They long ago backed down from their position of 1872. They may be getting ready to renounce their later one.

DR. GUNSAULUS' DISCOURTESY.

In the matter of the alleged discourtesy practiced towards his editorial guests Sunday last by the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus in his pulpit at Plymouth Church THE TRIBUNE has waited until both sides could be heard. Upon the one side those who felt themselves aggrieved and insulted by his accusations have expressed their opinions perhaps too freely. Upon the other side, Dr. Gunsaulus and his friends have presented their statement of the case. Assuming that the offensive remarks are no worse than the latter assert, it still remains true that Dr. Gunsaulus was guilty of gross discourtesy and of a breach of the code of etiquette which among gentlemen governs the relations of a host to his guests.

The editors to whom Dr. Gunsaulus preached went to Plymouth Church by invitation. They were therefore the guests of the preacher and the church officials. Even if Dr. Gunsaulus had been desirous to read them a lesson in morals, the occasion was not a fitting one. It was not the time or place for censure or ethical instruction directly or even by inference. Under the circumstances of the invitation the guests—not knowing Dr. Gunsaulus—were warranted in expecting courteous treatment. If they had not expected it they would not have gone to the church. Upon any other occasion it would be clearly within the province of Dr. Gunsaulus to make all the accusations he pleased—if they were truthful—and the press would meet him on his own ground; but to invite the Editorial Association for the enjoyment of clerical hospitality and spiritual edification and then unmask a mud battery upon its members was grossly indecorous.

It adds to the offensiveness of Dr. Gunsaulus' allegations that there was no provocation for them. No such vulgarity or impropriety as he imagines characterizes Chicago newspapers, the only ones with which, presumably, he is familiar. They are not only careful but fastidious about what they print. They contain no vulgar reports or vicious advertising. There are no cleaner papers in the United States. The Chicago publishers may safely challenge him to examine their papers carefully. If he is a candid man he will admit that they are clean and that he was not justified in his strictures.

The trouble with Dr. Gunsaulus is this: He is fond of notoriety and has an appetite for sensation, and this appetite grows upon what it feeds. Rather than not be noticed at all by the public press he would prefer to be noticed unfavorably. THE TRIBUNE is aware that in censuring him it is gratifying his propensity, but even at the risk of personal advertisement it cannot allow his accusations to pass unrebuked. For apart from any considerations of his cloth his conduct was not what is expected from a courteous host, to say nothing of a representative of the gospel of peace and good will on earth. If he could be justified on any other occasion he could not be on this. His conduct was on a par with that of a member of the Commercial club who some time ago made a similar assault upon guests of that organization who had been invited to share its hospitality. In both cases the assaults proceeded from profound ignorance of the subject the speakers were discussing. Both were assuming a greater knowledge of newspaper usages and more personal fitness to instruct the press than either of them possessed. Neither was qualified to speak with authority and neither could be listened to with patience. The outcome should be a lesson to Dr. Gunsaulus in the canons of propriety and a reminder that the tongue is an unruly member.

NEWSPAPERS AND CRIME.

Mrs. Potter Palmer said at the opening of the Press Congress:

> One of the reproaches against journalism is the full record of tragedy, crime, and evil of all degrees daily spread before the public gaze. While to sympathetic natures this is an affliction, has it not served, indirectly, a scientific purpose, by opening our eyes to the average quality of human nature, its elevation, vagaries, lapses, and downfalls? It is only by reviewing an almost infinite number of individual cases that such generalizations may be arrived at as may be formulated into principles and later into laws.

It is certain that newspapers are not consciously actuated by a scientific purpose when they publish the record of crime, tragedy, and evil. Their great reason is and has been always that people wish to know about such things when they happen, and have done so from the beginning of time. It is often the case, too, that those who are sincerely pained by the tragedies which are printed in the papers cannot be kept from reading them the moment they learn that something terrible has occurred. Just as a woman will go to the theater to see "Camille," knowing in advance that she will cry through the play, so do many women insist on reading the details of some sudden death or cyclonic devastation, though they know their souls will be harrowed by the story. People sometimes like to have their feelings worked up by a tragedy providing they are not personally concerned in it. The writers of plays found out at an early day that people were not unwilling to be shocked by tragedies, nor have modern audiences shown such a marked hostility to the portrayal of crime on the stage as to drive the gambler, the forger, the burglar, and the assassin from the theater.

It may be that men are more interested in the relation of crimes which they have not committed than of virtuous acts in which they do not share. They would rather read of a big bank robbery than a gift to a charitable institution, for they feel that they are on a higher plane than the robber, but a lower one than the philanthropist. Or it may be as the poet saw long ago that there is a kind of pleasure in witnessing woes from which one's own self is exempt.

Without searching too far into the recesses of the human mind it may be stated with positiveness that people read preferentially, if to be found in the paper to which they subscribe, murders, elopements, accidents by sea and land, divorce suits, breach of promise cases, suicides, especially on account of unrequited love, and dog and snake stories. Therefore some newspapers print those things when they come in their way.

THE TRIBUNE feels, however, that it is but doing common justice to the newspapers of Chicago when it says that in respect to all reports of offensive crimes and scandals they are conducted on a higher plane than any other equal number of daily newspapers in the United States. It is the misfortune of the Chicago editors that while they do attempt to put the journals they control on a high plane and in a great measure succeed in so doing, their efforts in this direction are not appreciated by some of their readers. In this number of course we do not include Mrs. Palmer, whose generous defense of the press will be remembered when the uncalled for and untruthful attack of the Rev. Mr. Gunsaulus is forgotten.

A SOCIALIST MILLENNIUM.

Herr Eugen Richter, the accomplished parliamentary leader in the German Reichsrath, has done good service to the cause of modern civilization in a pamphlet entitled "Pictures of the Future," a synopsis of which, prepared by the *Review of Reviews,* is presented in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. The work is having a wide sale in Germany, comparing favorably with that attained a short time ago in the United States by Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and to which it forms a complete antidote. It is a story purporting to be told by a hard-working, conscientious Social Democrat named Schmidt, vividly describing the conditions of Germany under the practical workings of the Socialist millennium operated according to the schemes and plans of Karl Marx, Lassalle, Bebel, and other Utopians.

With the establishment of the Socialist republic the police were disbanded, and all property was taken possession of by the State. All bonds, pawn tickets, certificates of shares, bills of exchange, and bank notes were declared worthless, everybody who owned specie money was required to surrender it, and all means of communication, machines, tools, and implements were confiscated for the benefit of the State. Labor was made compulsory for eight hours per day on all persons from their 21st to the 65th birthday. Doctors and lawyers were supported by the State and obliged to give their services to the public. The women were relieved from household duties and the children were taken care of in public nurseries and schools. The principal meal of the day was provided by the State kitchens, and all sick persons were sent to the hospitals.

The confiscation of accounts in the savings banks meanwhile led to a riot, which was followed by the re-establishment of a police force. The redistribution of employments caused the separation of many families, and nobody wanted to do "unpopular work." From this it became necessary to settle matters by lot. The farm hands and laborers in the rural districts flocked into the large towns, demanding a share in the luxury which they had heard prevailed there. These had to be sent back at the public expense. Then a militia was organized and regulations made to prevent people from leaving their places of residence without passes or remaining away for any great length of time without the sanction of the government. More dissatisfaction followed when the people in the cities were rearranged as to residence, and all surplus furniture, even to family heirlooms, was taken away, all this being done on the Bebel theory that "domestic accommodation ought to be limited to what is strictly necessary." Then the public kitchens were a great disappointment. No one had any choice of place or food. All were served alike and with equal quantities, and when any one had been in his seat a stipulated number of minutes he or she was obliged to give it up to another. Soon the discontent with these arrangements became so great that many wanted to emigrate. The artists, poets, and writers were allowed to go, but after a while the really useful ones desired to leave in such numbers that the movement was stopped. Guards were stationed at the frontiers with orders to shoot down all attempting to cross without legal permission, and they obeyed instructions.

Great numbers were assigned to work to which they were unaccustomed, and the results were poor production. The rest lacked stimulus to exertion and turned out the minimum amount of product. The loss in material and tools was frightful. The finished product was unsatisfactory, but the consumers had to take the "goods" or go without, as the clerks in the distributing stores took no trouble with "customers" whose business brought to them no profit. Complaints of this, as well as of the quality of the public board and lodging, official insolence, and theft of property (in spite of the disappearance of gold and silver), were innumerable, and legal services, which had to be supplied gratis, were worth just nothing. The end came when it was found that production under the new régime did not equal the demand for consumption. It was proposed to meet this difficulty by extending the working day to twelve hours, but the workers in hot metal struck, their example was followed by others, and the much increased police force had all it could do to put down the revolt with a fearful sacrifice of human life. The Russians on the one side and the French on the other were quick to perceive their advantage and to act on it, and terrible defeats of badly ammunitioned and poorly-fed troops on the frontier were added to anarchy and utter disorder within the country.

The sketch is a highly realistic one all through. The story is told in a pleasant vein, with an undercurrent of critical philosophy. The writer is represented as a believer in State socialism, and advocates it and defends it till forced to confess it is an utter failure. He shows how it led to scantiness, poverty, discontent, and civil war, with a proposal to restore a day of twelve hours' toil as the only apparent means of preventing the abandonment of the scheme. He shows how the destruction of individual ambition and selfish incentive to exertion left men without a sufficient inducement to work hard or to deny themselves, so that shirking, loafing, and "sogering" became the rule, with the result that production was insufficient to supply the creature comforts needed by the community. The article in question ought to be widely circulated. It is a graphic forecast of the evils which must inevitably follow any attempt to fasten the curse of State socialism upon a nation.

THE MAYOR'S DISAPPOINTING COURSE.

Mayor Harrison threw away a great opportunity of establishing a new and valuable precedent when he failed to veto the ordinance giving the Lake Street "L" road additional and profitable privileges because no provision was made therein for the payment to the city of some portion of the gross earnings of the new lines. It is true that an amendatory ordinance was passed at his suggestion providing that if at any future time the license fee of $50 per car now collected of street and other elevated railways shall be increased, the Lake Street road shall pay the same rate, but this is a small concession. It is not always safe to trust the future. There is no reason to believe that the street and elevated railroads will have any less influence with the Council a dozen years from now than they have at present, or that they will not resist and defeat a proposition to increase the $50 license fee then, though it is grossly inadequate now and always has been.

Undoubtedly those who control the Lake street road would have objected to a demand that they give a portion of their gross earnings, no matter how small, to the city. It is not surprising that they should wish to keep everything for themselves, especially as the precedents are all that way. But even if they were unwilling to make this concession to the city, the Mayor should not have hesitated to veto the ordinance and state his views on the subject—provided, of course, that he is in favor of corporations which are given special and valuable privileges by the city making some adequate return therefor to the city treasury. If he does not take that view of the case it is to be regretted that he has learned so little since he was last Mayor. The ordinance which he did not veto gives to a railroad company the use of a part of Market street from Lake to Madison for terminal purposes. Why should not the city be paid a good round sum as a yearly rental? There are no precedents for it, but is it not about time to begin making precedents?

At the last meeting of the Council an ordinance was introduced for an electric road on Fullerton avenue from Clark street to Western avenue. Is this franchise, which will be very valuable, to be given away for nothing? Judging from the attitude of the Mayor it will be.

THE Superintendent of the Water Office has asked the Superintendent of Police to order the patrolmen to enforce the ordinance providing that hose shall not be used for sprinkling walks, lawns, etc., except between 6 and 7 in the morning and 6 and 8 at night. The reason assigned for the request is that the complaints of the scarcity of water already have begun to come in. The order will be given to the patrolmen, as it has been given for so many years, and it probably will be enforced in the future as in the past—that is, not at all. A few persons who think it a duty to obey a law comply with it. The majority pay no attention to it and let the water run regardless of the inconvenience they cause to others.

Although the water supply of the city has been increased the demand for water for domestic and manufacturing purposes is growing rapidly. So long as the city takes money from a man with the understanding that it is to furnish him water for drinking and cooking purposes it ought to keep its agreement and not allow that water to be intercepted and used unnecessarily for cooling sidewalks or sprinkling grass. Hot weather will be here soon and the violations of the ordinance will begin. If the Mayor will wander around the city a little in mornings and evenings he can discover an abundance of law-breakers and see for himself how poorly the police obey orders.

THE controversy between the foreign Commissioners at the World's Fair and the Committee on Awards over the rules adopted last January has culminated in a protest signed by Commissioners representing sixteen foreign nations, in which they make vigorous opposition to what they term the one man system, the absence of competition, and the awarding of a common medal to every exhibit that shows any "points of excellence or advancement." The protest has been sent to Mr. Thacher. It is unfortunate, to say the least, that this misunderstanding has occurred at this time, as it threatens to result in a withdrawal of the foreign exhibits from examination. In this critical situation of affairs it is due the foreign Commissioners that their protest should receive respectful attention, with the view of ascertaining whether some modification of the rules may or may not be made that will remove the existing opposition. It is well known also that there are many American exhibiters who are quite as dissatisfied with the system of award though they do not feel like withdrawing their exhibits. If any compromise can be made, and there is ample time to consider it, as the work of the judges does not begin until July, it should be done as a matter of international courtesy.

THE attention of those malicious papers of Boston and New York which continue repeating their stupid lies about overcharging and extortion at the World's Fair is called respectfully to the following statement of Mr. John C. Covert, editor of the Cleveland *Leader,* at present in the city. Mr. Covert says:

> Nowhere under similar circumstances has there been less cause for complaint on the score of extortion than there is in Chicago. I find that any number of well furnished rooms within easy walking distance of Jackson Park, and with accommodations for two persons, can be had for from $1 to $2 a day. Last Saturday my wife and I found a house on Woodlawn avenue, near Sixty-third street, where we were offered a well furnished room, hot and cold water, and all service included, for $2.50 a day. Within five minutes' walk of this place we got a breakfast, consisting of beefsteak, potatoes, hot rolls, bread and butter, and coffee, for 75 cents for both of us. These cases that I have cited are not exceptional ones. Plenty of good rooms in all parts of the city are offered at very reasonable rates, as can be easily demonstrated. We have found the people of Chicago very accommodating, and the hotel and restaurant prices are far below those usually charged at the fashionable watering places during the summer.

AT the meeting of the Council Monday evening the recommendation of the School Board that seven new school buildings be erected as soon as possible was concurred in. The buildings are to be located as follows:

> An eight-room building at St. Lawrence avenue and Sixty-sixth street, an eighteen-room school at Page and Fifty-third streets, a four-room addition to the Hermosa, a twelve-room addition to the Carter, a nine-room addition to the Cornell, a nine-room addition to the Lincoln, a sixteen-room building at Polk and Cornelia streets.

The School Board is trying to provide accommodations for all who seek admission to the public schools. The batch of buildings here described is the fourth ordered since the new City Council was organized. It is to be hoped that work will be commenced on them as soon as possible and that many will be ready for occupancy at the commencement of the next school year.

SUPT. CROSSETTE of the Water Department has discovered that a large number of saloonkeepers did not pay their full water tax last year, and that they are disposed to withhold full payment this year. This should be corrected. No persons use water more lavishly than the saloonkeepers. They use it for everything in connection with their business from tempering the ardency of their liquors to washing their windows and beer mugs. The tax imposed upon them is so light that they can readily afford to pay it and the city needs the money. Supt. Crossette should not only collect the full tax for this year but also the amounts withheld by the saloonkeepers last year.

THE Street Department in Chicago has established the precedent of compelling corporations to repair the damage which they cause in disturbing the public highways for their own purposes.—*Kansas City Star.*

This is not strictly accurate. Corporations that tear up the streets are compelled to make a kind of stagger at repairing them, but it is a lame, perfunctory performance that deceives nobody—not even the Street Department itself.

THERE are about 7,000 of the finest paintings in the world at the Art Palace at Jackson Park. Allowing the visitor ten hours a day in this building and one minute for the inspection of each painting it will take nearly twelve days of his time to see the entire collection. These statistics are commended to the careful consideration of enthusiastic persons who expect to see the World's Fair in three days.

IF the Press Congress can tell a city editor how to compress eighteen columns of important matter into seven columns at 1 o'clock a. m. without leaving anything out or cutting it down it will save many a deserving man from premature baldness and old age.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY has evolved a scheme for a great daily paper in Chicago, to be owned, edited, and managed in each and every department by women. We foresee some mechanical difficulties in the carrying out of this idea, but it is worth trying. And Chicago is the place for the experiment. Make way for the *Woman's Daily.*

HURRAH for the armored cruiser New York! May its namesake on land endeavor to live up to it!

THE "World's Fair sharks" are powerless to hurt anybody now.

DR. GUNSAULUS denies of it.

IN A MINOR KEY.

About the Right Proportion.

Experienced Householder (at the grocer's)—"What is that bunch of pie-plant worth?"

Grocer—"Fifteen cents, and dirt cheap at that."

Experienced Householder—"O yes, it's cheap! I'll take it. Send a dollar's worth of sugar along with it."

To the Railways, Greeting.

The elephant now goes roun' an' roun'
The band's begun to play,
But ef your figgers don't come down
The crowd 'll stay away.

A Bigger One.

Visitor (at the Fisheries Building)—"I wonder what ails the sharks in that tank. They act as if they were scared."

Visitor's Friend—"Jonesby, ain't you a stockholder in an omnibus line?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's what ails them. Stand a little further back."

PERSONALS.

Dr. Edward Thomas of Vienna possesses several interesting relics of Washington, among which are two army pistols presented by the General to Kosciusko, his Polish aid.

Solomon Jones Homer, a full-blooded Choctaw from the Indian Territory, who is the best speaker in the senior class of Roanoke College, Virginia, will deliver the valedictory at the commencement June 7.

Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine has become engaged to be married to her physician, Dr. William T. Bull, who attended her recently when ill at New York. The wedding will take place in the early part of June.

Mrs. Lease says she is acquainted with but one member of the Ingalls family, Ralph Ingalls, the Topeka lawyer. "Young Ingalls," Mrs. Lease said, "is a very agreeable fellow. I judge he takes after his mother."

Judge Pennypacker has presented to the Clover club of Philadelphia a sheet of paper made at the Rittenhouse paper mill on the Wissahickon in 1690, the earliest in America. In watermark, seen in the center, is the first symbolic use of the clover leaf in this country.

Mrs. Dell A. McCormack of North Dakota, who came nearer to having been elected to the United States Senate than any other woman, is only 31 years old. She is very pretty, too, with brown hair and dark gray eyes. She has no political aspirations except for her husband.

Charles N. Richards was appointed, through the influence of Charles Sumner, "mender of quill pens" for the United States Senate, and, though chief of the stationery room, is still under that title on the pay-roll. Only one Senator, Mr. Morrill, uses quill pens, and these are bought ready made.

The reports of Herbert Spencer's ill health are said to be exaggerated. His state at present is said to be no worse than it has been for the last five months. Since his winter at St. Leonards, near Brighton, overwork has prevented recovery from one of those frequent relapses to which his chronic nervous disorder subjects him.

F. C. Smith, a Commissioner of the South Australian Government, has arrived in San Francisco to study the methods of fruit cultivation in California. On his return he will make a full report, which will be published for the benefit of Australian fruit-growers who have introduced and cultivated many of the California varieties.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada does not anticipate the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act. "If the law is repealed," he says, "without passing something to take its place you will see one of the biggest panics this country has ever experienced. If you undertake to shorten the supply of money in face of the financial stringency that exists today disaster will surely result."

Mrs. Emma Hutchinson, the Denver woman who has entered the national cowboy race from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago, will start from Denver this week with her two horses, riding all the way by easy stages to Chadron in order to acclimate the animals gradually. She will then exercise the animals daily for twenty-five to thirty miles up to the time the start is made in the race. Mrs. Hutchinson uses a bifurcated riding habit.

President Cleveland's refusal to return the call of the Princess Eulalia establishes a new precedent in diplomatic etiquette. It is not likely to be followed, however, by Mr. Cleveland's successors in office. According to all customs of the past Mr. Cleveland, experienced diplomats say, was in duty bound to return the call of the Spanish Princess. She is here by the special invitation of our government and is the personal representative of the Queen Regent of Spain. As such she is entitled to all the courtesies that would be extended to the Queen Regent herself.

CURRENT NOTES.

Late observations go to prove that a man is most likely to talk through his hat when he has a brick in it.—*Philadelphia Times.*

If it be true, as said, that good men always get to the front, the baldheaded citizen has nothing to be ashamed of.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Josephine—"What is it that makes Mr. Lovelook so fascinating?" Amy—"He's suspected of having murdered his first wife."—*New York Herald.*

"No," said Mr. Grogan, "it is not meself thot is in favor of shorter hours. There is too many hours in the day as it is."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"That man Jenks seems to borrow a great deal of trouble." "I suppose so, for I never knew him to have anything that he didn't borrow."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Do you have much trouble getting servants in the country, Watkins?" "No, indeed. We've had eight cooks, five waitresses, and three laundresses in two months."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Mrs. Brown—"George, have you seen that china I have been painting?" Mr. Brown—"Yes; I heard you say you wanted it fired, so I let it go out the window at a cat last night."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"How are sandwiches quoted now?" said one railway passenger to another, who was coming from a refreshment stand at the station with a couple in his hand. "Firm to hard at 10 cents," was the reply.—*Brooklyn Life.*

PRINCESS EULALIA.

Boston *Globe:* Princess Eulalia appears to be emphatically the right sort.

Buffalo *Express:* The evident good sense and simplicity of the Infanta Eulalia do honor to crowned heads and royalty in general.

Washington *News:* The Infanta Eulalia will find that American hospitality is genuine goods, if we do overlook a few of the minor rules of etiquette.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* If the Princess Eulalia yields to the wishes of those who are planning royal welcomes for her she will be killed with kindness, and that would be a Spanish Infantacide.

New York *Advertiser:* The Infanta Eulalia represents Spain and it was Spain that permitted Columbus to discover America. Hence the Infanta should be welcomed as an honored guest—however much we may object to her politics.

New York *Recorder:* A royal reception we cannot give her; but we can give her something higher and above it—a great republican and democratic reception, not ordered by courts or cabinets, but springing direct from the people.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* It is hardly feasible to arrange a bull fight for the Infanta Eulalia's entertainment, but there should be no difficulty about showing her a fin de siecle performance in the prize ring with all the refined surroundings of enlightened American civilization.

New York *Sun:* The demeanor of the Infanta, from the time she met Pilot Foster until this time, has been highly pleasing to the American people, has been worthy of Spanish royalty, and has been in perfect accord with the prescribed etiquette, of which she is a faithful observer.

Baltimore *American:* The Infanta Eulalia is said to be the most popular member of the royal family in Spain, and also the most democratic. It is one of the little straws which show the way the wind blows that the most democratic Princes are the most popular. The divinity which hedges a King evidently finds it a judicious policy to hedge in more ways than one.

New York *Tribune:* The visit of the Princess with a distinguished escort is a stately compliment paid to the United States by one of the oldest courts in Europe. It is a sign that Spain regards the first voyage of Columbus as the proudest tradition of its history, and feels that she is entitled to the seat of honor in the international feast of comity and good will.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Very likely Mr. Olney has been waging secret warfare on the whisky trust.

Cincinnati *Tribune:* The whisky trust cannot extricate itself by becoming wholesalers. Buy out the retailers. Therein the profit lies.

Kansas City *Journal:* Mr. Olney is not the prosecutor in the Illinois suit against the whisky trust; but, on the other hand, neither does he appear for the defendant. Mr. Olney's attitude is strictly neutral.

Milwaukee *News:* Its collapse will be hailed with satisfaction by the public. It simply demonstrates that trusts are losing favor, and that that form of business organization is liable to pass away in the not distant future.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Whisky trust stock has declined $17,500,000 in value since Jan. 1. In other words, water to that value has been "squeezed" from it in a little over four months. By a strange paradox the whisky trust would seem to be one of the greatest "cold water" institutions in the country.

Sioux City *Journal:* The State of Illinois has instituted important legal proceedings against the whisky trust. But nobody has heard that Attorney-General Olney has taken a single step in the same direction. On the contrary, he continues to act as counsel for some of the great corporations that are violating the national laws.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* The whisky trust has gone up. The result of experience will show that it is not the strong arm of the law, but that it is the natural clashing of the hostile interests in the trusts which will tear these unpopular concerns to pieces. Whenever there is a misfortune, and they often occur in business, a general quarrel springs up among all the partners in a trust.

New York *Times:* The withdrawal from the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company of the five large distilleries which have been the chief producing plants of the organization means the death of the whisky trust. For two or three years a great part of the business of this concern appears to have been done on the Stock Exchange and there are indications that even at the time of final collapse the possibilities of speculative profit have not been wholly overlooked.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Quincy *Whig:* Gov. Altgeld appears to be the most unhappy man in Illinois. The Legislature is killing all hope of the political advancement of any Democrat in this State.

Freeport *Journal:* No Governor of Illinois ever before refused to require the return of a criminal for trial simply because he was a member of his political party. Altgeld is the smallest specimen of a Governor that Illinois ever had.

Danville *Commercial:* Sound sense is what the Republican party needs to exercise in both platform and ticket in the next national contest, and when the time comes euphony and sentiment must give way to conservative judgment and wise selection.

Decatur *Republican:* Illinois' Governor has earned the distinction of having two Democrats of his own appointment resign from the Board of Trustees of an insane asylum rather than prostitute the institution to further his political schemes.

Joliet *Republican:* A proposition is before our Legislature to appropriate a year's salary—$5,000—to the widow of the late Judge Scholfield. Better bury that proposition so that it will never be resurrected. If we begin things of that kind there is no telling where it will end.

Streator *Free Press:* The new Senatorial gerrymander in Illinois is as fine a piece of Democratic political patchwork as recent years have produced. The object is to give Democratic voters a greater voting power than the Republicans, and the attempt has been quite successful. Under such conditions representative government is a failure.

Bloomington *Leader:* Probably the most absurd thing that happened at Springfield during the life of the present Legislature was the appointment of a special committee to examine the whisky trust. The whole body might resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole and furnish all the evidence desirable for any kind of an investigation. What a Democrat doesn't know about whisky is not worth knowing.

Bloomington *Eye:* The new apportionment bill was last week signed by Gov. Altgeld and it is now a law. If it should result in the election of Gov. Altgeld as United States Senator it will prove the most unfortunate enactment ever passed by any General Assembly of Illinois. There seems now to be no doubt that the Governor is paving a highway over which he hopes to pass to the Senate, and this reapportionment is made plainly in that interest. With Altgeld for Senator as the issue Illinois will go Republican once more by 30,000 to 40,000. He was forced on to the people as Governor, but the same methods to make him United States Senator will never be tolerated.

This Year Chicago Is America.

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* It is impossible to comprehend the magnitude of the World's Fair from newspaper descriptions. Ocular demonstration is necessary. It took a large amount of brains to plan and execute, and the Chicago people responded magnificently with the necessary money to complete the enterprise. No other city in this country, not even New York, would have furnished the money for such an elaborate affair. Misgivings have been expressed as to the financial outcome of the undertaking. It is certain that the Chicago people will get back the money they have invested, and the chances are large that even the gate receipts will exceed the amount invested in buildings, etc. Every person who visits the Fair will be an enthusiastic advertisement for it. No person can afford to neglect Chicago this year. She deserves the highest praise and the largest patronage possible for the World's Fair.

Waiting for Lower Rates.

Springfield *Republican:* The fact is that about two-thirds of the people of New England who have thoughts of going to the World's Fair are waiting and will continue to wait for the railroads to come down in their rates. This is also said to be the case in other sections of the country. Such is the condition which confronts the railroads, as against their theory that everybody is going regardless of rates. Nor can the roads complain. They make special rates—and profit by it, too—for conventions and other popular gatherings held here and there, and it is reasonable that the people should expect concessions in case of this greatest of national and popular assemblies.

Standing in Their Own Light.

Kansas City *Times:* The only bar against a great attendance at Jackson Park from the Southwest is the high railroad fare. Kansas City wants cheap rates in order that there may be thousands of travelers to stop in Kansas City on their way to Chicago. If the railroads will make a round trip rate from Kansas City to Chicago of $15, or even $12.50, they will see the earnings record broken within sixty days.

Something New in America.

New York *Press:* Referring to Sunday opening at the Chicago Fair a Boston congregation appeals to Cleveland "to suppress Chicago's application with Jacksonian firmness, and to guard the gates next Sabbath with troops, if necessary." Enforcing religious opinions at the point of the bayonet would be something novel in American experience.

Balancing the Account.

New York *Advertiser:* The vicious and malignant Charleston *News and Courier* exults over the practical annihilation of the Republican party in the Solid South. But it will be noted that Grover Cleveland and his Solid South combined are making Republican voters in the North with great rapidity.

Why Do the Heathen Rage?

Boston *Journal:* Some of the administration papers are engaged in an amusing attempt to show that reciprocity has been a bad thing because it has increased imports. But is not that the very thing that the free traders want, and if reciprocity has done it why do they rail against it?

Missionaries and Demagogues.

Galveston *News:* While American missionaries are carrying to the Chinese lessons of justice and mercy American demagogues are giving to them refined but forcible lessons of American injustice and inhumanity.

We Should Remark.

Madison *Journal:* Taken all in all the Woman's Congress in Chicago last week was a large improvement upon the men's Congress in Washington last winter.

Improvement in Kansas.

Kansas City *Journal:* The failure of a Populist paper in Northern Kansas indicates that times are getting better in that State.

BRIGGS'FRIENDS LOSE.

UNABLE TO POSTPONE THE TRIAL OF HIS CASE.

Judicial Committee of the General Assembly Presents Majority and Minority Reports, but the Former, Maintaining the Regularity of the Appeal from the New York Presbytery, Is Adopted—The Case Will Probably Come Up for Trial To-day—Prof. Briggs in His Own Defense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—[Special.]—Presbyterianism entered upon its momentous issue today. The Briggs case came before the General Assembly formally and in regular order this afternoon. At the morning session there was some skirmishing in which the Chicagoans, Dr. Herrick Johnson and the Rev Thomas C. Hall, secured a slight advantage. This related to the reference of overtures regarding the pending case to the Judicial committee. They were so clearly in the right that the anti-Briggs force yielded the point with little contention.

No amount of overtures, however, would probably have changed the sentiments of the Judicial committee, and the report made at the afternoon session showed that outside pressure had no influence. The minority of the committee which presented the Briggs side of the controversy proved to be a little stronger than had been supposed. The minority recognizing that the overwhelming sentiment of the assembly was for taking up the Briggs case, regardless of technical considerations, did not undertake to have it referred back to the synod. However, it did present, through the Rev. Dr. Nichols of St. Louis, a powerful plea against the form in which the majority proposed to get the case before the assembly. The Rev. Dr. Baker, the Chairman of the committee, presented the majority report as something in the nature of the highest privilege. While the grounds on which the regularity of the appeal of the New York Presbytery over the head of the synod were duly set forth, the assembly itself was more responsive to the declaration that the gravity of the case and the peace of the church demanded its consideration by the present assembly. The objection which Dr. Nichols made on behalf of the minority of the committee was in substance that the majority report presented the controversy in a way that prejudged its merits. The members of the Judicial committee who signed the majority report, he held, in doing so committed themselves against Prof. Briggs when the main issue is tried. It was, he claimed, in the nature of a court of appeals, which, after formulating an opinion on the case, decided to hear arguments on it.

Majority Brooks No Delay.

It should be understood that today's proceedings did not in themselves go to the root of the question. They were simply preliminary to determining in what way the assembly shall settle whether Prof. Briggs' teachings are contrary to the Presbyterian standards. But it was of high importance to the supporters of Prof. Briggs to have the real questions tried without being under the necessity of disclosing impressions that may have been formed against the professor. The anti-Briggs majority, however, was impatient to get down to business. This was shown in its refusal to have the majority and minority reports printed before their consideration was entered upon. It was also manifested when they refused a motion to interrogate the parties in interest, whether the time allowed was satisfactory. Prof. Briggs himself was clearly not pleased with this disposition. Once he picked up a copy of the discipline and walking over to the Moderator had a talk with him. Moderator Craig discarded Prof. Briggs by private argument from seeking recognition at the hands of the assembly. The Moderator told the assembly what the Professor had asked, and said that when the occasion came he should feel bound to see that Dr. Briggs be given the time he wanted. This sentiment appealed to the spirit of fair play. Later Dr. Briggs said he should want five hours.

Will Appear in His Own Defense.

Naturally Dr. Briggs was the chief figure in the proceedings. He sat somewhat apart from the friends and followers who are ready to fight his battles for him. His face was sad and his bearing showed the traces of the loneliness which sometimes comes to theologians who dwell apart from the mass of working men in the higher realms of scholarship. But he betrayed no evidence of uncertainty regarding his own position. Some of the doctor's followers deprecate the professor's insistence to take the leading part of his own defense. The signs are already numerous that the keen lawyer theologians among the laity can expect to snare the doctor in their nets. Nevertheless his friends, knowing how profoundly Prof. Briggs feels the importance of going to the church and to the world his own views, do not seriously seek to dissuade him from his purpose of presenting his own defense.

After the majority and minority reports of the Judicial committee were presented today the assembly went no further than to have the journal ready for the New York Presbytery's appeal, which embodies the charges against Prof. Briggs, read in detail. It also resolved that the pending case should have precedence over all other business, so tomorrow the assembly will be able to make some progress with the Briggs case.

Report of the Majority.

The special order for the afternoon session was the report of the Judicial committee on the Briggs case. Immediately after the opening prayer Dr. Baker, Chairman, was recognized and presented the majority report, as follows:

In the case of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America against the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., being an appeal to the General Assembly from the decision and final judgment of the Presbytery of New York, the Judicial committee to which was referred the record of the case and the exceptions of the appellant in this case is the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America represented by its Prosecuting committee appointed by the Presbytery of New York, which is entitled to conduct the prosecution until the final issue be reached.

2. That the appeal and specifications of error named have been filed in due time.

3. That we therefore submit resolutions that the case be entertained; that three hours be allotted to each party—viz.: one and one-half hours to each party; that the hearing from the members of the assembly, three hours being allotted to said hearing, the assembly shall then vote on the following resolution:

Resolved, That the appeal from the decision and final judgment of the Presbytery of New York rendered Jan. 9, 1893, be sustained by the General Assembly, and it is ordered that the case be remitted to trial in accordance with the provisions of the Book of Discipline.

The report is signed by the following members of the committee:

George D. Baker, Chairman; John E. Duffield, John F. Hays, James T. Leftwich, James H. Maxwell, D. J. Sanders, John Peacock, S. B. Randall, Thomas McDougall, Cyrus L. Hyde, William Fulton, George W. Cummings, Edward L. Dyer, James L. Orr.

Minority Report Favors Briggs.

The minority report was read by the Rev. S. J. Nicholls, D. D., of St. Louis, as follows:

The undersigned members of the Judicial committee, appointed to submit to the General Assembly the following minority report: We are constrained to differ from the majority report by striking out all that follows beginning with "Resolved, That the appeal be entertained," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: Resolved, That the appeal be entertained and issued, and substituting the following: That the appeal is orderly and in order and recommend that the parties be heard in accordance with provisions of the Book of Discipline. We ask this action for the following reasons: (1) The majority report by recommending that the appeal be entertained and issued, prejudges the case, and by advising the assembly to do what the Book of Discipline shall be determined only after the parties shall have been heard. The impropriety of recommending that the appeal be entertained and issued in this case is the more apparent since it is remembered that one of the points involved in it is whether the appeal shall be entertained by the assembly or referred to the synod of New York. (2) The majority report, in form, gives the committee in advance to entertain the case as the parties not yet being heard; and the same committee is entitled to sit, hear and vote in this case as members of the assembly, and to form part of the majority which, in the letter and spirit of the Book of Discipline, as adopted in June 99, Sec. 14, Chap. 19, defines the functions of the Judicial committee in this case as limited to finding if appeal in order and recommending the method of procedure, and not to have the right to recommend to this assembly that the appeal shall be entertained and issued. For these reasons we recommend that it shall be amended so as to conform with the law of the case.

The report was signed by Messrs. Myers, Watkins, and Niccols. The majority report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Home Missions was read, an appeal for larger contributions was made and a recommendation that more money be expended in mission work in the larger cities.

Ex-Moderator Smith, President of the United Christian Commission, organized for work in connection with the United States army, submitted a statement. It was to the effect that the commission must discourage enlistment of the sons of Christian families into the army unless some safeguards now lacking are thrown about them. The report was adopted.

BIG PURCHASE OF SUBURBAN LAND.

Two Syndicates Pay $400,000 for a West Side Quarter Section.

Two syndicates, each represented by L. E. Crandall, have within the last few days entered into contracts which will give them control of one of the finest quarter-sections on the line of the Chicago Central. The purchase of the land alone will represent the snug sum of $400,000 and the improvements contemplated will represent half as much more. The 160-acre tract which has been bought lies between Western avenue on the east, California avenue on the west, Eighty-first street on the south, and Seventy-seventh street on the north. It lies just north of the Edgemoor holding, which has been handsomely improved by Hazlewood & Wright. The new Chicago Central runs through the quarter-section from north to south. The railroad and Seventy-first street cut the tract into even quarters.

The syndicate controlling the eighty acres lying south of Seventy-ninth street includes five members. Three Boston men are interested with Mr. Crandall. One of these is E. D. Thayer, a woolen goods manufacturer, another A. M. Stone, a boot and shoe man, and the third is said to be C. N. Prouty. These three men are largely interested as stockholders in the West Pullman Land Association. This syndicate has contracted for the purchase of eighty acres from Messrs. Rust and Needham for $200,000, or at the rate of $2,500 an acre.

The forty-acre tract lying west of the railroad right of way and north of Seventy-ninth street was bought by L. E. Crandall two years ago from Loring and Gibbs for $80,000, but is considered worth $100,000, or $2,500 an acre, at present. The forty-acre tract lying east of this is under contract of purchase from Mr. Loring, formerly of the Clifton House, for $100,000. In the purchase of these two tracts Mr. Crandall has interested with him a number of local capitalists, including E. E. Crepin. The combined holding is to be developed as high-class residence property. Improvements similar to those made at Edgemoor are to be carried on to Seventy-seventh street. The Edgemoor station is now at Eighty-first street, but the railroad company has agreed to put in another depot at Seventy-ninth street, which will be exactly in the center of the quarter section. It is estimated that it will cost $1,250 an acre to put in paving, curbing, sidewalks, trees, etc. The Chicago Central now runs fourteen trains a day and agrees to fully meet the demand for service.

Mr. Needham is a Washington man, who was also interested with H. A. Rust in the tract now known as Edgemoor. Mr. Rust has put something like $350,000 in a hotel building on Thirty-ninth street and Langley avenue. A large amount of Boston money has recently gone into suburban property, especially on the South Side. Heretofore this class of investment money has gone chiefly into down-town income property. A number of Boston men are interested in West Pullman and the stock of the West Auburn Land Association is held largely by Boston people and is listed on the Stock Exchange there.

Fessenden & High with H. V. Seymour, have sold the property known as No. 76 La Salle street to Judge Lambert Tree for $80,000. It consists of a lot 22½x80 feet in dimensions with a two-story brick building. It is just across a ten-foot private alley from the Lafayette Building, owned by Judge Tree, and directly across from the City Hall. Just two years ago yesterday the property was sold by Fessenden & High to Louis Olcese, for whom it is now resold. For years this property has been about the only old holding along La Salle street. It has been noticeable on account of the inferiority of its improvements. The corner of Randolph street is owned by Judge Tree. Next to this holding is a private alley. All of the frontage between the alley and Court place, with the exception of the twenty-two-and-one-half-foot lot, is controlled by the Merchants' National Bank. The frontage between Court place and Washington street is owned by L. J. McCormick, the Hoyne estate, the Tuttle King estate, and Baird & Bradley. It seems that it would have been a more natural thing for the Merchants' National Bank people to have made the purchase than for Judge Tree. The price is equivalent to $44.40 a square foot for the land, as the building is not considered of value in the trade.

NEW TRIAL FOR MURDERER FRENCH.

Nice Question of Law Involved by the Supreme Court Decision.

MADISON, Wis., May 23.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today handed down its decision in the murder case of French against The State. In March, 1891, William G. French of Ashland shot and killed his brother-in-law, G. M. Steele, in the latter's drug store. French came into Steele's store and demanded that the latter turn over a certain sum of money which French's wife had deposited with Steele for safekeeping. Steele went to his safe to secure a check, when, just as he proceeded to open the door, French drew a revolver and shot him. Steele died, and French was arrested, and, upon the issues being joined in the Circuit Court, interposed a special plea of insanity. The jury disagreed upon the trial of the special issue, standing ten for insanity and two against. Thereupon the trial proceeded before the same jury on the issue raised by the plea of "not guilty." French was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment at Waupun. It was contended by the defendant's counsel, in addition to allegations of error in the Judge's charge in regard to the question of insanity, that the statute as to insanity as amendment in, by reason of the amendment, unconstitutional, because it denies to the accused the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury. The court has not been called upon to construe this law since it was amended, although a period of many years has elapsed since its passage. Under the present law, in case of disagreement of the jury on the special issue, the two issues are merged and the same jurors who sat upon the trial of the special issue must sit upon the trial of the main issue and listen to and judge of the credibility of testimony upon which they are committed by their former verdict. The Supreme Court reverses the judgment of the Circuit Court and the case is remanded for a new trial. The Warden of the State Prison is directed to turn the prisoner over to the Sheriff of Ashland County.

MINERS' STRIKES TO BEGIN MONDAY.

Their Demands Considered Just and Win General Approval in Kansas.

PITTSBURG, Kas., May 23.—President Walker is preparing a general order calling on every union miner in the State to go out. He fixed Monday next as the date when the Kansas order will be issued, and Monday week as the time when Missouri will be asked to assist in the struggle. The Leavenworth union men this morning sent a message to the Executive Board, stating that they were ready to walk out whenever the order was issued. Labor Commissioner Todd has communicated with the Executive Board, tendering the services of the State Bureau of Labor in any way it may be useful in securing an amicable and speedy settlement of the trouble.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 23.—Gov. Lewelling, speaking of the strike of the coal miners in the Cherokee District, said this morning:

They are right, and so long as they maintain their present attitude and refrain from violence they will have the support and sympathy of all citizens who believe in fair play.

Conspiracy of Clerks to Rob a Store.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—Edward Cass and Calvin Mathis were arrested here today charged with stealing $12,000 from the Palace Clothing company. They were employed as clerks in the company's store and the charge against them is that during the four years of their employment they made away with some $9,000 worth of clothing and men's furnishing goods and $3,000 in cash. Their arrest is said to have been the means of unearthing a conspiracy to rob the company in which nearly all the clerks are alleged to have been implicated.

Poisoned Herself and Baby.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 23.—[Special.]—The wife of a wealthy farmer named Martin, living near Springfield, S. D., fed paris green to her baby today and swallowed a teacupful of the poison herself. She died but the baby will recover.

CAUSED BY A STRIKE.

CHICAGO FOUNDRY COMPANY IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Receiver for the Concern Appointed by Judge Collins on the Petition of Holders of a Majority of the Capital Stock—Allegation Made That Debts Amount to $60,000—Action Taken to Save the Assets and Wind Up the Company—Record of the Courts.

Thomas Gillespie was appointed receiver of the estate of the Chicago Foundry company by Judge Collins yesterday. The appointment was made on the petition of William W. Flynn and E. and Mary Dyer, who own the majority of the stock of the company. They allege that the company has a capital stock of $60,000 and has debts equal to that amount. The company was placed in financial straits through a strike of workmen three weeks ago. It has large contracts on hand and to save the assets of the company from being wasted they asked that it be placed in the hands of a receiver and its affairs wound up. The foundry of the company is at Radfield and Stein streets.

Sues Its Agents.

The suit of the Home Life Insurance company of New York against W. F. Gorrell of Chicago and Dr. D. M. Vosberg of Earlville, Ill., was put on trial before Judge Seaman and a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Plaintiff desires to recover $15,000 from defendants, the amount of three life insurance policies issued by the company eight years ago and since paid. At the time the policies were issued Gorrell was a special agent for the company and Dr. Vosberg medical examiner. Plaintiff brought suit last fall on the grounds that the risks were not as represented and of a class not insurable under the company's rules. Charges were made against the defendants questioning their loyalty to the company in accepting the risks. Before the commencement of these proceedings Gorrell had brought an action in the State courts against the company to recover $130,000 for an alleged breach of contract. The defendants have an action pending for alleged libel in the State courts against the company asking for $100,000 damages.

Taken Under Advisement.

Arguments were heard yesterday by Judge Collins on the Master's report on claims against the estate of Deimel Bros., the Wabash avenue furniture dealers who failed in January, 1890, for nearly half a million dollars. The principal claim against the estate is that of Herman Schaffner & Co., bankers. It amounts to $100,000 and is secured. The other creditors want the security divided equally among all other creditors. The claim was allowed by the Master. Judge Collins asked that briefs in the case be submitted and it would be taken under advisement.

Overrules the Motion.

Judge Stein overruled a motion yesterday to dissolve an injunction restraining S. Walling from acting as Secretary of the Masonic Building and Loan Association. A temporary injunction was granted in the case, and, pending the hearing for a perpetual injunction, Walling was permitted to act by receiving money, but paying none out. The members of the association claim that Walling has discharged his duties in an improper manner.

Court Notes.

John Stretman and Anna Flatman were attached by Judge Stein yesterday for contempt in refusing to pay for the premises they occupy under a lease from the Receiver of the Court, at Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue.

George W. Fuller has brought suit in the Circuit Court against the Mecca company to enforce the terms of his lease of a store-room in the Mecca Hotel. He claims to have the exclusive right to sell cigars and tobacco in the hotel and asks the Court to restrain everybody else from doing so.

Frank Ives, the billiard player, and the Overman Brewing company are made defendants in a suit for injunction filed in the Circuit Court by the Imperial Building company. The suit is to prevent the defendant from making alterations in the store-room they occupy at No. 256 Clark street as long as the lease runs.

Three replevin suits to recover boots and shoes that were seized out of the stock of L. L. Ferris & Co. were filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. The plaintiffs in the suit are W. F. Spaulding & Co., and J. H. Osgood for $2,300, and S. P. Gardner for $1,600. They claim that the goods were sold by them to Ferris & Co. and were never paid for. The goods were seized on executions on judgments confessed by the firm.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,881—Mechanics' National Bank of New York vs. Peter W. Fiqle et al. Asst. $25,000. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

148,409—Louis Frolberg et al. vs. F. B. Barkley et al. Asst., $1,500. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attys.

148,410—Edgar A. Buzzell vs. Jacob Wood. Cont. Judgt. $8,000. Holden & Buzzell, attys.

148,411—Abram W. Mabie, admr., vs. C. W. Partridge et al. Case, $5,000. Hiram Blatchford, atty.

148,412—D. N. Hanson vs. Peter Benk. Appl.

148,413—Attch. Sup.

148,414—Sarah Reed vs. George Cronenberger. Asst., $600. Paden & Gridley, attys.

148,415—Charles H. Bunker vs. Esther Houghton et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $670. Howard L. Smith, solr.

148,416—Same vs. same, $370. Same.

148,417—Oliver B. Cline et al. vs. Anson P. Cline et al. Petn. for partition. Laurence P. Boyle, solr.

148,418—Case. Sup.

148,419—Hassell Block Foundry Co. vs. A. L. B. Van den Bergher. Asst., $3,000. C. W. Plummer, atty.

148,420—Amerson & Schauble vs. Krehbiel Palace Car Co. Asst., $1,000. William B. Moak, atty.

148,421—Attch. Sup.

148,422—Edward H. Haywood vs. Anthony J. Lyan. Case, $2,000. Anderson & Proudfoot, attys.

148,423—Lars P. Nelson, for use, etc., vs. City of Chicago. Asst., $1,000. Blanke & Chytraus, attys.

148,424—Attch. Sup.

148,425—Charles F. Fillebrown vs. Joseph Wineman. Asst., $600. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attys.

148,426—Daisy Propex vs. Amelia Kollettsche et al. Bill to remove cloud and establish title, $100. Munn & Johnson, solrs.

148,427—Charles Peterson vs. Chicago City R'y Co. Case, $10,000. Edgar Terhune, atty.

148,428—Emma Tremper vs. George Cogswell. Asst., $1,662.86. George E. Swartz, atty.

148,429—Attch. and asst. Sup.

148,430—Joseph Weisbaar et al. vs. Joseph L. Dietz. Asst., $500. H. C. Bennett, atty.

148,431—O. W. Richardson & Co. vs. Merriam Galloway. Asst., $600. H. C. Bennett, atty.

148,432—W. Blatchford & Co. vs. Frank Fischer. Asst., $199.60. Leo & Lee, attys.

148,433—Singerly Pulp & Paper Co. vs. Belford Parker Co. Asst., $500. Paden & Gridley, attys.

148,434—L. Schwartz & Co. vs. D. Goldstine. Asst., $300. Paden & Gridley, attys.

148,435—Singerly Pulp & Paper Co. vs. Belford-Clarke Co. Asst., $2,500. Paden & Gridley, attys.

148,436—Charles W. Henning vs. Wood et al. Petn. to re-establish title, etc. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

148,437—Asst. Sup.

148,438—Asst. Sup.

148,439—Anton Holpuch vs. Frank Pekarek et al. Appl.

148,440—The Sargent Co. vs. P. R. Lane. Asst., $1,000. Miller & Holden, attys.

148,441—Peter Philip vs. Mary M. Love. Answer in re.

148,442—D. O. Cunningham vs. Vae Donat. Asst., $100. Smoot & Eyer, attys.

148,443—P. B. Haber vs. G. W. Bristol. Asst., $300. Forest & Rosenthal, attys.

148,444—Bernard Weinstein vs. Lena C. Davis et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $600. Heckman & Dow, solrs.

148,445—William P. Bolt vs. B. E. Moss et al. Case, $5,000. L. M. Ackley, atty.

148,446—Charles Sternbreicher vs. Mary J. Wilson et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $3,000. Schintz & Ives, solrs.

148,447—Bernard Weinstein vs. Max Jacobs. Appl.

148,448—Edward Kelly vs. The Curran Mutual Aid Society. Asst., $100. Edward Kelly, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

115,598—National Bichloride of Gold Co., use of J. Crowell, vs. Chicago and Alton R'y Co. et al. Garn., $60,90. A. E. Martin, atty.

115,599—Frederick B. Wendt et al. vs. James H. Gilbert. Repln., $300. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, attys.

115,600—S. P. Gardner vs. James H. Gilbert. Garn., $1,600. Crafty Bros. & Jarvis, attys.

115,601—T. K. Dagoes vs. James H. Gilbert. Repln., $2,220. Crafty Bros. & Jarvis, attys.

115,602—F. G. Wright vs. Allie H. Wells et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $300. Clyde L. Day, solr.

115,603—Bill. Sup.

115,604—Ricka Fahning vs. George Fahning. Bill for separate maintenance. Williams & Lusk, solr.

115,605—L. Weber vs. Lyon & Healy. Appl.

115,606—Allen Braunhold vs. The Chicago City Railway Co. Case, $5,000. St. John & Pattison, attys.

115,607—Mary McCormack vs. Timothy Hogan, administrator's estate Michael Hickey, dec'd. Asst., $10,000. Oscar E. Lemen, atty.

115,608—Amy Beatrice Goldsmid vs. Bartie George Goldsmid. Bill for div. Wagner & S., solrs.

115,609—John E. Bayrd, admr., vs. Henry Schwartz et al. Asst., $500. Rich, Ripley & Alling, attys.

115,610—James McHale, for the use, etc., vs. Thomas Crafty et al. Case, $1,100. Runnells & Bury, attys.

115,611—James McHale, for the use, etc., vs. Thomas Crafty. Case, $150. Runnells & Bury, attys.

115,612—Edward Hines, for the use of Edward Hines Lumber Co., vs. Basile & Garreau. Attch., $767.86. Graham & Harris, attys.

115,613—Mary Samter vs. William Austerlitz. Con. of judgt., $836.

115,614—Mary Braun vs. Bernard Braun. Petition for partition. Samuel F. Knox, solr.

115,615—Herman Ellenberger vs. Ottoman Hippodrome Co. Attach., $2,500. Abbott & S., attys.

115,616—Hanna Hollman vs. Sam Olin. Case, $2,500. J. Redmond, atty.

115,617—Lena Berz vs. Gormully & Jeffery. Case, $10,000. A. F. Bedmond, atty.

115,618—Eugene Hong vs. Henry A. Deustuer et al. Asst., $558.97. Charles P. Huey, atty.

115,619—John M. Hendricks vs. Columbia National Watch Co. et al. Asst., $5,000. Marcus Kavanagh, atty.

115,620—Warren Springer vs. Arthur H. Atwood. Cont. of judgt., $602.40. William J. Ammen, atty.

115,621—S. & F. Weinberg vs. M. Simon. Appeal.

115,622—Edward Craefen vs. Lon M. McGraw et al. Bill for mechanic's lien, $144.15. H. A. Cravener, solr.

115,623—Bill. Sup.

115,624—Henry Menken vs. Kate Wiepken. Bill for div. Sears & Arnd, solrs.

115,625—Arthur H. Atwood vs. Warren Springer. Garn., $602.40. J. Ammon, atty.

115,626—Thomas E. Freeman vs. Owen J. Freeman. Bill for partition. James O'Connell, solr.

115,627—Mary D. Field vs. Peter W. Field et al. Cont. judgt., $1,707.75. Smith, Helmer & M., attys.

115,628—Benjamin M. Field vs. Peter W. Field. Cont. judgt., $2,165.93. Smith, Helmer & M., attys.

115,629—Helen C. Field vs. Peter W. Field et al. Cont. judgt., $4,357.10. Smith, Helmer & M., attys.

115,630—John D. Field vs. Peter W. Field et al. Cont. judgt., $3,368.65. Smith, Helmer & M., attys.

115,631—Habeas corpus. Sup.

115,632—Petition of Maynard Pyrell to change name. Pedrick, Dawson & Clark, solrs.

115,633—Augusta Bauche vs. Charles Kassler. Appl.

115,634—Huldah A. Hoskins vs. Frank J. McCain et al. Case, $25,000. Frank Compton, atty.

115,635—Halsey C. Post et al. vs. Abraham Pearlstein. Asst., $376.35. Frank Compton, atty.

115,636—A. H. Russell vs. L. J. Strauss et al. Appl.

115,637—William L. Quinn vs. Thomas Shipley et al. Case, $10,000. James McCartney, atty.

115,638—Rudolph Hendrickson, by next friend, etc., vs. North Chicago Street R'y. Co. $10,000. W. D. Mantuil, atty.

115,639—Pinkie Van Viewing vs. Lulu Marks. Appl.

115,640—Charles Steinbrecher vs. Mary J. Wilson et al. Ejectment, $1,000. Schintz & Ives, attys.

115,641—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. James L. Gilbert et al. Repln., $3,501.52. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

115,642—Franciski Ronofski vs. John Woiski. Appl.

115,643—Vladislaw Ronoski vs. John Woiski. Appl.

115,644—Sophia Mowes vs. Moritz Mowes. Bill for div. D. B. Carmichael, solr.

115,645—Callie F. Beal vs. Charles J. Davis. Creditor's bill, $725. P. H. Bishop, solr.

115,646—Antonia Sicilia vs. Frank Sicilia. Appl.

115,647—James McGuire vs. Phillip D. Armour et al. Case, $40,000. Ames and O'Neill Byrne, attys.

115,648—First National Bank of Chicago vs. Peter W. Fiqle et al. Cont. judgt., $39,000. Smith, Helmer & M., attys.

County Court—New Suits.

10,790—Charles L. O'Shea to Frank A. O'Donnell. Vol. assgt. Hart, Wyatt & Boyle, attys.

10,791—Mary Stellman vs. Joseph Czyzewski et al. Appeal.

10,792—Michael Urba vs. Anton Maloak. Appeal.

10,793—C. E. Morrill et al. vs. Ira L. Griffin et al. Asst., $900. H. McIndoe, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—12,496—Totter vs. Monaghan; on fdg., $500.

JUDGE ADAMS—3,854—E. S. & D. Co. vs. Beck; on ver., $630.—3,456—P. F. C. Co. vs. S. S. P. Co.; on fdg., $6,097.36.

Decrees.

JUDGE STEIN—4,189—Miriam vs. Adolph Robertson; dec. div.—1,917—A. B. & L. Assn. vs. Moffett; dec.—2,698—Bradley vs. Clark; dec., conf. sale.—4,384—Meyer vs. Schroeder; dec. of sale.—3,459—Bailey vs. O'Rourke; dec.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,074—Marks vs. H. G. E. E.; dec., disive. corp.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—496—Hutchinson et al. vs. Coyert; dec. prepd.—412—Same vs. Blumberg; dec. prepd.

Calls for Today.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—Contd. until May 25.

JUDGE BUNN—General business.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—No. 16.

JUDGE SEAMAN—No. 960 on trial.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 94, 35, 52, 55, 57, 59, 60, and 61.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Nos. 2,836, 2,789, 3,075, 3,767, 4,290, 4,295, 4,309, 4,399, 4,402, 4,403, 4,405, 4,407, 4,417, 145,571, 3,293, and 4,068 on hg.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No call. 3,483-964 on hg.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 3,163, 3,350, 3,357, 3,360, 3,361, 3,362, 3,367, 3,396, 3,460, 3,461, 3,463, 3,464, 3,465, 3,466.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59½.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 105,594 and 3,435.

JUDGE HORTON—No court.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 3,417, 3,634, 3,490, 3,505, 3,508, 3,513, 3,540, 3,562, 3,567, 3,584.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 3,837, 4,601, 4,654, 4,660, 4,678, 4,698, 4,702, 4,310, 4,711, 4,725, 4,523 on hg.

JUDGE BAKER—No call. No. 78,540 on hg.

JUDGE ADAMS—First call, 351 to 400 inc. and trial call.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 4,007, 4,126, 4,135, 4,145, 4,155, 4,159, 4,168, 4,181, 4,198, 4,204, 818, 819, 8,802, 4,006, 4,113, 3,548.

JUDGE DUNNE—No court until May 25.

JUDGE SCALES—Nos. 10,505, 10,506 at 10 a. m. and 10,639 at 2 p. m.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Illinois Appellate Court—Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were had in the Appellate Court, Third District, today:

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad Co. vs. Packett; leave to appellee to file stipulation as prayed.

Parker vs. Parker; motion by plaintiff in error to dismiss writ and cause.

Smith et al. vs. Birdstown Building Association; defendant in error by attorney to confess errors; judgment reversed accordingly and cause remanded. Same vs. Same; same order.

Plaster vs. Mutual Loan and Savings Association; errors confessed by defendant in error; judgment reversed and cause remanded.

T., St. and K. C. R. R. Co. vs. Anderson et. al.; motion by appellant for extension of time to file abstracts and briefs.

C., C. and St. Louis R. R. Co. vs. Badderly; motion by appellee to set case for oral argument and for extension of time to file briefs.

Colfax Mining company vs. Johnson; motion by defendant in error for additional security on appeal bond.

P., D. and E. R. R. vs. Hardwick; motion by appellant for extension of time to file record, abstracts, and briefs.

T., St. L. & K. C. R. R. Co. vs. Liston; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal on short record; appeal dismissed with damages.

Divil Biss vs. The People, etc.; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal on short record; appeal dismissed.

Force vs. Watson et al.; bond for cost filed and approved and rule discharged.

Bank of Arthur vs. Ellars et al.; motion by appellee for leave to withdraw record.

Trogdon vs. Cleveland Stone Co.; continued for service.

Taken on call—Nos. 23, 25, 26, and 2.

Adjourned to tomorrow.

Illinois Appellate Court—Second District.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—Proceedings in Appellate Court, Second District, today, were as follows:

61—Illinois Paper Company vs. Alberts; rule on appellant to file sufficient bond in ten days.

62—Middleton vs. Bacon; dismissed on short record, damages under rule.

10—Illinois Central Railroad vs. Gushee; motion by appellee for tax costs of abstract.

11—Alday vs. Kenworthy; motion to dismiss appeal.

25—Maxwell vs. Willett; motion by appellee to tax costs of abstract.

72—Moller vs. Barrett; motion by appellant for leave to amend is refused.

82—Duval vs. Duval; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.

31—City of Joliet vs. McCrandy; taken.

32—Graves vs. Whitney; taken.

33—A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co. vs. Pratt; taken.

34—A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co. vs. Raymond; taken.

37—Lyons vs. Worcester; taken.

39—Coal Run & Coal Co. vs. Giles; taken.

40—Illinois Iron Works vs. Hummer; taken.

41—Mann vs. Mann; taken.

42—Harrison vs. Mann; taken.

43—Hart vs. Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry Co.; taken.

44—Hart vs. Morgan; taken.

45—Nullmeyer vs. Nullmeyer; taken.

Adjourned until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Supreme Court of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 23.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court handed down the following decisions today:

Shaw & Schoonover vs. John Jacobs, appellant; Shelby District; affirmed.

S. L. Thatcher, appellant, vs. Stickney Bros.; Benton District, affirmed.

Thomas Hedrick vs. Dubuque and Sioux City Railway Company, et al., appellants; Webster district, affirmed.

State vs. Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company, appellant; Dubuque district, affirmed.

George W. Head vs. Carter M. Morgan, appellant; Sioux City District; affirmed.

Knight Dexter, appellant, vs. Annette Hayes et al.; Tama District; affirmed.

James Robertson, appellant, vs. Moline, Milburn & Stoddard Company; Cherokee District; reversed.

Anna C. Van Hoosen, appellant, vs. H. E. Tschout and C. C. Loomis, Sheriff; Polk District; affirmed.

Philip H. Fletcher vs. Samuel R. Kelly et al., appellants; O'Brien District; affirmed.

AN IRON MAN WHO WALKS BY STEAM.

Contrivance of a Canadian to Imitate the Human Pedestrian.

Prof. George Moore, a Canadian, has made a man of iron who walks by steam. He not only moves with a firm and steady gait, but also exerts considerable tractive power. In operation the action is quite natural, the hip, knee, and ankle movements being successfully imitated. It moves along at a brisk walk and can cover about four or five miles an hour. The iron man is about six feet in height and when in full operation, it is said, cannot be held back by two men. The *Scientific American* says the mechanism is simple.

The engine, situated on the hips, runs at 3,000 revolutions per minute and exerts half a horse power. The fuel is gasoline. The heels of the figure are armed with calks or spurs, which catch on the surface on which it is walking and give it the power. The steam man is connected to the end of a horizontal bar about waist high, which is fastened to a vertical standard in the center of the track. Thus supported, the man walks round in a circle at quite a rapid rate of progress.

For eight years past the same inventor has been engaged in the construction of a much larger steam man, and it is now said that within the present year the machine will be ready to be placed on exhibition. The new figure is designed for use in the streets, and will be powerful enough to draw a wagon containing as many as ten men.

Northwest Notes.

Frank Phelps, the owner of the ranch where Schrader, the supposed murderer of Mattson worked, has been arrested at Chamberlain, S. D., charged with being an accessory to the crime.

Mrs. Ova Jones has resigned her position as Matron of the Wabash County Orphans' Home. There was dissatisfaction with her management. She is to contest the case before the Commissioners.

In the case of George E. Pheeney against the Venona and St. Peter road at St. Peter, Minn., today the jury returned a verdict of $15,000 damages for the plaintiff. Pheeney was run over by a train and lost a foot, besides suffering other serious injuries.

Gov. Altgeld today pardoned Edward Rafferty of Springfield, Ill., who was convicted of larceny in November, 1891, and sent to the penitentiary for two years. The prison physician certified that Rafferty is in the last stages of consumption and can live only a few days.

Lorenzo Smith, a farmer, was not at his home near Berlin, Wis., when a mob came there last night to tar and feather him. They left an urgent invitation to leave town on his wall, with which he will probably comply. He married a servant a few days ago instead of his former wife, to whom he had agreed to return. This was the cause of the attack.

Chloroform.

The great anesthetic, chloroform, was discovered by Guthrie in 1831, and was first employed in surgical operations in 1848.

LITTLE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

Mechanics and Society Swells Make Equally Good Soldiers.

Washington *Post:* "Is he who is ordinarily called a gentleman, that is, a member of the professions or a son of wealthy parents, a better fighter than the mechanic or the stevedore, or vice versa?" said a veteran. "For my own part I think there is little to choose between them. I served in the civil war, upon the losing side, of course, and had ample opportunity to judge. I remember very well serving alongside a battery known as the Washington Light Artillery of New Orleans.

"They were all young, belonged to the first families, and their company had been in being for a hundred years. These young gentlemen went into action in swallowtails and served the guns with hands clad in white kid gloves. Of course the gloves were torn to shreds long before the day was over. Of course it was a piece of boyish bravado, and equally of course they got bravely over such nonsense in a month or two. Some of them were glad to borrow a shirt or a pair of old shoes before Appomattox came, but men never fought better.

"The hotter the corner the more they seemed to like it, and they were the best drilled cannoneers I ever saw. Per contra, a company left Charleston which was made up of men who worked along the wharves and in the holds of ships. When dressed for feminine conquest they wore red flannel shirts with paper collars, bob-tailed coats, and black 'doe-skin' trousers cut in the old 'leg fashion,' bulgy at the knee and very small at the bottom. They chewed tobacco and spat recklessly, swore with fluency, and I do not suppose there was a manicure set or a tooth-brush in the outfit.

"The dress-coated gentlemen had nothing the advantage of them in charge or awaiting a charge. They fought simply like devils. I have known them to lie flat on the

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN WHO has had 6 years' has been general bookkeeper for large wholesale and retail house; best reference as to moral habits and business qualifications. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RAILROAD OFFICE by young married man, 29; 10 years' experience in R. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md.; joint accounts, etc. E. E. DORSEY, 580 W. Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS AS-sistant bill clerk or bookkeeper, understanding single or double entry; can speak Swedish. Address M 8 187, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOK-keeper; 9 years' experience; capable of managing an office; excellent references; willing to leave the city if necessary. Address R 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS cashier or in any other business in hotel or store; knows French, German, and Netherlands. Address R 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARMA-cist wants position; speaks four languages; 12 years' experience. F. C. S. MEYER, 34 Le Moyne-st. Wicker Park.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good character; would prefer clerkship of some kind; can give first-class references. Address M C 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED clerk in grocery, soda, and confectionery store. Address R 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK OR AS-sistant bookkeeper, at present employed but wishing to change. Address R 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 17 years old, thoroughly familiar with all branches of office work. Address R 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; BEST of references; 12 years with last employer; Jurisdiction preferred. Address R 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper or office work; age 22; sober, industrious; can give references. Address F 895, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF good address and education, understands office-work; desires position. Al references. R 88, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOK-keeper; 11 years' experience; highly recommended; young married man. Address R 49, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper in families. 2541 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 59.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and cashier. Can give best of references and bond if required. Address R 173, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. BEST of references. Address R 45, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, CLOTH-ing or gents' furnishing, wholesale or retail; 16 years' experience; open for engagement June 1; best references; no employment agents. Address R 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN OF FAIR ability is desirous of handling a line of goods to grocers. Address R 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALES-man by experienced solicitor. R 58, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHEF, WITH OR without crew, in hotel or restaurant, in city or out; will take position as supervising chef. Address G. A. GRIEPP, manager U. S. Hotel Reference Agency, 307-321 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHEF; BEST CITY reference; willing to go out of the city. Address M B 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ARCHITECT-ural draughtsman; experience 15 years old; good on details. Address M B 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS FAT-tenmaker; state kind of work. Address R 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish barber. 2837 Portland-av.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (Scotch) desire situation; wife is first-class German plain cook; husband good houseman, gardener, etc.; prefer country; wages $30 each; good references. Call 147 N. Green-st. MATRONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; German; man as first-class butler and wife as first-class cook in private family; have good references. EUBEL, 113 W. Van Buren-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK (and butler) to go to Geneva Lake, or any summer resort, with a first-class private family; best references. Address P 767, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK WITH EX-tended experience in French cookery, possessing first-class recommendations, just arrived from Europe. JOHN MROZ, 152 Cornell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; as butler in private family; best of references. Address 622 W. Indiana-st., in store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS BUTLER AND COOK, Housekeeper. BUTLER, 19 Lake Shore drive.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SCOTCH COUPLE—AS butler and cook. 19 Lake Shore drive.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY RESPECTA-ble Swedish man as coachman and for general work in private family; sober and reliable; careful driver, with the best of references; sure to give his employer perfect satisfaction. Address M C 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman, strictly temperate, 20 years with fine horses and carriages; English; single; willing and intelligent. Address R 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 17 years old, thoroughly familiar with all branches of office work. Address R 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE AS coachman; is used to take care of garden and help; city with tools; references. Address JOHN BYRER, 1004 Morehand, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; best of city references from last employer. Address R 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY first-class elderly man; good horseman and driver; A1 references from last place. Address R 129, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN in private family, understands care of horses, carriages, harness; good driver; no objection to the country. Address R 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACH-man; inquiring best city references. Address R 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY SO-ber and industrious man with best city references. Address P 168, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY single man, English, thoroughly experienced; good Chicago reference. R 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACH-man; married; no children; understands his business; city references. Address R 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; IS good driver and groom; is willing; good city references. Address R 157, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNDER-stands first-class horses and carriages; city or country; reference. Address R 162, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH COACH-man. First-class city references. R 77, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, WITH best of references. R 166, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINGLE man with best of references. R 165, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACH-man; best city references. R 83, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT GEN-tleman stenographer; good penman; understands office work; Remington operator; three years' experience; rapid and accurate; A1 references. Address R 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, BOOK-keeper, telegrapher; married man; first-class; experienced in office work. Good penman. Address M F 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter desired evening work. R 158, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GEN-tleman, speaking and writing German, French, and English, desires responsible positions; faithful, and industrious, best testimonials from Europe and America, and 9 years in the last position, desires soonest employment; only the positions are needed and appreciated. Address R 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH private family, living in suburbs, to attend to lawn and do general work around house; am a good driver; best of reference. R 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 20 years of age, of Christian character, as collector or salesman; city experience; excellent references, including present employer. R 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (25) who has a wife to go to a single gentleman; speaks English, French, and German; is an experienced traveler. A. JACKSON, 2305 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN SPEAK-ing fluently French, Spanish, German, Italian, Turkish, and English, for hotel, checker, or any kind of business. I. LACHIVER, 1322 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CIVIL ENGINEER; over 25 years' experience on public work, sewers, foundations, railroad construction and maintenance. References. Address M B 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HUSTLER; ANY-thing requiring push and hard work and yielding good returns. Address R 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BARTENDER; FIRST-class man; will make himself valuable to one thinking his services. Address R 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BARKEEPER; YOUNG man, with New York City experience. Good Chicago references. Address R 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH best references to take care of and superintend World's Fair exhibits. Address M 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MEAT CARVER, butcher, or gentleman; experienced. HOW, Inter-Ocean, 2000 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL-APPEARING German; speaks well. Address M C 15, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY BOOKKEEPER of large experience; competent to take full charge of any set of books; highest references. Address M C 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY EX-perienced in office work. Good penman. Address O 660, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced, reliable; best of references. Address R 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY TO DO OFFICE work; good penman; references. Address R 78, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL FOR general housework; good cook, splendid laundress; best of references; go anywhere. 561 West Madison-st. Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE nurse, best references; willing to go to the country for the summer. Address M F 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl in small American family. 83 W. Huron-st. 1st floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR THE sick or confinements; best city references given. Address 16 Plum-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; private family; best of reference. Please call first floor. 2603 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEC-ond girl or waitress; South Side; city reference. Address R 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, Onewoomer, to do housework. Call 3116 West-wort-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT EN-glish nurse; 3 years'; city references. 141 Seminary, near Garfield.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK; COOK GERMAN, English, and French; city or suburbs. 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS COOK wants a place in private family; good wages. 2037 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS nurse; 12 years' city reference; call 3807 Cottage Grove-av., 1st flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS Wisconsin girls, cook and general housework; suburbs preferred. Call 747 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress to go out by the day. Address 351814 Vincennes-av., Flat 2.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND laundress. Call at 49 37th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS A NURSE OR TO travel with invalid lady. Call at 203 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Scook. Call at 239 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; WISCON-sin girl; references; anywhere. 26 N. Clark, R. 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR second work. 3110 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY FOR SECOND Swork. 3427 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK, BY GER-man girl; ref. Call 3130 Cottage Grove-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SEAMSTRESS Sewing by the day; South Side: price $2. 6816 Green-st., Englewood.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, IN Vicinity of the World's Fair, by an experienced woman (colored), married, with one child under good control, as housekeeper or to do light chamber-work in private family. Good references. Address R 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY EXPERIENCED Sas housekeeper, in first-class private hotel or family. References. Address M B 156, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE Scolored lady to keep house. Address MISS G. DRAKE, 2948 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSE-keeper; German woman with 1-year-old child. 3444 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT EN-glish housekeeper. Address K E 173, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY Stenographer and Smith Premier operator. Address E. L. J. 300 Washington-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPH-er; experienced, accurate, rapid; Smith or Remington; reference; permanent; $10. R 66, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY Stenographer; Remington; accurate. Address R 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOG-rapher, with machine; thoroughly competent; 3 years' experience; $12. Address R 124, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SHORTHAND, TYPE-writing, and mimeograph work. R 88, 184 Dearborn-st. Tele. 1,898.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT, EDUCATED Stenographer; 5 years' experience. M B 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STE-nographer or typewriter; willing to work; salary $6. Address R 150, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG lady stenographer. Address R 28, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL 23 YEARS OF Sage, German, speaks French fluently, 3 months in this country, desires position; good writer; will-ing to work in store (millinery preferred) or any other day work. Address 133 Mohawk-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—A NORWEGIAN LADY Sbrought up in France and Germany, speaking both languages perfect, also well educated in music, wishes a position as lady companion. Miss HILDA METZ, 34 Le Moyne-st., Wicker Park.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH (married) lady who speaks English, would like to attend exhibit at the World's Fair; good reference. Address 45 East 16th-st. A. T.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS COMPAN-ion or to take care of children. Willing to travel. Call at 441 46th-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NURSERY GOVERN-ess to care for children or mother's help; references. Address R 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOME WORK BY LADY; no canvassing. Address R 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—BRIGHT BOY, 17 OR 18 YEARS old, by wholesale house; some experience and good references required. Address R 118, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE; must understand taking care of general agency accounts and registers; position permanent; answer in own handwriting, stating experience, age, and salary expected. R 141, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED; MUST GIVE good references; 22 Jarvis Building; a good opportunity is offered competent and reliable man. Address O 396, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS—TWO YOUNG MEN FOR LARGE corporation; good penmen; thoroughly experienced. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

BOOKKEEPER—TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE and shipping. Address R 79, Tribune office.

CASHIER—A1 MAN; $10,000 BOND. ROOM 609, 100 Washington-st.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED BILL CLERK; SMART young man with city reference. Room 415, 21 Quincy.

CLERK—A NO. 1 RETAIL CIGAR CLERK MUST be an expert. W. F. MONROE, Tribune Building.

CLERK—SHIPPING CLERK; MUST HAVE GOOD references. Apply 515 S. Canal.

HOTEL CLERK—ONE WITH ABILITY TO MAN-age a house of 80 rooms near the Fair grounds; state references, experience, and salary wanted. Address R 132, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN OFFICE; salary moderate. Address R 95, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG—FOR REAL ESTATE OFFICE. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

YOUNG MAN—18 YEARS OF AGE, FOR GEN-eral office work, errands, etc.; German-American or one who has worked in the book business preferred. Must come recommended. Call 10 a. m. Wednesday at 37 S. Clark-st., Room 38.

YOUNG MAN—IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLE-sale house to assist on ledgers; state experience, reference, and salary. Address R 147, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING MEN—FINE MEDIUM; LIBERAL terms. Manhattan Pub. Co., 84 La Salle-st.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR — A1; LEADING trade paper in its line. Address R 172, Tribune.

CITY SOLICITORS—EXPERIENCED IN TAKING Corders for high grade publications; salary and permanent positions. 411 Rand McNally Bldg.

CLOTHING SALESMAN AND WINDOW TRIM-mer. 838 Boody-st., near Union Stock-Yards.

GENTLEMAN OF INTELLIGENCE AND GOOD address to sell a speciality to lawyers, bank, rail-way, and government officials. 61 Lakeside Bldg.

MEN—TO TRAVEL $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. H. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN—CITY; ACQUAINTED WITH SODA fountain trade; to sell side line; will not conflict with your house trade; good commission. Address Celery Phosphate Co., Sioux City, Ia.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS; FOR LARGE CITY Shouse. Apply today (Wednesday) 8:30 a. m., Pal-mer House gum stand.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED CITY SALESMAN Sfor importing house; state age and references. Address M C 9, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS TRACK MAN TO Ssell hay; state age, reference, and salary expected. Address R 140, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—PIANO, AT ONCE, GENUINE HUS-tler, reference; good pay assured. V. B. AULD-RIDGE, 5947 Commercial-av., South Chicago.

SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN HAVING SOME EX-perience selling goods to manufacturers. Address R 123, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY. 294 FRANKLIN-ST.

SALESMEN—"FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH" IS A life-giving nectar; no humbug; call, address, or send 25c for sample. Ponce De Leon Co., 2281 Austin-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN—DRY GOODS, FOR CITY AND Scountry; best side line you ever carried; big pay. Room 903, 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN — MEN WHO CAN SELL THE Chicago Comfort Couch. 46 Jackson-st.

SHOE SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FOR Sbasement dept. STREETER BROS., State and Madison.

SHOE SALESMAN—WITH CITY EXPERIENCE Sand references. 338 State-st.

SOLICITOR — FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN World's Fair Guide, 40 per cent commission. Call 632 W. Van Buren-st.

SOLICITOR—A1 ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. SApply 9 to 10 a. m. 705 Bort Building.

SOLICITOR—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR Sfor a printing office. Address R 167, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—TO REPRESENT THE FIDELITY SMutual Life; permanent; advancement, and good pay. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager 405, 115 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—TO SELL FINE TOILET ARTI-cles. Call at 27 McCormick Block, 89 Dearborn-st., La Palma Perfumery Co.

SOLICITORS—BUILDING AND LOAN—LADIES for gentlemen; you can make $75 a week with us. 1519 Unity Building.

Boys.

BOY—16 YEARS OLD FOR OFFICE AND TO Dmake himself generally useful, with references. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock.

BOY—14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, MUST BE BRIGHT Band quick to learn; one used to manuscript; for night work; will not interfere with going to school. Address R 150, Tribune office.

BOY—OFFICE; WAGES AT FIRST $3 PER WEEK. BReferences required. Call at 1502 Ashland Block, Randolph and Clark.

BOY—16 YEARS OLD TO WORK IN DRUG Sstore. 399 35th-st.

BOY—A GOOD, INTELLIGENT BOY FOR OFFICE Swork. Address R 146, Tribune office.

BOYS—2—AGE 17, FOR ELECTRIC OFFICE, $5. B269 Dearborn, Room 204.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

BOYS AT HUGHES', 161 STATE-ST.

BOYS—THREE FOR OFFICE WORK, GOOD Bwriters, $5. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

OFFICE BOY—NOT UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE; Omust write good hand and be bright and capable. Address R 130, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—ABOUT 16; GOOD PENMAN; Ostate wages. Address M C 19, Tribune office.

Trades.

BAKER—FIRST-CLASS BISCUIT BAKER FOR Bsmall factory near Exposition; must have A1 references as to capacity and habits; sleeping privileges, meals, and $6 to $10 per week; part of Sunday allowed for recreation. Address R 122, Tribune office.

BOOKBINDER—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN, WHO BUnderstands both blank and printed work; must be capable of handling help, and be first-class in every particular. This is for a city in the Northwest. Apply to Gane Bros. & Co., 179 Monroe-st.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS AND STRONG BOY—IN Cblacksmith shop. 2326 Prairie-av.

CARVERS—TEN STEADY MEN FOR PERMA-nent job out of town; good wages. Address R 148, Tribune office.

FEEDER—GORDON—AT ONCE; STEADY JOB. F2734 State-st.

FINISHER FOREMAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF 25 hands on piano work; man who understands graining preferred; reference required. Address R 95, Tribune office.

FOREMAN—FOR JOB PRINTING OFFICE EM-ploying thirty hands. Address R 73, Tribune.

FRAME AND MAT MAKERS—EXPERIENCED, in picture department. Apply at SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

GLAZIERS—SHOPWORKERS TO RUN PUTTY; steady employment; good wages. ROBERTS & CO., 224 and Union-place.

PAINTER ON SAMPLE CARDS, GOOD BRUSH Phand. HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDER-stands horses and is careful driver, in small private family where a strictly sober man of good habits will be appreciated; none other need apply. Address, giving experience and references, R 135, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERA-tor—Experienced. Apply to I. M. Association, 369 Dearborn-st., Room 214.

Miscellaneous.

BRIGHT, ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, Experienced in insurance advertising or newspaper work, for educational enterprise; good opening for right man; salary. Address R 138, Tribune.

CANVASSERS—TO SELL FIRST-CLASS STAPLE Csalable article; ladies and gentlemen. Call at once. JOHNSTON & MILNE, 237 La Salle-st.

COMPETENT EXPERIENCED PERSON—LADY Cor gent, with $1,000, for position of trust requiring a large bond. Address R 169, Tribune office.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE CONFINING THEM-Selves in offices until they are losing their health to sell life insurance for the Fidelity Mutual Life and Underwriters Independent; have outdoor exercise; six agents wrote in Cook County last year $2,000,000, averaging over $200 per month apiece. Why not give it a trial? You cannot lose anything and it may be your forte. FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Agent, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

MAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A CANVASSING Mcrew; moderate salary to commence with; must be able to furnish good bond and references. Apply 216 W. Van Buren-st.

MAN—TO JOIN ME IN ESTABLISHED AND Mprofitable business; good opportunity; $700 needed; no scheme. Address R 143, Tribune office.

MAN—TO TAKE CARE OF LAWN. 1 E. 40TH-ST.

MANUFACTURER — EXPERIENCED WHOLE-sale, of ladies' underskirts; state experience; good position for right man. R 17, Tribune.

RESTAURANT CHECKER — COMPETENT; Restaurant experience. Address M C 18, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—GENTLEMEN TO SOLICIT FOR Sthe Hartford Life Ins. Co., 140 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG MAN — COMPETENT; UNMARRIED, Ywith good references, to go to Montana and take charge of clothing and furnishing goods, boots and shoes dept. in large general store; good salary to the right party. Address R 157, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER —Lady—Must be experienced, rapid, and correct; state salary, etc. Address R 138, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED IN ALL DEPART-ments. Apply at the Star Dry Goods Store, 39th and Cottage Grove-av.

YOUNG LADY OFFICE ASSISTANT — EXPERI-enced in entering and billing; salary $6 to $8; must state experience and references. Address R 59, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—COMPETENT, WITH GOOD REFER-ences. 4723 Woodlawn-av.

DOMESTIC—SUBURBAN FAMILY, 2 PERSONS. Room 3, 187 S. Clark-st.

FIRST-CLASS LADIES' CLOTHES IRONER AT Once. The Ontario, State and Ontario.

GIRL—GOOD—FOR COUNTRY; NEAR MORGAN Park; must be good at work. Address R 134, Tribune.

GIRL—GOOD, FOR SECOND WORK. APPLY AT 2622 Prairie-av.; must bring references.

GIRL—YOUNG, FOR SECOND WORK. 4314 OAK-lenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework; no laundry work; $6 per week to the right girl with references. Call early. 835 N. Clark-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; German or Swede. 4016 Indiana-av., first flat.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer, for general work. Flat J, 33d and Forest-av.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL; FAMILY of four; American. Apply three days. 3744 Wood-lawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—SMART GIRL FOR GENERAL Housework; good home and wages. 545 Van Buren.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL Housework; small family; best wages. 45 Madi-son Park, between 50th and 51st-sts., Hyde Park.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 3235 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3142 Wallace-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. 319 Park-av.

HOUSEWORK — GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family. 2421 Indiana-av.

NURSE GIRL—GOOD. 4517 LAKE-AV.

NURSE—YOUNG GIRL, AMERICAN OR EN-glish. Apply 99 Adams-st.

WOMAN—TO SCRUB FLOORS, STEADY DAY employment. Apply to manager retail depart-ment A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

APPRENTICES—SEWING GIRL; ALSO LADIES to learn dressmaking and cutting; high wages. 213 31st-st. Room 25.

DRESSMAKERS—900 DRESSMAKERS, SHIRT-makers, or good hand and machine operators wanted.
100 tailoresses, coat, pants, and vest hands, and ma-chine operators wanted.
50 embroiderers in gold and silver bullion, expe-rienced, wanted.
50 girls to learn embroidery.
20 capmakers, experienced, wanted. All at our new suburban factory, Evergreen Park, Chicago, and Grand Trunk Ry. and 95th-st. Good wages, steady work, and fine board at $3.50 per week. Apply 149 and 151 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill. THE E. A. ARMSTRONG CO.

GIRL—SEWING GIRL. APPLY BET. 10 AND 11 a. m., 209 Ohio-st., in basement.

SEWING GIRL—APPRENTICE; WAIST AND Sskirt finishing and learners; good wages. 79 16th-st.

Housekeepers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; $12 TO $15. SRoom 609, 100 Washington-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND Remington operator who understands German; state experience, references, and salary wanted for permanent position with wholesale firm. Address R 85, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON TYPE-Writer—Rapid and willing to do other office work; salary moderate. Apply Thursday 10 to 3. Harris Oil Co., 95 S. Canal-st.

STENOGRAPHER — AND REMINGTON TYPE-Writer; long experience. M C 10, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND CALIGRAPH. $10; ALSO Scashier and office assistant. 269 Dearborn, R. 204.

STENOGRAPHERS AND BOOKKEEPER; 3; EX-Sperienced; $8, $15. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG LADY, NEAT AND Sbright; $10. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—EXPERI-Senced; gentleman preferred. 1405 Unity Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—LADY CANVASSERS TO SELL Cfine toilet articles; high grade goods; large prof-its. Call at Room 27, McCormick Blk., La Palma Per-fumery Co.

GIRL—FOR FOLDING POWDERS. GOOD PAY Gto active person. Room 45, 182 State-st.

LADIES—TO MANAGE CUTTING SCHOOLS; IN-Sstruction free. Call before 10:30 a. m. at Faut's Cutting School, 2d floor, The Fair, State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

LADY—TO SOLICIT FOR A CHARITABLE IN-Lstitution; references required; reasonable remu-neration. Address R 131, Tribune office.

MISS CAMILLA AVERY, SOUTH BEND, IND., Box D, pays $18 a week to ladies for writing, etc., at home. Reply with stamped envelope.

SOLICITOR—LADY; FIRST-CLASS; ONE WILL-Sing to go out of the city; good salary. 301 Man-hattan Bldg.

WANTED—LADIES TO WRITE AT HOME. IN-Wclose stamped envelope. BERTHA BENZ, Sec., South Bend, Ind.

YOUNG LADIES—25 HANDSOME—AND 50 MEN Yas extras in "She." Apply stage entrance Empire Theater, West Madison and Union-sts., 11 a. m. to-day.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS Awith stenographers of any grade; some are ex-perienced; bookkeepers; some own machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

85 MEN FOR DIFFERENT POSITIONS. CAMP-Sbell, Dowd & Co., 325 Dearborn-st.

DRESSMAKING.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING, $5; CUTTING, BAST-ing, $1; patterns, 25c. Room 25, 213 State-st.

DRESSMAKING—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARIS-Dian School of Dyescutting, 510 State.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.: MADISON-AV., NORTH OF 50TH-ST., 50 feet vacant; beautiful location for a home; worth $200 a foot; will sacrifice for quick sale.

DESIRABLE FOR HOME OR INVESTMENT—A choice lot, 50 feet; if taken at once can be had at a price considerably under $100 a foot.

PAYS 10 PER CENT NET—Fine stone front flat building, choice location; 50 feet front; great bargain for quick buyer; owner wants money.

PRICE $4,000; RENTS $624—Dearborn-st., south of 30th-st., four 4-room flats, in excellent condition.

ADJACENT TO LINCOLN PARK—Beautiful Bed-ford stone front house, new and thoroughly mod-ern; lot 25x100; will exchange for good North Side vacant.

FINE VACANT CORNER, south of Lincoln Park, 50 x132; choice neighborhood.

CHOICE SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 12 rooms, Bedford stone front, all modern improvements; will ex-change for choice vacant.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd. 1879. Major Blk., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$18,000—17 ROOMS, EVERY LATE modern improvement, brown stone front dwell-ing, 3-story and basement, 24 and d. on parlor floor; it is one of the most elegant and complete houses on the North Side, south front, on Huron-st., near Ches-t; lot 28x100; possession now; it is in per-fect order; stone steps, sidewalks, etc.; in walk-ing distance of Court-House; terms easy; it will suit any one.

$6,500—10-room modern new brick dwelling, h. and d. on parlor floor, south front, lot 21x125, on War-ren-av., near Oakley-st.; possession now; easy terms; it's first-class property and a bargain. T. B. BOYD, R. 3, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

1241 feet front on 8 railroads.
686 feet front on 8 railroads; 3 miles from Court House.
175 feet front on W. Harrison-st., near Desplaines.
125 feet front on Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. and L road station.

J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st. R. 28.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— ATTENTION. CENTRAL BUSINESS LOTS CHEAP.

PACIFIC-AV. NEAR HARRISON-ST., 76x106, $600 per foot; worth $1,200.

5TH-AV. NEAR CONGRESS-ST., 28x100, $1,400 per foot; worth $2,500.

3D-AV. NEAR POLK-ST., 25 or 50x100, $2,000 per foot. Will submit offer, or property can be leased for 99 years.

WABASH-AV. NEAR 15TH-ST., 21 or 42x172. Cheap improvements; $1,000 per foot.

MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR 15TH-ST., 25x165, frame im-provements; $1,000 per foot.

HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg., Cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

LARGE BLOCK STORES, 3-story, 130x201 feet; pays 6 per cent net on $200,000; price, $165,000.

CORNER BUILDING, 4-story, net rent, $3,700; pays over 6 per cent net on $60,000; price, $65,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD., No. 2007, with lot 70x160 ft.; can be improved to pay big interest on cost of lot and building; there will also be great bargains.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—

At a bargain—No. 7216 Nutt-av. and 917 72d-place; easy terms; elegant new houses; stone cellars, hardwood finish, parlors, papered, and all conve-niences; lot 50x135; only 5 minutes' walk from either Brookdale or Parkside stations L. C. R. R. WALTER C. NELSON, Owner, Room 1007, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN CHICAGO.

We are authorized to offer a fine apartment build-ing located north of 43d-st. and adjacent to "L" road; contains 30 flats, every one occupied; rental $6,600 per annum; leased until '95; price $65,000. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Exclusive Agents, 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT 79TH AND KEDZIE-av. MADISON & SMITH.

Former price, $2,500; now $1,750; subdivided into 4 5-acre blocks; 4s lots in each block; sidewalks all around; lots selling at $350 to $500 each; 2 blocks from depot; the biggest bargain ever offered. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 62d and 63d-sts., 75x175; easy terms of payment. KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

ALLEY "L" BARGAIN. PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 43D-ST.,

50x160, east front, including frame improvements; price reduced to $7,900, or $158 per foot; ground alone worth $1700 to $200 per ft. You will have to speak quick to get this. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE— MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 15TH-ST.

25x165; frame improvements; price only $1,000 per foot; special bargain. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 40TH-st., east front, 25x125, including a 10-room brick house; must be sold at once; can be had at a special bargain. HENRY L. TURNER & CO. (formerly of Turner & Bond.), 92 D

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—WORLD'S FAIR DISTRICT—
FURNISHED HOUSE.
10 rooms; modern.
From June 1st to Oct. 1st.
Or for 3 months: $175 per month.
FIRST-CLASS LOCATION.
Within easy walking distance of the World's Fair.
ROGUE & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—HYDE PARK—
Three elegant, new, modern, 10-room, stone-front houses, Woodlawn-av., near 43d-st. Station, Illinois Central R.R.
Hardwood finish, finely decorated.
Will rent for one, two, or three years.
Ready in ten days.
ROGUE & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 917 72D-PLACE AND 7216 Stewart-av.; 5 minutes' walk from Brookdale or World's Fair; 10 rooms, hardwood finish, papered, etc.; modern; $25 and $30 per month.
Will be rented either for Fair term or long lease.
WALTER C. NELSON, owner,
Room 1607, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, A NEW and elegant basement stone-front furnished house on Michigan-av., near 36th-st.; east front; contains a few months. Parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on parlor floor; gas logs, electric bells, and kitchen on parlor floor; gas logs, electric bells, and all conveniences. Servant will remain if desired. Address A 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—A 10-room house, nicely furnished, modern, on Dearborn-av., corner goes to the country. S. HILLARD, 115 Monroe-st., Room 42.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS TO RENT AT OAK Park; furnished and unfurnished.
WALTER G. KRAFT, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—39 ST. CLAIR-ST., 10-ROOM HOUSE. OGDEN & CO., 90 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

DO YOU WISH TO REACH VISITORS BEFORE they leave the city?
Then advertise in
THE SUN,
New York City.
Chicago office: Room 914 Boyce Bldg., 114 Dearborn-st. Rooms Mgr.
RATES THE SAME AS THOSE CHARGED IN NEW YORK.

The Sun's regular advertising patrons are prospering and those who adopt its methods are the result of long experience. Advertising in its columns always pays.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND FLATS; city and suburban.
J. M. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Rm'd 1870, Major Blk., 140 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS during the World's Fair.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

NEW MODERN OAK PARK HOUSE—
Bath, etc., furnace, shade trees; convenient location; pure artesian water; roomy yard; for rent, furnished or unfurnished; easy terms, by owner, WALTER THOMAS MILLS, 805 Woman's Temple, La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR RENT—AT OAK PARK—LARGE LIST OF houses, flats, and rooms, furnished and unfurnished.
SMITH & LUCE, 95 Washington-st.
Oak Park office, 145 Lake-st.

FOR RENT—AT EVANSTON—8-ROOM HOUSES, 10-room and 8-room, with bath, furnace, etc. W. M. R. Washington-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—IN WILMETTE — FURNISHED house, 10 rooms; grounds; low rent to good party. F. W. BARNES, R. 537, 79 Dearborn-st.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AT LAKE DELAVAN—Season cottage, completely furnished, at this popular summer resort; a very good barn; the grounds have a frontage of 200 feet on the lake and have a depth of 800 feet; it can be secured for the season or for one year at a most reasonable rental.
J. GRAFTON BARNES & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—LANDLORDS, LIST your houses, flats, stores, etc., here; we cannot be supplied with the demand.
F. CRONKEITE & CO.,
Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE suitable for the summer; state terms and number of rooms. Address R 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, South Side; no fancy prices. R 102, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE POTOMAC,
Cor. Michigan-av. and 30th-st.
(The choicest location in Chicago.)
Elegantly appointed apartments of 7, 8, and 15 rooms; steam heat, hot water, electric light, gas ranges and logs, refrigerators, sideboards, etc., furnished to tenants gratis; prices from $85 up; possession now; agent on premises day and evening.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 158 and 158 La Salle-st.
Exclusive agents.

TO RENT—BY J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., Phone 3533. 100 Washington-st., Room 701.
The Madison, S. E. Cor. 53d and Madison-av., three blocks from Hyde Park I. C. R. R. station; suites of 7 and 8 rooms; building furnished with every modern convenience, including steam heat, hot water, janitor service, gas ranges, shades, screens, etc.; ready May 1; agent on premises all day; $65 and upward.
The Lorraine, Ellis-av. and 30th-st.—This magnificent 6-story apartment building—suites of 5, 6, 7 rooms—will be completed by June 1; furnished with every convenience, including elevator; agents on premises all day; price $50 and upward.
3820 Prairie-av., 7 rooms; furnace for each flat; gas range, shades, screens, etc.; new and modern; rent $50 to $55.
5550-5552 Drexel-av.; 6 and 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas range, shades, screens, etc.; ready June 1st; rent $75 during the Fair; $50 after; one year lease.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT ON PRINCETON-ST., Englewood. 1109 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—SMALL FLATS, CONVENIENCES—Inquire at 439 31st-st., Flat L.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BERRY BLOCK, 1393 TO 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. S. E. MARTIN, Agent on premises.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT AND BATH, $25 a month. Furniture for sale, 111 South Lincoln-st., near Madison. MRS. FOWLER.

TO RENT—94 PARK-AV., ELEGANT NEW SIX room flat, steam heat, gas range, janitor service; $40.00.

North Side.

TO RENT—
"THE ORMONDE."
Astor-st., near corner of Goethe-st., within one block of the Lake Shore Drive, and in the handsomest residence district of the North Side; this fine apartment building, just completed, contains 6 and 7-room apartments; beautifully furnished throughout in hardwood, with fine mantels, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, window shades and screens, fine bathrooms with open sanitary plumbing, private storerooms, laundries, and every modern convenience.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
"THE ASTOR."
Division-st., near corner of Astor, new 8-room apartments, beautifully finished in hardwood, containing every convenience; hot water heat, gas ranges, open fireplaces with gas logs, ice refrigerators, window shades and screens, and everything complete and modern; janitor service and private storerooms; modern rental. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW "MINEOLA" AND "Montcrest," s. w. cor. La Salle-av. and Oak—Few 6 and 7-room flats left; choice; first-class cars; walking distance; Wells and Clark cable one block; moderate rental. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
6-room flat, 421 Superior-st., first floor; steam heat, range, etc.; in first class condition.
WINSTON & CO.,
28 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$19-$24; ORCHARD-ST.—SIX LIGHT, convenient rooms, first floor, in thorough repair. M. WATKINS, 625, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, NO. 358 BELDEN-AV.; modern; hot water heat; janitor. Apply to McCABE & CO., 170 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—FLAT, 7 ROOMS, 1000 N. HALSTED-ST. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH OR SOUTH SIDE, July, with privilege of August, seven to ten room flat furnished. Address with full particulars Y, 1004 Pullman Building, Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT south of Lincoln Park, not exceeding $75. Address T A 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—RETAIL STORES—
1316 Wabash-av.
200-st., s. e. cor. Armour-av., 7 stores.
350-st., s. w. cor. Dearborn-st.
Stony Island-av., n. w. cor. 64th-st.
3011-3013 Cottage Grove-av.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 80X165, now ready for occupancy on the northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., first floor and basement and portion of second floor; will rent separately if desired; steam heat; passenger and freight elevator service.
E. W. IRWIN,
130 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR DOWN-TOWN STORE, BLDG., OR BASEMENT? CALL OR ADDRESS
J. W. ADAMS & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 249 Lake-st., the only first-class one left on that street; large, light, and with excellent shipping facilities. Apply Otto Gas Engine Works, 245 Lake-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID NEW STORE AT NOS. 277 and 279 Fifty-Seventh-st.; two blocks from Fair grounds; fine location for first-class grocery or other business; would divide if necessary.
B. J. PARKER, 5636 Lake-av

TO RENT—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BRICK building 545, 547, and 549 Wabash-av., 67x165; specially adapted for carriage and implement manufacturers. WALTER H. WILSON, 38 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SMALL AND LARGE STORES, with steam heat, in McLennan new buildings, 31st-st., cor. South Park and Calumet-avs. Rent $40, $45, and $60. Apply at building.

TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV., Storeroom, 25x80; immediate possession.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Home Insurance Building.

FOR RENT—STORE AND ROOMS; GOOD LOcation for saloon or boarding-house; near Stock Yards; 14 rooms overhead of store; rent $30 per month. C. A. RYAN, 76 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON—3011-3013 COTTAGE Grove-av., store and basement, 40x84 ft.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—HYDE PARK STORES, $35, $45 and $75, 5210 Lake-av.; also two high basements.
WILL E. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 170 ADAMS-ST., RAND-McNally Bld. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON—STORE, 1316 Wabash-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 98 Washington-st.
341 S. Canal-st., large store and basement, suitable for wholesale liquor store.

TO RENT—STORE, 209 WEST ADAMS-ST. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—PLATE GLASS BRICK STORE, corner Milwaukee and California-avs., 4 $25.

North Side.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT STORES, STEAM heated, in the Majestic, the new 7-story apartment building, corner Rush and Walton-pl.; splendid location for florist, druggist, merchant tailor, millinery, confectionery, etc.
G. F. FISCHER,
Suite 601, 120 and 122 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—287 E. KINZIE-ST.—STORE AND basement. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Rooms 1 and 2, Tacoma Building.
Branch office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station

TO RENT—HOTEL, 35 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE for sale in a city of 8,000 near Chicago.
J. C. KNIGHT,
185 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD HOTELS to rent reasonable; call today. P. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 926 Inter Ocean Building.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS—WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LIGHT offices, single or en suite; steam heat, elevator, hot water, etc.; $18 to $33 per month.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 98 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF FURNISHED OFFICE, with telephone, in Northern Office Building. Apply to Manville Covering Co., 100 Lake-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN GARDEN CITY BLOCK, N. W. corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Inquire Room 306.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 169 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House; passenger elevator and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone call.

TO RENT—A SMALL FRONT OFFICE, SECOND floor 95 Washington-st. Apply at Room 24.

TO RENT—FINE DESK ROOM OR HALF OFFICE cheap. R. 33, 113 Adams-st., opposite P. O.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR CHICAGO DRY Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st. and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st., good light, high ceiling, steam heat, passenger and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS, 50X100, IN NEW BLDG, 18 and 20 Custom House-pl., near Jackson-st.; pass. and freight elevators; electric lights and power.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFT, 100X100 FT., 148 TO 156 Fifth-av. Apply LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND-McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LARGE basement and sub-basement, suitable for laundry and baths; steam heat, hot water, and power.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 98 Washington-st.

TO RENT—214 AND 216 MADISON-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—One or two large floors, 80x180; passenger and freight elevators; good location for wholesale or retail business. A. L. SHAW, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
FOR MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE.
Lot 200x264, with railroad switch.
2-story brick, 75x120.
1-story brick, 75x190, 25 feet high.
2-story frame warehouse, 50x150.
Vacant yard room to suit.
Will divide; immediate possession.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — A LARGE HALL, CORNER OF Paulina and Madison-sts., together with twelve small rooms suitable for retiring rooms, recitation rooms, etc.; admirably adapted for lodge purposes or private school; has gymnasium. For particulars apply to MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV., 2d story, 25x160; front and rear entrance; use of freight elevator.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SIX-STORY BUILDING WITH FIXtures, 264 Madison-st., near Market-st., for a term of years. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY HAASE & ANDEREGG, 73 DEARborn-st.—573 Austin-av., elegant corner for saloon; price $65.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH L sewer. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FARM AND GARDEN LAND, NORTH Side. BIERBOWER, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago; benefited by the services of over 30 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY DRUGGIST, A GOOD location for drug business. 3338 Armour-av., 2d flat.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

199 44TH-ST. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; near World's Fair ground.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS; NEWLY FURnished; excellent location; with or without board; references.

835 GARFIELD-BLVD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD with delightful front rooms, nicely furnished, with bath; strictly private family; one block from Eastern Ill. Station; terms reasonable.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE room; excellent table; transient; permanent.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE ROOMS FOR PERmanent guests; superior table; fine location.

1815 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHed rooms; first-class table; transients accommodated; table board; only nice people wanted.

2727 INDIANA-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS; first-class location; good board.

3030 GROVELAND-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board, to World's Fair visitors; one block from I. C. R. R. or cable train.

3033 GROVELAND-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; private residence; to World's Fair visitors; 1 block from 33d-st. station I. C. R. R.; 10 minutes' ride to ground.

3534 LAKE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH 9534 or without board; half a block from Illinois Central and cable; private family; no World's Fair prices.

3539 CALUMET-AV., NEAR GRAND-BLVD.—Rooms and board; private residence.

North Side.

53 PINE-ST. — DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board; ten minutes' walk from I. C. R. R.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and accommodations; visitors or permanent parties.

297 ERIE-ST.—CHOICEST ROOMS; PRIVATE baths; superior board; dining-room parlor floor.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO FRONT SUITES OF rooms, with board; reasonable.

381 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT HOME IN private family.

395 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY AND PLEASANTly furnished rooms with first class board; also entire parlor floor consisting of 3 large rooms, will separate.

402 CENTER-ST., BLOCK FROM LINCOLN Park—Large light rooms with board.

435-437 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME LARGE and single rooms; good table.

440 N. STATE-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL FRONT rooms with board; beautiful neighborhood.

449 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT SINGLE AND connecting front rooms with board.

West Side.

40 PARK-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE AND single rooms; private; good board.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE 25c A DAY, $2.50 WEEK, with board $1.25 a day, $5.50 a week, upward.

DEARBORN, 398-404 STATE-ST.—200 STEAM-heated rooms; ½ price other first-class hotels.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., corner Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity; genial, homelike, economical, and safe; no liquors on the premises; rooms $1 per day up.
W. E. MARSH, Jr., of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

HOTEL MIDLAND (EUROPEAN), 167-169 EAST Madison-st.; new and modern; strangers should not locate before calling at the Midland; rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Propr.

HOTEL BANCROFT (FIREPROOF), CALUMET-av. and 29th-st., 244 large light and well ventilated rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water, baths on every floor; strictly first-class family hotel; the most desirably located hotel in Chicago; American plan, $2 to $3; European plan, $1 per day and upward. Write for circular; we will reserve rooms for you.

HOTEL TRENTON, EUROPEAN, 302 DEARBORN-st.; 250 rooms; $1 per day and upwards; newly furnished; modern improvements. H. GONDEN, Manager.

NIAGARA HOTEL—EUROPEAN HOTEL—$1 A day; Jackson-st., near Michigan-blvd.; 300 rooms.

ST. BERNARD HOTEL, 10 AND 12 E. MADISON-st., Mrs. M. J. JENNINGS, prop. Newly renovated; rooms, $2 and $3 a day.

THE PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL—HANDSOME pressed brick building, elegantly furnished rooms, ready for guests; special rates to exhibitors and parties of only blocks west main entrance, 64th-st. gate; location 6437 Star-av.

THE VARSITY HOTEL (NOW OPEN), ELLIS-AV. and 61st-st., walking distance World's Fair; thoroughly dry; steam heat; advance engagements made; rates $1 to $2 a day. ELLIS & CO.

THE ALBANY, 24TH AND WABASH—NEWLY refitted and furnished; table good.
IRA HOLMES, Prop.

THE ALABAMA HOTEL, 80 BOWEN-AV., NEAR 39th-st. and I. C. R. R.; American plan; terms, $2.50 per day up.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable rates.

Suburban.

BOARDERS WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY; LA Grange; gentleman and wife preferred; reasonable. Address R 90, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A LADY DESIROUS OF TAKING A house for the summer would like one gentleman boarder or gentleman and wife; must be willing to pay for first-class accommodations; references exchanged. Address R 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR WORLD'S FAIR ROOMERS AND Boarders from Tuscola, Ill.; send want advertisement to Tuscola Review; 50 words or less, 30 cents each issue.

BOARD—AND FRONT ROOM BY GENTLEMAN, wife, and child; north of 32d-st., near lake; permanent; state particulars. Address R 86, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN ON SOUTH SIDE, State terms. Address R 168, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WE CAN ASSIST PARTIES WHO DEsire to secure rooms either temporarily or permanent in desirable private residences at moderate prices; correspondence solicited.
P. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 926 Inter Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, ALL SIDING and outside rooms. 2236 Michigan-av., between Lexington and Metropole Hotels.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room, near elevated road; private family. 624 Boulevard-pl.

TO RENT — 4100 INDIANA-AV., PLEASANT rooms, one block from L station; private family; newly furnished; every convenience.

TO RENT—2 PARLORS AND BEDROOM, NICELY furnished; folding beds; cheap for June; 6 persons or less. E. E. GRAGG, 4159 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, two blocks from the Fair ground. 6916 Kimbark-av.

TO RENT—3401 WABASH-AV., CHOICE, NEWLY furnished rooms, convenient to L road and Fair grounds.

TO RENT—479 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished front rooms by day or week; every convenience.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AL cove suite; accommodate 6. For terms call MR. AND MRS. McCONNELL, 4359 Lake-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; desirable location; all conveniences. 1551 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOM NEWLY FURNISHED, SUITable for gentleman; 714 42d-st., cor Michigan-av., 2d flat; $15.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; WASHINGTON-av., between 57th-st and Midway Plaisance. Address R 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3233 WABASH-AV., LOVELY FRONT alcove and other rooms; first-class parties only.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 1041 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS; PRIVATE FAMILY; World's Fair. 216 28th-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR 2 gentlemen; gas, bath, etc. 2308 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—34 24TH-ST., 1ST FLOOR, FINE FURnished front alcove rooms for 4; gas, bath.

TO RENT—4005 PRAIRIE-AV.—2 NICELY FURnished back parlors.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN PRIVATE FAMILY; TEN minutes' ride to World's Fair. 4337 Langley-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, MICHIGAN-av.; walking distance; first-class. M B 168, Tribune.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, gas, bath; reasonable. 2307 Dearborn-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FRONT ROOM; CHOICE location; refined home; second floor. 449 41st-st.

TO RENT—271 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms, day or week, near Auditorium.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS CONvenient to the Illinois Central. 4156 Berkeley-av.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 1537 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4069 ELLIS-AV., ELEGANT NEWLY furnished rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 4149 Berkeley-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A COMPLETE LIST OF all desirable rooms in hotels and private residences for World's Fair visitors. Every one inspected and guaranteed safe. Full particulars with photograph at office. We can save you time and money. You run no risk of getting into questionable places or finding a room occupied after hunting it. No charge for services. Chicago Renting Agency (Incorporated), Masonic Temple, first floor above main entrance.

TO RENT—VISITORS WISHING FIRST-CLASS accommodation in elegant private house within 5 minutes' walk of main entrance to Fair grounds, 2 blocks from Elevated and Illinois Central R. Rs. will inquire at 6314 Sheridan-av., between 63d and 65th-sts.; rates very reasonable; only limited number can be accommodated.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—SINGLE FRONT ROOM; FOLDING bed; 2 blocks from Drexel-blvd.; 1 from steam and cable cars; 15 min. ride from Fair; vicinity Langley-av. and 41st; $15 per month. 112 Clark-st., Room 603.

TO RENT—ON FASHIONABLE SOUTH SIDE AV. one, two large rooms, with three beds, for party young men; $35 per month for entire summer. Address M C 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—499 42D-ST., 3 ROOMS, FURNISHED, parlor floor; also bedrooms, 2d floor; 3 doors from Grand-blvd., near L station; exclusive neighborhood.

TO RENT—1626 MICHIGAN-AV.—WORLD'S FAIR visitors can secure elegantly furnished apartments, with or without board. Apply to MRS. OSGOOD.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS on 55th, bet. Haward and Yale-st.; one block from street cars and depot on C., R. I. & P. Ry.; reasonable rent. Address B 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS to World's Fair guests at reasonable rates; fifteen minutes from grounds and ½ block from Ill. Cent. Depot. Address 3628 Lake-av.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD l. blvd., elegant, light, furnished rooms; electric lights, steam heat, hot water; location central; house built 1890; no cold, damp rooms; send for circular.

TO RENT—TO WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS, 3 OR 4 elegant furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; 2 blocks to I. C. station; reasonable; 7 minutes to World's Fair. 27 43d-st., Flat B.

TO RENT—TWO FINELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms; private family; electric lights, elevator service, etc. 1429 Michigan-av., Clinton Flats, Flat D.

TO RENT—4949 WABASH-AV., 2D FLAT, NEWLY furnished front parlor; bedroom attached; private family; rapid transit, city and Fair grounds; $30 a month if permanent; references.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms 2 blocks from Auditorium; convenient to all lines of transportation.

TO RENT—64 ADAMS-ST., CORNER OF STATE, half block from Palmer House, furnished rooms, fronting both streets.

TO RENT—3242 GROVELAND-AV., COR. 33D-ST., 2 minutes from I. C. depot and cable, 2 charming front rooms with bath attached.

North Side.

TO RENT—434 DEARBORN-AV., HALF BLOCK from Division, handsomely furnished rooms; modern; $15 to $45 monthly; large front rooms, 24, $40; suitable for four or more gentlemen; family private; 15 minutes from business center; boats convenient to the Fair grounds.

TO RENT—19 WISCONSIN, FIRST-CLASS FURnished rooms near Lincoln Park; permanent people; references.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED BACK PARLOR and large room on floor; first-class; walking distance; prices reasonable. 250 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE AND double rooms, with or without board. 393 Superior-st.

TO RENT—191 DEARBORN-AV.—STRANGERS will find desirable rooms; reasonable prices; walking distance; private family.

TO RENT—TO REFINED COUPLE, EAST FRONT parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, furnished complete; call evenings. A236 N. State-st.

TO RENT—BY PRIVATE FAMILY, ONE FRONT and one back very desirable furnished rooms. 415a La Salle-av.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with all conveniences, in private family. 351 E. Chicago-av., Flat 13.

TO RENT—338 E. ONTARIO-ST., TWO OR THREE handsomely furnished rooms, near the Virginia Hotel; reasonable price.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM; 1 or 2 gentlemen; reasonable. 836 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—TO A GENTLEMAN—FRONT ROOM, gas, bath. 74 Institute-place, Flat 4.

West Side.

TO RENT—229 LOOMIS-ST., CLEAN, FURNISHed rooms, by day, week, or month, in quiet neighborhood. Call evenings.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—TWO OR THREE GOOD furnished rooms; private family. Address R 145, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3494 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 3D FLAT —Elegant front and 2d parlors, other nice rooms, $2.50 to $3.

TO RENT—32 S. CENTER-AV., 2 NICELY FURnished rooms; 1 or 2 gents; modern; cheap.

TO RENT—325 MADISON—3 FURNISHED CONnecting rooms; housekeeping; complete; adults.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, 25 Lexington-av., near Harrison and Hoyne.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS, FURNISHED ROOM for gentlemen only. 156 Oakley-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—5,000 FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms in strictly private families, all parts of city, on boulevards and best streets; price range from $1 per day up; room owners' prices yours; all personally inspected.
THISWOLD & BRIDELL, 309 Royal Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS IN STRICTly private family, with or without board; for gentlemen. Address R 101, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND PARLOR FLOOR; 7 uniquely furnished; terms to suit. R 156, Tribune.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 WELL FURNISHED rooms for the months of June, July, August for W. F. exhibitors. Also the names of prospective buyers visiting the city for exceptionally fine suburban property. All communications strictly confidential. Address M B 152, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM OR ROOMS ON Michigan or Wabash-av., north of Harmon-ct., or near Postoffice; nicely furnished, suitable for couple for the summer; in exchange for diamonds; will offer big bargain if suited, as must sacrifice. Address M C 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE MANY DESIRable applications by visitors and exhibitors for rooms in desirable private residences. Call and list with us this morning and we will assist you in renting. P. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 926 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED room without board on Elm-st. near Lake Shore drive. Address M B 110, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. F., 21 Park-av.

FURNITURE—CARPETS—STOVES—HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. $100 WORTH OF GOODS, $5 PER MONTH.

Full 3-piece hardwood bed-room suit....	$ 7.88
Parlor suits from.....	18.00 up
Cook stoves.....	6.45 up
Wood-seat chairs.....	19c.
Tables from.....	60c up
Carpets.....	10c up

MARTIN EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY.
Leading housefurnishing outfitters,
261 and 263 State-st. Open evenings till 9 o'clock.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT, 6 ROOMS AND bath; elegant and complete in every particular; 3 rooms on block like; 2d lease, low rent; steam heat and electric light included; excellent cook can be retained. Call 55 33d-st., Flat 10.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF AN elegant first flat on Cottage Grove-av. near 38th; no agents. Address R 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A SEVEN-ROOM flat. A. FOWLER, 111 S. Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MODERN NEWLY FURnished flat. 413½ South Wood-st.

$500 BUYS THE FURNITURE OF A 10-ROOM and fine house; a great bargain; 31st and Groveland-av.; rent $55. W. P. LARKIN, 1118 Chamber Commerce.

$300 TAKES 30-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE; South Side; 1 year's lease. 220 E. Van Buren.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

FOR SALE—PNEUMATIC—CHEAP FOR cash; almost new; cannot use it owing to broken leg; best offer takes it. Address G 8 133, Tribune office.

$25 UP—COME AND GET A HIGH GRADE bicycle cheap while they last.
THOMAS LANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

ZIMMERMAN RIDES THE RALEIGH—Smalley, strongest bicycle made. We sell them. Marble Mfg. Co., 271 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 SOLID TIRE SAFETY, IN BEST condition; price $80. Inquire 678 Sedgwick-st., 1st floor.

FOR SALE—NEW HIGH-GRADE PNEUMATIC bicycle; $60. FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van Buren.

THE WHEELMENS PAVILION, CORNER 57TH and Madison-av. Bicycles checked 10 cents each.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. STEWARD, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYSICIAN. 113 E. Adams-st., Suite 8, Chicago.

FREE—CATARRH CURED FREE OF ALL charge and recommendations after cure. For free cure call Thursday, May 25, at 205 Ontario-st.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—
The firm of Rexford & Bellamy has been dissolved by mutual consent the 17th day of May, 1893.
LOUIS A. REXFORD,
CHARLES A. BELLAMY.

C. A. Bellamy will continue the real estate, renting and loan business of Rexford & Bellamy at 206 La Salle-st., under the firm name of C. A. Bellamy & Co. L. Howard will continue and be interested in the firm's business in the sale of South Side and Austin property and rentals.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GREAT CHANCE—SPACE IN LARGE DRY goods store on State-st. for sale of laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, neckwear, etc.; no goods to buy. Address M B 167, Tribune office.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH FOR a party with a few thousand dollars ready money and ability to take general management of a company whose factory is now turning out electrical and mechanical machines which meet the hearty indorsement of large corporations; no competition whatever; orders now on hand being filled; personal investigation desired, which will show conclusively the practicability and usefulness of these patented machines; correspondence on file in office indicates large output; the company has no debts and wants additional capital to extend its factory facilities and to meet demands for these instruments. Address M B 171, Tribune office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD, LIVE, experienced man with some capital to secure first-class dining-room and restaurant privileges, located close to

CROPS ARE IMPROVED.

CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE, ESPECIALLY IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin Shows a Brighter Outlook—In the Southeastern Section of the Country, However, the Situation Is Not Quite So Good as a Week Ago—Corn Planting Is Nearly Completed in Most Western States—Spring Wheat Coming Up Nicely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The weather crop bulletin says the weather during the last week has resulted in improved crop conditions in the Northwest and central valleys, while the outlook is less favorable in the southeast sections of the country. Reports are given by States as follows:

Pennsylvania—Floods and cool weather damaged and retarded crops in the northwestern portion, but conditions have been improved by recent warmth; crops doing well east of Alleghanies; bulk of corn planted in southern counties. Oats fair.

Mississippi—All conditions favorable except cool nights at the first of the week. Seep water and backwater are ruining crops along the Mississippi River.

Louisiana—Cotton is scraping; rice planting and cleaning crops of grass and weeds are being pushed; corn nearly laid by; oat harvesting progressing; yield good; cotton, cane, corn, and rice doing well.

Texas—Corn looks fine; cotton prospects improved, and farmers are planting over the northwest portion of the State where work had been delayed by drought.

Arkansas—Weather favorable and all crops much improved; southern portions, however, report crops foul and poor stands of cotton; wheat, oats, clover, and grasses promise abundant crops.

Tennessee—Conditions favorable; steady advancement in farm work; crops improving; wheat heading irregularly; Colorado beetle injuring Irish potatoes; early corn being worked, some still to be planted; no "season" for planting tobacco; cotton small but healthy.

Kentucky—Conditions favor all crops; tobacco-setting is in full progress; corn improved, but still below the standard; much of the early crop being replanted; wheat, oats, and grasses never better.

Conditions in the Central States.

Missouri—Vegetation makes rapid growth and improvement, work being expedited; ground breaking.

Illinois—Conditions unusually favorable; corn planting progressing rapidly; considerable acreage sown in oats; meadows and pastures generally excellent; wheat heading in southern portion.

Indiana—About half of the week was favorable to plowing and planting and beneficial to crops.

West Virginia—Wheat has made fine growth and is heading; oats and grass growing nicely; corn seriously affected by excessive rains; stock doing well.

Ohio—Heavy, cold rains retarded farm work and damaged lowland crops; corn half planted, some coming up; wheat, oats, grass, rye, barley, potatoes, and tobacco plants growing finely.

Michigan—Weather during last week generally favorable to crops and farm work; farmers mostly finished oat seeding; considerable preparation made for corn; oats and rye doing well.

Wisconsin—Forest fires have done great damage in lumber towns; tornadoes and hail cut many fields in southwest counties last night; extent not known; planting corn and potatoes nearly finished; all crops growing finely.

Minnesota—Another good growing week; seeding, except flax, nearly finished; corn and potatoes half planted; wheat everywhere coming up nicely.

Iowa—Favorable weather conditions for corn planting and other farm work; planting practically completed, except in localities where plowing was delayed from excessive moisture; oats and spring grain show improvement.

In the Land of the Dakotas.

North Dakota—Seeding of all small grain nearly finished, and corn planting in good progress; much damage to growing crops and late seeded grain by high winds; excessive rains in west portion of great benefit to grazing lands.

South Dakota—Favorable week, except grain whipped considerably by gales; corn growing in south and planting progressing in north; flax seeding general; some growing.

Nebraska—Corn about all planted, and earlier planted coming up nicely.

Kansas—Weather beneficial to all crops in eastern portion; very favorable in western and northern portions; wheat doing well in eastern portion; corn doing well in eastern half.

Oklahoma—All crops except cotton doing finely.

Montana—Weather favorable for crops.

Wyoming—Weather generally beneficial to all crops; heavy winds were injurious, drying the soil rapidly.

Idaho—Seeding about completed; high winds and cold latter part of the week unfavorable for growth of crops.

Colorado—Too cold over southwest, with injurious frosts; ditches in southeast have plenty of water; crop conditions good.

New Mexico—Weather has been very favorable; everything doing very well; great improvement in cattle ranges.

Arizona—Reports generally indicate satisfactory conditions of fruit, vegetable, and grain crops; water for irrigation abundant.

Utah—Not a favorable week; grain looks well.

On the Pacific Coast.

Washington—Unfavorable week; excessive rains have injured fruit in southern counties; elsewhere fruit, barley, oats, and grasses are doing well.

Oregon—Cool, cloudy, almost daily rains; beneficial to late sown grain; farm work delayed; fall wheat jointing; barley heading; fruit injured by cool rains; wool coming into market; cereal prospects good; fruit crop not short.

California—Cool weather, with rains, improved the outlook for grain and hay; small fruits large yield, cherries, prunes, pears, and plums good prospects; hops blooming and improving; harvesting begins coming week in several portions of State; crop conditions over whole State improved.

CONDITION OF ILLINOIS CROPS.

Weather for a Week Has Been Favorable and Corn Planting Has Been Pushed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—[Special.]—The weather crop bulletin of the Illinois weather service of the United States Department of Agriculture summarizes the weather and crop conditions in Illinois during the week ending May 22 as follows:

The weather conditions of the last seven days have been unusually favorable. Except in the extreme northern counties the temperature has been above a seasonable average, at Chicago the daily deficiency amounted to about 3°, while at Springfield the daily excess was 2°. The percentage of sunshine has been rather above the average for the season in all portions of the State. There has been almost an entire absence of rain in the northern, while badly distributed showers occurred over the central and southern divisions. Light frost occurred on the morning of the 16th, but did no damage. The hot, dry winds of the week, while somewhat injurious to tender vegetation, dried the ground and put it in better condition for farm work.

Corn planting has been vigorously pushed and a considerable acreage has been seeded. In the northern counties the reports indicate that from 50 to 75 per cent of this crop has been planted, and in the remaining counties from 40 to 60 per cent. Favorable weather for the next ten days this crop will be planted. In some counties corn is already up and looking well. The reports from the southern counties indicate that the weather conditions have been generally beneficial to wheat; it is advancing nicely and in some sections heading. There has been but slight change in its condition in the other counties. Some of the wheat that was yellow is now turning green, with prospects of making a fair yield.

Oats, except where they were under water, are generally in fine condition. Pastures and meadows everywhere throughout the State have made an excellent growth during the week, and are in fine condition. The correspondent at Herron's Prairie, Williamson County, says: "A small worm is making its appearance in meadows, possibly army worm." In some localities fruit is reported dropping off the trees.

Fine Prospects in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 23.—[Special.]—The report of the State Weather Bureau says: "Another good growing week, with all weather conditions beneficial, except high winds on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, which uncovered some late sown grain, but this damage was fully made up by the drying of the lowlands and further compensated for by beneficial showers Sunday and Monday. Complaints that the top soil is getting too dry were just beginning to be made when these showers came, and now the conditions are nearly perfect for a rapid growth in all vegetation. The week has been too cool for corn and fruit, but has advanced the small grain so that nothing further is heard regarding the backwardness of the season. The wheat and grass everywhere are coming up in fine shape, and in the southern district there is enough of the latter for stock. Corn and potato planting is under full headway and is about half completed. Seeding, except flax, is practically finished."

Iowa Crops Show Improvement.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 23.—The Iowa crop bulletin reports an ideal week for corn planting, which is practically completed, except where plowing had been delayed by excessive moisture. The acreage will exceed last year's but is not above an average of recent seasons. Seed is sprouting well. Oats are thin, but all crops show improvement. Compared with last year the season is ten days early.

Frost in Kansas and Nebraska.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 23.—There was a heavy frost along the Central Branch railway last night. The thermometer registered 42 degrees, and in the vicinity of Crete, Neb., it dropped to 40. It is thought growing crops have been damaged.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. BANK

SURPLUS $275.000.00

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Receives current deposit accounts, which are subject to check, and pays interest thereon.

Issues Certificates of Deposit on which special rates of interest are allowed. Parties having special or idle funds, and who do not care to open an account, will find these Certificates advantageous.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Pays four per cent interest on savings deposits.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee under Wills or otherwise, and executes Trusts of every description.

An Interview Requested.

DIRECTORS.

A. C. BARTLETT of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
J. HARLEY BRADLEY - of David Bradley Mfg. Co.
H. N. HIGINBOTHAM - - of Marshall Field & Co.
MARVIN HUGHITT. Pres. Chicago & North-West. Ry
CHAS. L. HUTCHINSON, Pres. Corn Exchange Bank.
A. O. SLAUGHTER - - - of A. O. Slaughter & Co.
MARTIN A. RYERSON - of Martin Ryerson & Co.
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE - of Sprague, Warner & Co.
BYRON L. SMITH - - Pres. The Northern Trust Co.

CITY OF DETROIT.

Controller's Office, May 15th, 1893.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, May 29th, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon local time, for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of Park Improvement Bonds of the City of Detroit, Mich., of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New York. Bonds will be dated July 1st, 1893, and payable thirty years from date of issue. This issue is the last of a series of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized to be issued by Act No. 389 of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, May 8th, 1889. Bonds will be registered or coupon, as may be preferred, and bidders will be to state in their bid. On delivery of bonds accrued interest, if any, will be charged. The right to reject any, a part, or all bids is expressly reserved. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Boulevard Improvement Bonds," with the name of bidders.

PATRICK BARRY,
Deputy and Acting Controller.

CITY OF DETROIT.

Controller's Office, May 15th, 1893.

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Deputy and Acting Controller.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.

4 and 5 Board of Trade,

Bankers and Grain Merchants.

Commodious offices and private wires. Orders filled in all commodities for cash or on margins.

JAMIESON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

Members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange.

187-189 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Private Wire to
FLOWER & CO., NEW YORK,
I. & S. WORMSER, NEW YORK,
HUHN & GLENDINNING, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks bought and sold or carried on margins.

WALKER & WRENN,

225 La Salle-st.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold and carried on margins.

LOANS. $500,000.00. A Special Fund.

Will Loan on City Real Estate in Amounts to suit the borrower.

BUILDING LOANS PROMPTLY MADE.

MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK Bought and Sold.

J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,

701-100 WASHINGTON-ST.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.

H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.

REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

TO RENT.

Tribune Building.

TWO LIGHT OFFICES,
2D AND 3D FLOORS.

WM. C. DOW, AGENT,

15 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 801.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1st, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on the 7TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

QUOTATIONS GO DOWN.

REACTION BECOMES A SLUMP, AND SHARP DECLINES ARE MADE.

Weakness Also the Rule in Grain Circles—Declines Generally Established—Big Stocks of Contract Wheat Hurt the Prices—Cables Usually Lower—Corn Weaker Under Materially Increased Arrivals—A Good Cash Demand Checks the Downturn.

The reaction at the stock market turned into a decline and the decline into almost demoralization. Prices in some instances were as low yesterday as they have been at any time during the present flurry. The only reason for the drop is to be found in the fact that the time is approaching when the May account must be taken up and operators do not see the way clear to getting the necessary money. It is not improbable that the fear has been exaggerated regarding the difficulty that is to be experienced in turning stocks this month, but whether it was exaggerated or not it was certainly pretty general at the opening yesterday. The temper of the room traders was decidedly weak. They were without orders to buy and the entire day's market was largely made up of scalping transactions.

The theory of the sellers was that many of the people who have been turning stocks have decided to no longer use their money in that way, and the result is a great puzzle as to where the requisite amount of cash is to come from to take up the May account trades. They say that people who have been devoting themselves to making carrying charges became pretty generally frightened during the big slump ten days ago for fear that there would be some clearing-house failures and their large profits in the way of carrying charges might be swept away. This view seemed to take pretty general hold of the market yesterday morning and prices melted away with great ease.

West Side stock fell to 173¼, and North Side declined to 244½, which is as low a point as it has touched this year. Just at the close Breese & Cummings made open offers on the floor to turn North Side stock at 4 points spread and West Side at 3 points. This was the most encouraging thing of the day. There have been traders who were taking such a blue view of the situation that they were predicting carrying charges of 8 or 10 points and general demoralization to follow the maturing of the May account. There is really not much in the situation to warrant the indigo hued opinions which were current yesterday. In the first place the account is probably smaller than it has been in many months before. Traders have not been going blindly forward without any thought as to the reckoning which comes with the closing of a monthly account. It has been evident through almost the entire month that there would be difficulty in getting money to take up stock when the account ended. The market has been steadily declining throughout the month and it has declined because of this close money situation. This has led traders to put their houses in order and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that there has been any great amount of thoughtless loading up with account stock without any reference to paying for it. Under circumstances the offers to turn North and West Side stocks at 4 and 3 points respectively is decidedly reassuring, and the fact that brokers did not fall over each other to take advantage of the offer is a still more reassuring fact.

The market was extremely dull for miscellaneous stocks. Where there was any trading it was done as a rule at the expense of quotations. The lowest price ever touched for New York Biscuit stock is reported to be being made at 39. Diamond Match fell back to 122. Strawboard was decidedly heavy, the settlement price being fixed at 67. The breweries were also heavy.

It was generally a pretty blue tone all around at the exchange. There was no communication with New York, because an Eastern storm had broken practically all telegraphic lines, and when the New York market declined in the afternoon more than the usual movement resulted because no one knew by what the decline was occasioned. Although there were no telegraphic lines working that fact by no means cut off the supply of gossip. There were some industrious manufacturers of stories for the local market purposes. One of these was to the effect that the Bank of England had raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent. This was grasped by the bears as a point of great value, but the fact that the Bank of England seldom changes its rate of discount except at the regular Thursday meeting of the governors and that cables early in the morning indicated a rather easier condition of the open rate of discount in London, did not lead well informed people to give any credit to the story. There were also some wild rumors about enormous gold shipments, and it was generally stated that $7,000,000 had been engaged for export today. So long as there was no way of denying these stories on authority they were bound to have some effect, and the stock market closed showing but little rallying power.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:20 A. M.

50 W C St R R act.	177¼	7 D Match Co.	175¾
150 do act.	178	50 C & C C & D cash.	60
50 do act.	177½	50 do.	60
50 do act.	177¾	50 do.	60
50 do act.	177¼	200 do cash.	60
1 do.	178	50 do b 30.	59¾
50 do act.	177¼	5 N C St R R Co.	249
10 do act.	177¼	10 do.	247¾
10 Street's W C L.	27½		

BONDS.

$ 1000 W Chi St R R 1st mtg 6s.	99¼
10000 do cash.	99¾

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

10 W C St R R.	177	50 W C St R R Co act.	175¾
10 do act.	176	5 Am Straw B Co.	69¾
100 do act.	176¼	15 C & C C & D.	60
50 do.	175	50 N C St R R Co act.	245
50 do act.	175¾	100 do act.	244
50 do act.	176¾	50 do act.	244¾
50 do act.	176¾	50 do act.	244¾
100 do act.	176	50 do act.	244
50 do act.	175¾		

BONDS.

$1000 W Chi St R R debt 6s.	99¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

17 Am Strawbd Co.	68	50 N C St R R C act.	243¾
50 do act.	68	25 do.	244
350 W C St R R act.	174	50 C P & P Co. rtd.	94
50 do act.	173¾	10 D Match C ltd.	122
50 do act.	173¾		

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 W C St R R.	173¾	100 W C St R R act.	174
50 do act.	173¾	10 N Y B Co.	99
100 do act.	173¾	5 A S B Co.	68¾
50 do.	173	50 C P & P Co. rtd.	94
10 do.	173	20 Lake st El R R.	34
50 do act.	173¾	70 C B & M Co.	33

The following prices were bid at the Stock Exchange this afternoon, where a † indicates an asked price without any bid:

Calumet Electric St. Ry. Co. 6s, 1912.	100
Chicago Dock Co. 1st M. 5-20 5s.	100
Ch. of Commerce 5s.	100
Cent'l Safety Dep. Co. 5s.	101
Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co. 5s.	85¾
Manufrs' Gas L. & Fuel Co. 5s.	92
P. Schoenhofen Brw. Co. Ld. 5s.	92
W. Chi. St. R. R. 1st M. 5s.	99¾
W. Chi. St. R. R. Consol Co. 5s.	90
†Western Stone Co. 5-20 5s.	93
†American Exchange Nat.	145
†American Exch. & Savings.	132
†Chicago National.	295
†Drovers' National.	150
†First National Bank.	310
†Globe National Bank.	110
Hibernian Banking Co.	200
†Northern Trust Co.	165
State Bank of Chicago.	175
†Union National.	185

So far as general financial conditions are concerned outside of the speculative markets there was but little change for the worse in the money situation as has been noted for a number of days. Loans are being paid off at the banks and the demand for new accommodation is less urgent than it has been for a long time before. Country bank depositors are becoming reassured, and their attitude is no longer a menace to the situation. The market for commercial paper shows steady improvement, and this perhaps is the most cheerful of all the good indications. There was not a thing in the general financial outlook so far as it is seen from a local point of view that corresponded with the lack of confidence shown in the speculative market.

Sterling exchange dealers raised a little the rates of the day before for safety and went on with their business without reference to New York quotations. There is a steadily increasing supply of bills offered in the local market.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 23.	May 16.
New York	$110,712,448	$139,730,751
Boston	16,130,998	18,415,233
Chicago	18,794,000	16,209,798
Philadelphia	13,081,813	13,811,483
St. Louis	3,733,669	4,184,582
Baltimore	2,396,702	2,568,217
New Orleans	2,120,420	2,343,709

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 20c discount; Boston, 5c to 17c discount; St. Louis, par bid.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The stock market was extremely dull and featureless during the greater part of the day. At the opening prices ran off about ½@1 per cent, but a recovery followed and some shares sold higher than last night. Manhattan moved up 1¼ to 130¾; Distillers 1¼ to 17½; New England ½ to 40¾, and Richmond Terminal ¾ to 7¾. The market remained comparatively firm until about 3 o'clock, when simultaneously with the announcement that the Drexel-Morgan reorganization plan of the Richmond Terminal would be given out after the close of the Exchange a drive was made at the securities of that company. The common dropped 2¼ to 5¾, the preferred 1¾ to 23¾, and the trust 5s and 6s 2¾ and 7 per cent respectively. This was the signal for an attack all along the line, and on an increased business prices declined ½@3 per cent, with the industrials, Addyson, and the grangers in the lead. The selling was stimulated by the engagement of $1,000,000 gold for Buenos Ayres, and by reports that a further considerable amount will be forwarded Saturday. The market closed weak in tone.

Money on call easy at 2@3½ per cent; last loan, 2¾; closed offered at 3¼. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486¼ for 60 days and 488@488¼ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 166,800 shares, including: Atchison, 11,300; Burlington and Quincy, 4,000; Chicago Gas, 4,800; Distilling, 10,500; General Electric, 3,400; Louisville and Nashville, 4,800; New England, 9,500; Reading, 1,800; Richmond Terminal, 19,000; Rock Island, 5,700; St. Paul, 12,500; Sugar, 11,000; Western Union, 5,900.

Railway bonds were weak. The sales were $694,000. Chicago and Western Indiana generals declined 2, to 114; Mobile and Ohio 4s 3, to 83; Northwestern currency 7s 1 to 138; Richmond Terminal Trust 5s 2¼ to 33; do 6s 7, to 60; Readings were easier; the thirds fell 2¾, to 22. Rochester and Pittsburg lets rose 3, to 122.

Government bonds firm. State bonds dull.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing N'Y'23	Closing N'Y'16
Atchison	4,958	27¼	25¾	26	27¼
Am. Cot. Oil	1,000	38	37½	37½	39
Am. Sugar	10,300	86¾	80	86	86¾
Do pfd	300	97½	97	97	98½
Ama. Tob	1,844	64¾	61¾	61¾	64¾
Balt. & O	1,000	77¾	76¾	76¾	77¾
C. B. & Q	6,157	96¾	94¾	94¾	96¾
C. & W	1,200	109¾	108	108	109¾
C. M. & St. P	22,850	69¾	66¾	66¾	69¾
C. R. I. & P	7,643	74¾	72¾	72¾	74¾
C. St. P. M. & O	400	42¾	41¾	41¾	43
Col. Fuel	100	34	33½	33½	33¾
Ches. & Ohio	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Colo. Fuel	400	46¾	46	46	46
C. C. C. & St. L.	300	97¾	96¾	96¾	97¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	300	110	109¾	109¾	110¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Chicago Gas	4,000	75¾	74¾	74¾	75¾
C. & E. Ill. & I	500	10	10	10	10
D. L. & W	2,845	140¾	138½	138½	140¾
Den. & Rio G	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Do pfd	300	48¾	48¾	48¾	49
Dist. & C. F. Co	12,898	17¼	15½	16	16
East Tenn	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gen. El	5,076	78¾	75¾	76	78¾
Hocking Valley	300	23	22¾	23	
Ill. Cent	600	94¾	94	94¾	
Iowa Cent	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Do pfd	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Lake Shore	700	124¾	122¾	123	123¾
Louis. & Nash	4,070	67¾	66¾	66¾	67¾
L. E. & W. pfd	200	73¾	73¾	73¾	75¾
L. N. A. & C	1,000	93	91¾	91¾	93
Mo. Pacific	2,500	79¾	77¾	78	79¾
Mich. Cent	100	100	100	100	100¾
Manhattan	1,339	131¾	130¼	130¾	130¾
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	38	38	38	38
N. Y. & N. E	9,579	39¾	36¾	36¾	39¾
Nor. Pac. pfd	1,843	37¾	36¾	36¾	37¾
N. Y. L. E. & W	1,100	18¾	18	18	18¾
N. Y. Cent	900	103	102¾	102¾	103¾
N. Y. Sus. & W	1,300	15¾	14¾	15¾	16
N. Y. & Am. Co	500	91¾	91¾	91¾	10¾
N. Y. O. & W	600	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Nat. Lead	400	23¾	23	23	23¾
Do pfd	300	78	75¾	77¾	78
Nat. Cordage	3,164	19	16¾	17	19
O. Ry. & Nav	100	69	69	69	65¼
Ont. & West	10,754	24¾	22¾	23¾	23
Pac. Mail	400	22	21¾	21¾	23
Pullman	100	177	177	177	
Phila. & Read	5,117	7¾	6¾	6¾	7¾
Do pfd	1,000	25	23¾	24	24¼
So. Pac.	400	29¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
St. L. & S. W.	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Do pfd	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Tex. Pac.	500	8¾	8	8	8
Tol. A. & N. M.	100	11	11	11	11¼
Tenn. Coal	600	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Union Pac.	1,007	30¾	30	30	31¾
U. S. Ex.	100	17	17	17	16¾
Wabash	300	9	9	9	9
Do pfd	1,200	18¾	17¾	17¾	18¾
Western Union	4,045	94¾	94¾	94¾	96¾
Wis. Cent	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	152	Chicago	144
American	114	United States	56

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	112¾	U. S. 2s reg	99
U. S. 4s coup	112¾		

MINING STOCK.

Boston, Mass., May 23.—Allouez mining company, $60.00; Atlantic, $25.00; Bonanza, $25.00; Calumet Butte and Boston, $7.00; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $6.50; Franklin, $11.75; Kearsarge, $7.00; Oceola, $45.00; Osceola, $110.00; Santa Fe Copper, $9.00; Tamarack, $46.00.

New York, May 23.—Crown Point, 55c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.50; Deadwood, 50c; Gould and Curry, 90c; Hale and Norcross, 80c; Homestake, $12.00; Mexican, $1.00; Ontario, $14.00; Ophir, $1.50; Sierra Nevada, 80c; Standard, $3.00; Union Consolidated, 65c; Yellow Jacket, 70c; Iron Silver, 15c; Quicksilver, $2.50; do preferred, $12.00; Bodie, 15c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 23.—Alta, 5c; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.00; Bodie Consolidated, 30c; Challenge, 80c; Consolidated Cal. & Va., $1.60; Crown Point, 55c; Gould & Curry, 65c; Hale & Norcross, 85c; Mexican, $1.10; Mono, 10c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $1.50; Overman, 20c; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Standard, 80c; Union Consolidated, 75c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 70c; Belcher, $1.00.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

Yesterday's markets presented few novelties, provisions remaining firm while grains were lower. The crowd turned its eyes from the sun and drought-ravaged wheat fields of Kansas to the 15,000,000 bu stock of contract wheat and favored the selling side of the market. The weather was generally favorable for the grain fields, and the low temperature in parts of the West did not exert more than a temporary effect on prices. There were some good rains in Nebraska and Kansas and the Signal Service map showed a low barometer at this city. The feeling after the close was easy. Puts on July wheat sold at 72¾c@73¼c and calls at 73¾@73¾c. Late in the afternoon puts were quoted at 72¾c and calls at 73¾c. Puts on July corn sold at 40¾@40¾c and calls at 41¼@41¾c.

Estimated receipts for today were: Wheat, 112 cars; corn, 465 cars; oats, 230 cars, and 18,000 hogs.

The local stock of flaxseed in regular elevators is given as 674,108 bu, of which 650,056 bu are No. 1. This shows a decrease for the week of 92,989 bu. At the same time last year the amount in store was 2,281,395 bu.

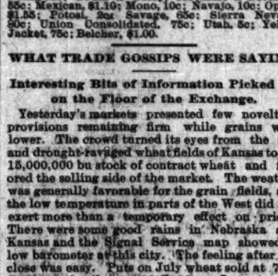
There will be the usual session of the Board of Trade next Monday. Because Tuesday will be a legal holiday efforts were made by many of the members to secure an adjournment over the first day of the week as well. Some of the receiving houses entered a strong opposition to this, however, as it interferes with the cash grain trade. At the meeting of the directors in the afternoon the Monday closing petition was denied.

New York had buying orders here for No. 2 oats which could not be filled. The stock in public warehouses is held by a couple of local concerns and the offerings are next to nothing. The opinion was expressed by a representative of a shipping house that most of the cribbed oats have been marketed. Some of the oats now coming forward are evidently from the crop of 1891, suggesting that reserves of the 1892 crop, which were largely light weight and marketed earlier, have left first hands.

The corn movement from the country is exciting much interest and the inspection sheet posted yesterday coupled with the estimate for today bears out the recent talk of increased shipments from interior points. The arrivals are so liberal that it was suggested they will in the course of the week, should the present rate continue, equal the decrease in the visible supply posted last Monday. The demand for cash lots on shipping account was liberal, however, and considerable quantities were taken for immediate shipment. "Corn futures which are now hanging fire around 41," said a broker yesterday, "represent the same property that was bulled at 55c. When this big run of cribbed corn is over, in the course of a few weeks, there will be quite a boom of a demand for the cash stuff and little available to satisfy it."

It is seldom that the news affecting wheat is so decidedly bullish and so decidedly bearish at the same moment as at present. On the one side is the generally accepted fact that the crops of this country and Europe will both prove short ones, with advices from the winter wheat districts indicating total destruction of the wheat fields over large areas, and the cutting down of the yield 20, 30, or 50 per cent in others, while the late seeding in the Northwest brings with it the menace of early frosts. The array of bear news is not an unimportant one. Perhaps first and foremost is the big visible, the twenty odd millions in local elevators and the continued liberal receipts at primary spring wheat points. The foreign markets do not offer much encouragement in the way of cutting down the reserves of the contract grades, the amount on ocean passage for the week shows an increase of 2,000,000 bu, the Indian shipments are liberal at 700,000 bu, and foreign markets do not suggest the fears of crop damage that would be expected, considering the persistent talk of long continued drought on the continent up to a few days ago. These facts explain in a measure yesterday's narrow market.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, corn, and oats, and September pork May 23. The stars show the closing prices of the preceding day:



CONTINUED DEPRESSION IN WHEAT.

Prices Fractionally Lower—Corn Receipts Heavy—Product Firm.

Wheat was held down by a lot of bear features, no one of which was sufficiently important in itself to exert much weakness, yet in the aggregate forced a decline of nearly a cent, especially as there was only a thrashing over of the old subject of crop damage to offset the inclination to sell. Private cables talked of strength in the Hungarian markets, owing to continued bad weather, the Berlin market came in higher, and there was continued discussion of the unfavorable crop outlook in much of the winter wheat belt. The weather map and private and public advices indicated low temperature and occasional light frosts in parts of the West, and while this was instrumental in the initial firmness it was evidently soon forgotten, and in the main the crowd was disposed to ignore crop news. The cables said the amount on ocean passage showed an increase for the week of 2,000,000 bu; the Indian shipments were liberal at 700,000 bu; a weak tone was reflected in the private French and Belgian cables, with declines established, and Liverpool was ¼@⅝d lower. The temper of the pit was bearish on these foreign advices, to say nothing of the contemplation of the home movement. The local stock sheet showed 15,495,000 bu contract wheat in public elevators and 112 out of 185 cars inspected in graded. The Northwest had 499 cars, against 197 cars for the same day last year. Some of the early selling was thought to be for Cudahy, and on the down turn stop loss orders coming out increased the weakness. Sellers included Schwartz-Dupee, Buxbaum, and Nelson, while Logan sold and bought, and other buyers were Partridge, Gaylord, Gifford, and Milmine-Bodman. July sold down to 73⅛c after touching 74c early, and closed about ⅝c lower at 73⅝@73¾c, with September at 76¾c. There was the usual burring against puts when the market was at the bottom. Cash wheat was dull and featureless, with nothing to indicate that the contract grade was distinctly in the near future. The out-inspection was 43,161, and exports were fairly liberal at 392,000 bu wheat and flour. Outside domestic markets were all fractionally lower. The receipts at primary points were 536,662 bu, and the shipments 119,961 bu. In store sales were at 70¾c for No. 2 spring. Free on board sales were at 63c for No. 4 red, 65@66c for No. 3 red, 62c for No. 4 spring, and 65@67c for No. 3 and No. 2 Northern.

In corn much more than Monday's fractional advance was lost, prices resting near the bottom and about ½c lower for the session. This, too, in spite of a really good demand for cash corn, which served to absorb the spot offerings, even though those were liberal, the contract grade again selling at 41c July. The splendid weather conditions, barring a low temperature in the Southwest, and the decidedly larger movement of old corn, proved too much for the price. Receipts were about 100 cars more than expected, and 396 out of 694 cars inspected in passed into the contract grade. The estimate for today was large at 465 cars; Wednesday is usually a light day. The prospect of big receipts nullified the bullish influence of the report that only 665,000 bu contract corn are in public warehouses, and there was little check to the early decline of 1c which carried July to 40¾c and September to 41¼c. The near delivery closed at 41⅛c asked, with the bulk